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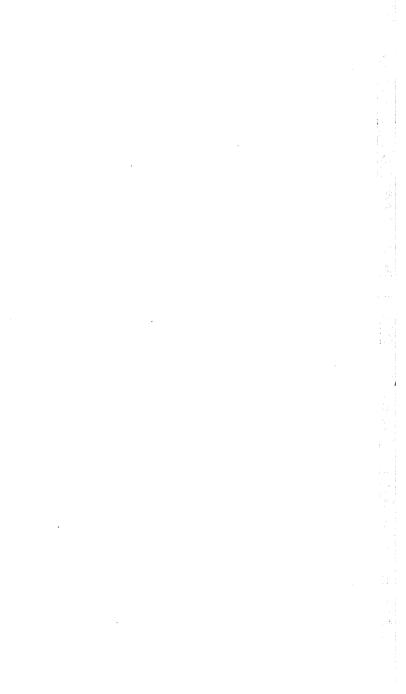
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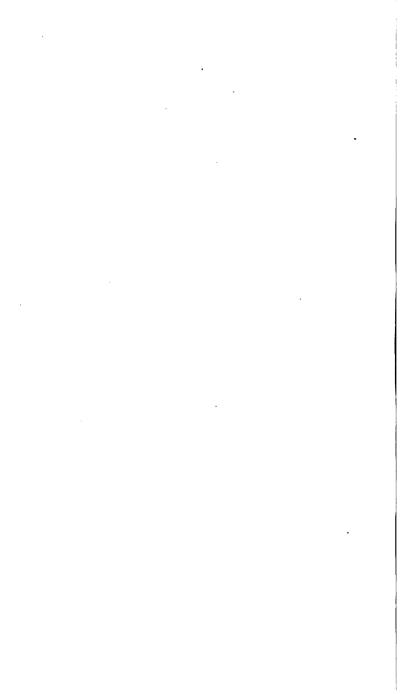












ENGLISH SYNONYMES

CLASSIFIED AND EXPLAINED;

WITH

PRACTICAL EXERCISES,

DESIGNED FOR

SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TUITION.

George " Frederick
G. F. GRAHAM,

AUTHOR OF "ENGLISH, OR THE ART OF COMPOSITION," "HELFS TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR," ETC., ETC.

EDITED.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND ILLUSTRATIVE AUTHORITIES,

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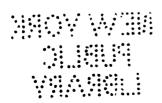
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INTRODUCTION

TO

THE AMERICAN EDITION.

THE treatise is republished and edited with the hope that it will be found useful as a text-book in the study of our own language. As a subject of instruction, the study of the English tongue does not receive that amount of systematic attention which is due to it, whether it be combined or no with the study of the Greek and Latin. In the usual courses of education, it has no larger scope than the study of some rhetorical principles and practice and of grammatical rules, which, for the most part, are not adequate to the composite character and varied idiom of English speech. This is far from being enough to give the needful knowledge of what is the living language, both of our English literature and of the multiform intercourse-oral and written-of our daily lives. The language deserves better care and more sedulous culture; it needs much more to preserve its purity and to guide the progress of its life. The young, instead of having only such familiarity with their native speech as practice without method or theory gives, should be so taught and trained as to acquire a habit of using words -whether with the voice or the pen-fitly and truly, intelligently and conscientiously.

For such training this book, it is believed, will prove serviceable. The 'Practical Exercises,' attached to the explanations of the words, are conveniently prepared for the routine of instruction. The value of a course of this kind, regularly and carefully completed, will be more than the amount of information gained respecting the words that are explained. It will tend to produce a thoughtful and accurate use of language, and thus may be acquired, almost unconsciously, that which is not only a critical but a moral habit of mind—the habit of giving utterance to truth in simple, clear and precise terms—of telling one's thoughts and feelings in words that express nothing more and nothing less. It is thus that we may learn how to escape the evils of vagueness, obscurity and perplexity—the manifold mischiefs of words used thoughtlessly and at random, or words used in ignorance and confusion.

In preparing this edition, it seemed to me that the value and literary interest of the book might be increased by the introduction of a series of illustrative authorities. It is in the addition of these authorities, contained within brackets under each title, and also of a general index to facilitate reference, that this edition differs from the original edition, which in other respects is exactly reprinted. I have confined my choice of authorities to poetical quotations, chiefly because it is in poetry that language is found in its highest purity and perfection. The selections have been made from three of the English Poets—each a great authority and each belonging to a different period, so that in this way some historical illustration of the language is given at the same time. The quotations from Shakspere (born A. D. 1564, died 1616) may be considered as illustrating the use of the words at the close of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century; those from Milton (born 1608, died 1674) the succeeding half century, or middle of the 17th century; and those from Wordsworth (born 1770) the contemporary use in the 19th century.

In an elementary book like this there was no occasion to introduce earlier illustrations from the immature periods of the language, and why Shakspere and Milton have been chosen as important authorities it cannot be necessary to explain. Why Wordsworth is placed by the side of them may be shown in the words of another, which I prefer using rather than my own:

"Besides the power of Wordsworth's poetry to minister to a sense of the beauty of the world, both material and spiritual, there is a further advantage in it, still more directly connected with education. By no such great poet, besides Shakspere, has the English language been used with equal purity, and yet such flexible command of its resources. Spenser gives us too many obsolete forms, Milton too much unEnglish syntax, to make either of them available for the purpose of training the young of our country in the laws, and leading them to apprehend and revere the principles of their magnificent language. But in Wordsworth is the English tongue seen almost in its perfection; its powers of delicate expression, its flexible idioms. its vast compass, the rich variety of its rhythms, being all displayed in the attractive garb of verse, and yet with a most rigorous conformity to the laws of its own syntax. Those who know how much education must concern itself with man's distinctive organ, speech, will know also how to appreciate such a benefit as this."-Preface to "Select Pieces from the Poems of William Wordsworth." London: 1845.

In the quotations I have endeavoured, whenever it was possible, to make choice of passages that might have an interest as words of wisdom or of poetic beauty, and often of both combined, and I should rejoice to think that these fragmentary specimens may allure the student to the willing and happy study of the great masters of English poetry—to feed his moral and intellectual being from their pages.

In transcribing the passages quoted, I have been not seldom painfully

sensible of the wrong done by detaching them from the context, especially in observing how the completeness of poetic effect is often impaired by such rude severance. The precise references which accompany the quotations will render it easy to restore them to their connection, as may sometimes be found desirable. It may, however, on the other hand, be found that, so far as the excellence of style is concerned—the fitness and beauty and combination of the words—the fineness of the rhythm and the composition of the sentence, we are made to appreciate these things as well, when we take a passage that is characterized by them and consider it by itself. Look, for example, at the exquisitely simple beauty of the words that follow, and let the music that is made by them be audibly heard or silently felt—the words, each one of them, being no more than our common colloquial words, and apposition.

O, hear me breathe my life
Before this ancient sir, who, it should seem,
Hath sometime loved: I take thy hand; this hand
As soft as dove's down, and as white as it;
Or Ethiopian's tooth, or the fanned snow
That's bolted by the northern blasts twice o'er.

Winter's Tale, 1v. 3.

Here are words written more than two hundred years ago and yet now as fresh as if first uttered yesterday; and so it is well-nigh always with Shakspere's language, for when a true Poet writes in a matured language, it is in the unchanging and imperishable part of it that his imagination finds its abiding-place.

It is not meant that during the last two centuries the English language has been stationary. No living speech can be unprogressive, for the simple reason that new ideas must be expressed and new thoughts and feelings must have utterance. The text of Shakspere accordingly does not furnish examples for all the words in this volume, and sometimes it gives authority only for a different acceptation. The word 'extravagant,' for example, is not to be found in Shakspere, in that which is at the present day the most usual sense of the word, which then had not travelled so much away from its origin. When in Hamlet, it is said, that

Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air, The extravagant and erring spirit hies To his confine ——

the passage does not exemplify the modern sense of the word, but it throws light upon it by recalling the primitive and etymological meaning.

In this respect the text of Milton may serve an excellent use for instruction in the language. If his diction is sparing in purely English idioms, and his choice and combination of words greatly influenced by his learning and his deep love of antiquity, those very qualities will serve, especially in connection with classical instruction, to call the student's thoughts to the derivative of the derivative o

ative signification of words from Greek and Latin sources, and what may be generally called the Norman as distinguished from the Saxon side of the English tongue. Let the word 'recollecting,' for instance, be observed in these lines:

Soon recollecting, with high words, that bore Semblance of worth, not substance, gently raised Their fainting courage, and dispelled their fears.

Parad. Lost. 1, 598.

or, again, the somewhat curious use of the word 'divert' in these lines:

Alas, how simple, to these cates compared Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!

Parad. Regained, ii. 349.

These cases may suggest how this work can be employed in the etymological study of the language—a process which brings with it more good than mere acquisition. The use of etymology in disciplining the youthful mind to thoughtful habits has been specially commended by Coleridge, in the 'Aids to Reflection,' and it is his remark that

"In a language like ours, where so many words are derived from other languages, there are few modes of instruction more useful or more amusing than that of accustoming young people to seek for the etymology, or primary meaning of the words they use. There are cases, in which more knowledge of more value may be conveyed by the history of a word, than by the history of a campaign."

The value of the historical consideration of words may be exemplified by one of the titles in the list, in this volume, 'Bravery—Courage.' The word 'bravery' has its early and its later use, and it is in the former that it is met with in Shakspere and Milton. The quotation from 'Julius Cossar:

with fearful bravery, thinking by this face
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage.

must not be mistaken for an illustration of what is now the usual sense of the word 'bravery.'

The study of this work may be made to illustrate another important fact in our language—the admirable copiousness that results from the combination of its Saxon and Norman elements. The correspondent words from these two great sources are not mere duplicates—to be used indifferently and at random, but each is often delegated to a distinct duty; each does its own appropriate and peculiar service and shows some shade of meaning, some special variation of the sense. The words 'spt' and 'fit,' for example, coming into the language from different sources, might be thought to be closely and strictly synonymous, and yet a delicate distinction of use is made beautifully apparent by the quotations from Shakspere, Milton and Nordsworth.

There is to be observed another and different process by which the lan-

guage is in some degree impoverished, when one of two corresponding or equivalent words thrusts the other out of use, and when this happens, the Norman is usually the conquerer. We may be said to have given up the good English compound 'to underbeer,' for the Latin-English word 'to support;' we have well-nigh lost the word, though Shakspere shows its good use from the lips of Constance:

_____ leave those woes alone, which I alone Am bound to underbear. —

The verb 'to better' is preserved along with 'to meliorate,' but the counterpart word 'to worsen' has been almost given away, perhaps for the sake of the three additional syllables that come in with its synonym 'to deteriorate.'

Another change in the progress of the language is illustrated under the title 'to learn—to teach.' The first of these words formerly expressed not only its present sense, but was also synonymous with 'to teach,' for which use good authority may be cited from early writers and from Shakspere, while modern practice stamps it as somewhat of a vulgarism. The word has dropped one of its meanings, and being limited to the other, there is a gain in point of precision. Not to use Sacred Writ irreverently for this purpose, an historical illustration of this case has occurred to me in two of the English versions of the Bible. In that which is commonly called 'Cranmer's Bible,' and belongs to about the middle of the 16th century, a passage in the 119th Psalm is given in these words:

- "O learn me true understanding and knowledge; for I have believed thy commandments.
- "Before I was troubled, I went wrong; but now have I kept thy word. Thou art good and gracious; O teach me thy statutes."

Here it is seen both words are used, and 'learn' employed in the sense of 'teach;' but in the standard version, which belongs to the beginning of the 17th century, much as the style is controlled by adherence to the earlier versions, this passage is changed by the substitution of the word 'teach' for 'learn:'

- "Teach me good judgment and knowledge; for I have believed thy commandments.
 - "Before I was afflicted I went astray: but now have I kept thy word.
 - "Thou art good and doest good; teach me thy statutes."

The use of this volume as a text-book may be extended much beyond the method of instruction prescribed in the 'Practical Exercises,' and in connection with it various considerations of the character and structure of the language will suggest themselves. The synonyms of 'intensity,' or of 'active and passive' words, may induce a more extended examination of words, which, while kindred in meaning, express many different degrees and variations of the meaning. The title "see—look" is given and ex-

plained, but let it be observed that these are but two of a large family of words connected with the function of sight, which the student might supply and discriminate the several shades of signification. In this way a just sense of the copiousness of the language will be acquired, and the habit by degrees gained, of accurately using and distinctly apprehending words that otherwise would bring only a confused meaning. In studying the nature of that copiousness it will be seen why often there are many names for the same object, or for the same general thought or feeling, as in Arabic, there are, it is said, no less than four hundred names for the lion.* The copiousness of the English tongue may be further illustrated by its etymology, and a word becomes a theme by the study of its origin and history. Let an examination, for example, be made of such words as 'trivial,' 'pagan,' 'rustic,' 'civil,' 'urbane,' 'courteous,' &c., &c.

The teacher, who succeeds in animating the student with an interest in the processes of instruction contained in this volume, need be at no loss to find manifold opportunities for the study of the language to which this textbook may serve as an introduction and a help. Let judicious selections be made, and studied with special reference to the choice and the combination of the words. Single sentences or passages from Shakspere, may show that wonderful mastery of the language which is proved by the impossibility of substituting another for any given word. Take that most familiar passage—Portia's appeal to Shylock, and contemplate not so much the tranquil sublimity of the sentiment as the expression of it, and there will be seen the purity and simplicity and beauty of English speech in its highest perfection:

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown:
His scepter shows the force of temporal power;
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptered sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;

^{* &}quot;Les Arabes ont, dit-on, quatre cents mots pour exprimer le lion, tandis que nous n'en avons qu'un, parce que cet animal, étranger à nos climats, ne peut être pour nous qu'un objet de curiosité; au lieu qu'il est pour l'homme des déserts un ennem redoutable, un sujet continuel d'aventures et de récits, et que, tenant beaucoup de place dans sa vie, il a dû en prendre davantage dans sa langue. Ainsi, les Arabes, le considérant sons le rapport de sa tallle, de sa force, de sa couleur, de son port, de ses appétits, de ses inclinations, etc., l'ont nommé d'autant de noms qu'ils ont observé, ou qu'ils lui ont supposé de qualités physiques ou instinctives. C'est pour la même raison que la langue allemande a un grand nombre de mots pour désigner un cheval."

DE BONALD. 'Recherches Philosophioues,' tome les.

And earthly power doth then show likest God's When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew, Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—That, in the course of justice, none of us Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy.—

There can of course be no difficulty in choosing passages in the text of Shakspere, illustrative in every way of the language and furnishing subject of verbal study, but I will not forbear pointing out that less familiar though very remarkable passage—the speech of Ulysses, beginning,

'Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,'

in the third scene of the third act of Troilus and Cressida. It is not necessary here to show by actual quotation how passages from the text of Milton may also be used, though this should be only when accompanied with a distinct knowledge of the nature of his English. The text of Wordsworth may be used to show what is the English of our own day in admirable purity, and the student of the language will feel it by examining minutely and critically the words in almost any selection from his poems. For example, let the fitness and expressiveness of the words in these stanzas be considered:

Lives there a man whose sole delights Are trivial pomp and city noise Hardening a heart that loathes or slights What every natural heart enjoys? Who never caught a noon-tide dream From murmur of a running stream; Could strip, for aught the prospect yields To him, their verdure from the fields; And take the radiance from the clouds In which the sun his setting shrouds.

A soul so pitiably forlorn,
If such do on this earth abide,
May season apathy with scorn,
May turn indifference to pride;
And still be not unblest—compared
With him who grovels, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and Christian hope;
Or shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.

'On the Founding of Rydal Chapel.'

The study of the English language should be cultivated by means of quotations from the prose literature also, with the especial care that no author be resorted to, no matter how brilliant his reputation, unless he be distinguished for the purity of his language and some of the varied excellencies of English style. Instruction may be gained from the gorgeous

diction of Jeremy Taylor, or the stately eloquence of Milton's prose; or, on the other hand, from the simple and idiomatic strength of Swift. A style combining in a great measure these opposite qualities may be found in the speeches and writings of Burke, whese manly and statesmanly philosophy found utterance in English that is worthy of his high and practical wisdom. Let such a passage as this be set before the student, to dwell on the language of it with the verbal care that is bestowed on the text of an ancient author:

"Hitherto the name of poor (in the sense in which it is used to excite compassion) has not been used for those who can, but for those who cannot labour-for the sick and infirm; for orphan infancy; for languishing and decrepid age: but when we affect to pity as poor, those who must labour or the world cannot exist, we are trifling with the condition of mankind. It is the common doom of man that he must eat his bread by the sweat of his brow, that is, by the sweat of his body, or the sweat of his mind. If this toil was inflicted as a curse, it is as might be expected from the curses of the Father of all blessings-it is tempered with many alleviations, many comforts. Every attempt to fly from it, and to refuse the very terms of our existence, becomes much more truly a curse, and heavier pains and penalties fall upon those who would elude the tasks which are put upon them by the great Master Workman of the world, who in his dealings with his creatures sympathizes with their weakness, and speaking of a creation wrought by mere will out of nothing, speaks of six days of labour and one of rest. I do not call a healthy young man, cheerful in his mind, and vigorous in his arms, I cannot call such a man, poor; I cannot pity my kind as a kind. merely because they are men. This affected pity only tends to dissatisfy them with their condition, and to teach them to seek resources where no resources are to be found, in something else than their own industry, and frugality, and sobriety."- Letters on a Regicide Peace.' Let. III.

Our language, in another of its phases, may be studied in the letters of Cowper, which are justly characterized as the pattern of pure graceful idiomatic English. The merit of the style of Cowper's best biographer—Southey—has also often been acknowledged, and it would be easy to use quotations from his various and voluminous proce works. A passage in one of them—his 'Colloquise'—is so appropriate to the subject of this introduction, that I am led to insert it here:

"There is another mischief arising out of ephemeral literature, which was noticed by the same great author, (Ben Jonson.) 'Wheresever manners and fashions are corrupted,' says he, 'language is. It imitates the public riot. The excesses of feasts and apparel are the notes of a sick state; and the wantonness of language of a sick mind.' This was the observation of a man well versed in the history of the ancients and in their

literature. The evil prevailed in his time to a considerable degree; but it was not permanent, because it proceeded rather from the affectation of a few individuals than from any general cause. The great poets were free from it; and our prose writers then, and till the end of that century, were preserved, by their sound studies and logical habits of mind, from any of those faults into which men fall who write loosely because they think loosely. The pedantry of one class and the colloquial vulgarity of another had their day; the faults of each were strongly contrasted, and better writers kept the mean between them. More lasting effect was produced by translators, who, in later times, have corrupted our idiom as much as, in early ones, they enriched our vocabulary; and to this injury the Scotch have greatly contributed,-for, composing in a language which is not their mother tongue, they necessarily acquire an artificial and formal style, which, not so much through the merit of a few as owing to the perseverance of others, who for half a century seated themselves on the beach of criticism, has almost superseded the vernacular English of Addison and Swift. Our journals, indeed, have been the great corrupters of our style, and continue to be so; and not for this reason only. Men who write in newspapers and magazines and reviews, write for present effect; in most cases this is as much their natural and proper aim, as it would be in public speaking; but when it is so, they consider, like public speakers, not so much what is accurate or just, either in matter or manner, as what will be acceptable to those whom they address. Writing also under the excitement of emulation and rivalry, they seek, by all the artifices and efforts of an ambitious style, to dazzle their readers; and they are wise in their generation, experience having shown that common minds are taken by glittering faults, both in prose and verse, as larks are with looking-glasses."-Southey's ' Colloquies,' vol. ii. p. 296.

Of another contemporary author, whose writings might be advantageously used as models, it has been well said that 'Arnold's style is worthy of his manly understanding and the noble simplicity of his character.' A few sentences of historical description will show the justice of this praise, while it adds another specimen of the kind of English, which should be employed in the study of the language:

"Before the sweeping pursuit of Hannibal's Numidians, crowds of fugitives were seen flying towards the city, while the smoke of burning houses arose far and wide into the sky. Within the walls the confusion and terror were at their height: he was come at last, this Hannibal, whom they had so long dreaded; he had at length dared what even the slaughter of Cannes had not emboldened him to venture; some victory greater even than Cannes must have given him this confidence; the three armies before Capua must be utterly destroyed; last year he had destroyed or dispersed three other armies, and had gained possession of the entire south of Italy; and now

he had stormed the lines before Capua, had cut to pieces the whole remaining force of the Roman people, and was come to Rome to finish his work. So the wives and mothers of Rome lamented, as they hurried to the temples; and there, prostrate before the gods, and sweeping the sacred pavement with their unbound hair in the agony of their fear, they remained pouring forth their prayers for deliverance. Their sons and husbands hastened to man the walls and the citadel, and to secure the most important points without the city; whilst the senate, as calm as their fathers of old, whom the Gauls massacred when sitting at their own doors, but with the energy of manly resolution, rather than the resignation of despair, met in the forum, and there remained assembled, to direct every magistrate on the instant, how he might best fulfil his duty.

"But God's care watched over the safety of a people, whom he had chosen to work out the purposes of his providence; Rome was not to perish. * * * * *

* * " Hannibal, at the head of a large body of cavalry, came close up to the Colline gate, rode along leisurely under the walls to see all he could of the city, and is said to have cast his javelin into it as in defiance. From farthest Spain he had come into Italy; he had wasted the whole country of the Romans and their allies with fire and sword for more than six years, had slain more of their citizens than were now alive against him; and at last he was shutting them up within their city, and riding freely under their walls, while none dared meet him in the field. If any thing of disappointment depressed his mind at that instant; if he felt that Rome's strength was not broken, nor the spirit of her people quelled, that his own fortune was wavering, and that his last effort had been made, and made in vain; yet, thinking where he was, and of the shame and loss which his presence was causing to his enemies, he must have wished that his father could have lived to see that day, and must have thanked the gods of his country, that they had enabled him so fully to perform his vow."-Arnold's 'History of Rome,' chap. 44.

In bringing these somewhat desultory remarks to a close, I must state that I have thought proper to refrain from adding any thing in the way of doubt or difference of opinion to the explanations of the synonyms given in the volume. I have not felt the necessity of interfering with the book in such a way, and will only introduce here a few lines to be taken in connection with the title 'shall and will.' The following is the explanation given by Wallis in his Grammar of the English Language (1699): it is of authority as being the distinction drawn by a mind so logical and so well trained in the processes of exact science as that of the Savilian Professor of Geometry.

- " Shall et will indicant Futurum.
- " Quoniam autem extraneis satis est cognitu difficile, quando hoc vel illud dicendum est (non enim promiscue dicimus shall et will); neque

tamen alii quos vidi ullas tradidere regulas quibus dirigantur: has ego tradere necessarium duxi, quas qui observaverit hac in re non aberrabit.

In primis personis shall simpliciter prædicentis est; will quasi promittentis aut minantis.

"In secundis et tertiis personis, shall promittentis est aut minantis; will simpliciter prædicentis."—'Grammatica Lingues Anglicane.'

I have been tempted to extend this Introduction beyond what I at first intended, by a desire to promote an important but much-neglected subject of study. In pointing out some of the uses of this volume as a text-book, I hoped at the same time to suggest some of the means by which in many and various ways the systematic study of our own language may be made interesting. To prove that I do not speak with undue earnestness respecting the intrinsic value and interest of the study, I add, in conclusion, a few authorities, which, I am sure, cannot fail to make an impression upon those who have the cause of sound education at heart.

"Exceedingly irksome as the mere learning of rules about a language, which we are actually speaking, is, that very irksomeness may be useful if it is made a step to the very delightful exercise (I should think there were very few more delightful) of ascertaining what the laws are which we do actually follow, and must follow, when we speak so as to make ourselves intelligible to others. This is one part of the study of language, but the mind of the pupil will become very cold and formal, though possibly very acute and ingenious, if it is made the only one. The consideration of words, of their connections with each other, of their origin and history, and of the new meanings they contracted as they came in contact with new subjects, is the other and vital part of it. How deep an interest boys at a very early age may take in this pursuit! what clearness, liveliness, honesty, it gives to their minds! At the same time, what a sense of awfulness and mystery in themselves, and in that language which they are every day using! consequently, what a serious meditative habit it cultivates in them, without in the least destroying the gaiety of their spirits, I think we may all have observed. I can conceive scarcely any pursuit a teacher can engage in, which would bring him in so many rewards of increased acquaintance with his pupil's mind, and with his own, or one therefore for which it would be more his duty to train himself diligently and systematically."-Lectures on National Education,' by the Rev. Professor MAURICE, of King's College, London.

"A word which has no precise meaning, can but poorly fulfill its office of being a sign and guide of thought: and if it be connected with matters interesting to the feelings, or of practical moment, it may easily become mischievous. Now in a language like ours, in which the abstract terms are mostly imported from abroad, such terms, when they get into general circulation, are especially liable to be misunderstood and perverted; inasmuch as

few can have any distinct conception what their meaning really is, or how they came by it. Having neither taproots, nor lateral roots, they are easily shaken and driven out of line; and one gust may blow them on one side, another on another side. Hence arises a confusion of tongues, even within the pale of the same language; and this breeds a confusion of thoughts. Of all classes of paralogisms the most copious is that in which a word, used in one sense in the premises, slips another sense into the conclusion.

"They who feel an inward call to teach and enlighten their countrymen, should deem it an important part of their duty to draw out the stores of thought which are already latent in their native language, to purify it from the corruptions which Time brings upon all things, and from which language has no exemption, and to endeavour to give distinctness and precision to whatever in it is confused, or obscure, or dimly seen.

"A man should love and venerate his native language, as the first of his benefactors, as the awakener and stirrer of all his thoughts, the frame and mould and rule of his spiritual being, as the great bond and medium of intercourse with his fellows, as the mirror in which he sees his own nature, and without which he could not even commune with himself, as the image in which the wisdom of God has chosen to reveal itself to him. He who thus thinks of his native language will never approach it without reverence. Yet his reverence will not withhold, but rather encourage him, to do what he can to purify and improve it."—Julius Hare. 'Guessee at Truth.'

And last, it is COLERIDGE, who says-

"Reflect on your own thoughts, actions, circumstances, and—which will be of especial aid to you in forming a habit of reflection,—accustom your self to reflect on the words you use, hear, or read, their birth, derivation and history. For if words are not things, they are living powers, by which the things of most importance to mankind are actuated, combined, and humanized."—' Aids to Reflection.'—Preface.

H. R.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1846.

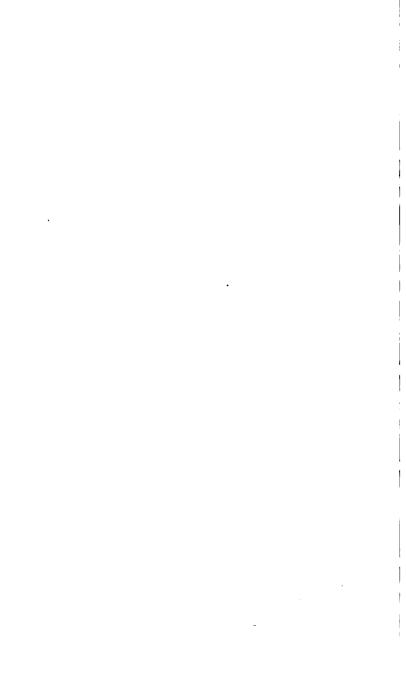
NOTE.

The references for the illustrative authorities under each title are made to the poems, which are respectively quoted, the references to 'Paradise Lost'—'Paradise Regained,' and 'Samson Agonistes' being given with only the initials of the titles of those poems.

PREFACE.

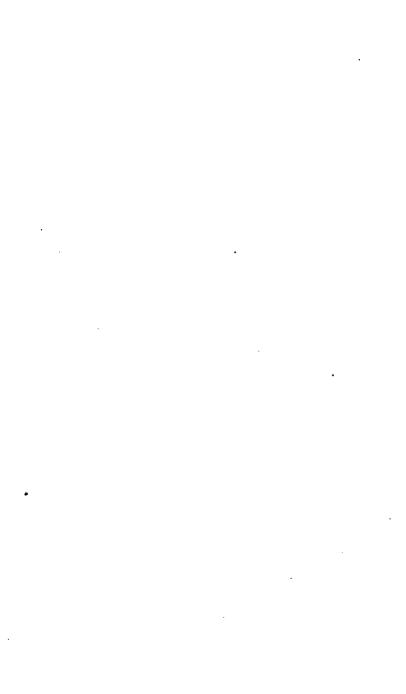
DR. BLAIR, in his "Lectures upon the English Language," says:—"The great source of a loose style is the injudicious use of synonymous terms." If we examine the style of most of the periodical and light literature of the day, we shall soon be convinced of the truth of this assertion. For one fault in construction or idiom, we shall find at least twenty incorrect applications of words. The want of a critical knowledge of verbal distinctions is obviously the cause of these errors. But though the foundation of this knowledge should undoubtedly be laid at an early stage of the study of language, and before the habit of using words in a loose way has become inveterate, it appears to be generally considered unnecessary for the young student, and is either neglected for other pursuits, or else is wholly excluded from systematic education.

The pernicious result of this neglect is found in the inaccuracy and looseness of style so generally prevalent. The present work has been written with a view to supply what the author believes to be a desideratum in Elementary Education; and though he is far from intending it should be regarded as complete, he hopes it will be found to contain principles sufficiently suggestive to enable those who use it to continue the study to any extent for themselves.



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PRACTICAL EXERCISES

ON

ENGLISH SYNONYMES

INTRODUCTION.

IT is a common observation, that there are no two objects in nature exactly alike: that however close their apparent resemblance to each other may be, the one will be found, upon examination, to possess some shade, some almost imperceptible tinge of difference by which it may be distinguished from the other. But it is not to the superficial observer that these nice varieties are evident. He who contents himself with a general or casual view of things must remain in ignorance of all those nicely distinctive properties of substances which render them, in certain respects, independent of each other. can have no knowledge of their peculiar qualities, but must look upon them as belonging to the general mass of natural matter; and though the most indifferent spectator cannot fail to be struck with their more prominent properties, he can have no information respecting their distinctive character or uses. This observation is quite as true of art as of nature. though the artisan exert his utmost skill to make one object exactly like another, we shall find, upon a close inspection, that he never wholly succeeds in his attempt. Some slight variety, either in shape, or form, or color, or weight, will be discovered, sufficient to distinguish the copy from the original. It may, indeed, be more difficult to distinguish between objects purposely constructed alike; still, however, the truth will remain, that a close examination will not fail to detect a peculiarity in substance, construction, dimension, or some other quality, sufficient to mark a difference between the two objects.

Of Nature's intention in making this wonderful variety in her works, it is not necessary here to speak, nor indeed is the present work suited for such a discussion. One reflection, however, which the consideration of this variety will naturally suggest to our minds, bears more directly upon the subject before us. It is this: that the very habit of indifference to an exact knowledge of distinguishing qualities, even in apparently trivial or insignificant objects, is the main cause of all that vague idea and indefinite conception, which is so common even among those who pass with the world for well-informed and well-instructed men. The extent to which this habit often prevails during our years of education, and the extraordinary influence it has upon us throughout life, are scarcely to be credited. It is this almost inveterate indifference, acquired in early life, which causes us to rest satisfied with general rather than particular knowledge, originates so many indistinct conceptions, produces a positive and violent aversion from thinking, and thus exercises a most pernicious influence upon the intellectual character of the man.

If an infinite variety in the appearance of external things be an admitted fact, it will follow that there must be, in like manner, a great variety in the meaning of those words which are their conventional signs. We must not, however, expect to find the same extent of variety in words as in things, because the system of generalization applied to language does not admit of the same extension. Thus, though the word table will represent, generally, a flat substance supported by legs, it will not stand for the many varieties of this piece of furniture which might be presented to the eye. In this respect, single words are imperfect; for, though some have undoubtedly a more specific meaning than others, they cannot express all the varieties of every species of things: all they can do is to supply us with general signs, which must be rendered specific by the addition

of those qualifying terms which serve to modify their signification and give them a more definite meaning.

But words, though they do not express individual things. actions, or qualities, are found to approximate so closely in meaning, that it is no easy matter, in many cases, to distinguish them from each other. The leading idea contained in several belonging to the same class of meaning is so prominent, that the mind, in endeavouring to discover their differences, becomes dazzled by the more intensive property of the words, and neglects to examine the attendant shades by which the one may be distinguished from the other. It is not asserting too much to declare, that scarcely any give themselves trouble to search for those nice distinctions of meaning by which words are characterized; nay, we are certain there are few candid persons not ready to admit that they have hitherto contented themselves with feeling the difference between the signification of two words of a similar meaning, without having directed the least attention to the cause of that difference, or to any philosophical principle by which a distinction may be established between them.

It is of no weight to argue, that there is no necessity for the study of verbal distinctions, because many writers have composed with accuracy and elegance, who have never bestowed any attention on the philosophy of synonomy. Some are naturally endowed with a more delicate faculty of distinction than others; and such persons, from an almost intuitive sense of the exact meaning and application of words, are seldom likely to use them incorrectly; but it would be utterly absurd to infer from this fact, that some general rules to guide the student in his choice and distinction of words, and in a proper use of them, would not be acceptable to those who are desirous of improving their style in elegance and precision. For, the habit of taking things for granted is not only highly unsatisfactory to an inquiring mind engaged in honestly searching for truth, but it is also replete with danger, and cannot but continually lead us into error. He who always places his dependence on appearances, and never appeals to his own powers of reasoning or investigation, is sure to be constantly involved

in difficulties; and though he may possibly be sometimes right, he never can explain why he is so, or guard against the recurrence of perplexities.

Accuracy of expression will naturally lead to accuracy of thought, for the practice of carefully examining the shades of difference between words is not only useful in regard to writing, but also exercises a most salutary influence upon the thinking power. Now there are grounds to fear that language is, by many, considered as something existing of itself, and independent, rather than as connected with its proper origin. or as to be referred to a higher principle. In studying language we should never lose sight of the fact, that it is the visible and audible expression of the mind, and that, therefore, all the phenomena of language are to be referred for their source to the intellectual powers. It is, then, only by investigating the modes in which Nature works in the human mind, and by patiently observing her operations, that we can expect to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the philosophy of expression. In these researches, the study of metaphysics is our only way to arrive at any satisfactory result, for from no other source can we acquire any solid information on this subject, nor upon any other principles can we safely proceed in our investigations. Though many scholars have displayed wonderful ingenuity and sagacity in philological research, which cannot fail to command the admiration of all who make this subject their study; no one has yet set forth a system of language referable to the human mind, and applicable to human expression; no one has yet tested the significations of words, their differences, their various classes of differences, and the causes of those differences, in such a manner as to reduce them to a system; or has laid down principles to serve as a basis upon which to ground a general and comprehensive classification of our language.

Though the author of the present work is far from pretending to supply this desideratum, he thinks it may be not wholly useless to mention some opinions he has long entertained on the subject, and to explain some principles to assist in forming a plan by which the unpractised writer may be enabled to

avoid the looseness of expression so common with the majority of writers, and to compose in a clear and intelligible style.

It is to be observed, that in every department of science, a classification of its materials is one of the leading principles upon which philosophers have founded their systems. This is a natural and universal principle, drawn from our observation of external objects, and found not in one only, but in every department of natural science. An attempt to acquire solid information upon any other method of instruction will infallibly fill the mind with crude and confused ideas, and impart no sound or lasting knowledge. Hence the maxim "Divide et impera" (divide and conquer) has been successfully applied to every object of human knowledge, and hence it is generally received as the only safe road in which to proceed in every description of study.

Language, among other objects of study, has been subjected to the application of this principle. Grammarians have, accordingly, classified words under the various heads of nouns, verbs, particles, &c., as they observed their signification to possess certain properties. Thus names of things were classed as nouns, names of qualities as adjectives, and names of actions as verbs, &c. But though these classes may be sufficient for grammatical purposes, and though they are sufficient to distinguish the more striking differences of words. they are wholly useless when we wish to distinguish more nicely among those of each class, and between the exact shades of meaning in those more closely related to each other; that is, though there may be no difficulty in determining between a verb and a noun, or between an adjective and a conjunction, we have no unerring principle upon which to found a difference between two nouns or two verbs which approximate closely in signification. Thus the difference between an answer and to answer presents no difficulty as to the grammatical distinction of their two natures; but if we wish to distinguish between to answer and to reply, we are immediately at a loss to determine their respective meanings, because we have no fixed principle upon which to proceed in our investigation of their difference.

It so happens that, in respect of synonymy, the English language presents the student with greater difficulties than any other language of Europe. This peculiarity may be accounted for by its structure, and by the circumstances which led to its formation. The difference of its materials, and the great variety of the respective modes of feeling and expression in those nations which contributed to its formation, are sufficient in themselves to explain the cause of this difficulty. In connection with this remark, it may be observed, that there are many words in our language which, on a superficial view. appear to convey precisely the same signification, and present, even to the scholar, no other than an etymological difference. This is the case with many pairs of words, one of which is of Saxon, and the other of Latin origin, such as: freedomliberty; happiness-felicity; help-assistance; and many others. The notion which many entertain of such words is, that as they were respectively drawn from different sources, and as each word stood in its original language for the same idea, they have no difference of meaning in English. But this must be the notion of those who probably do not bestow much attention on the subject; for it requires but little reflection to convince us that such a fact would be an anomaly in the history of language, and strongly opposed to a first principle of nature. And even supposing that two words could have precisely the same meaning in the same language for a short space of time, it is altogether contrary to every law of language that they should continue in that state for any lengthened period. The intensity with which Nature is said to abhor a vacuum can only be equalled by her abhorrence of identity; an exact sameness is nowhere to be found among her works, and she seems to take delight in baffling every attempt to interfere with her dominion or oppose her laws. It cannot, however, be denied, (in applying this law to our own case,) that at the Norman conquest in 1066, many words were introduced by the conquerors into England which were identical in meaning with others in common use among the people of the country before the invasion. In fact, at that time, and during a considerable period after, two distinct languages existed in this island: one used by the lord, and the other used by the tiller of the soil. But this state of things could not continue very long: for, by a natural law, as soon as the two dialects amalgamated, and became one language, one of two terms which had till then identically corresponded, either lost a portion of its original meaning, or suffered some alteration in use; or, if this did not happen, it met with the common fate of all words so situated—it disappeared from the language. In this we see the direct effect of a universal law of nature, viz., the necessity for one of two identical things becoming altered, or else the impossibility of its remaining in existence.

There can be little doubt that the same principles of difference which our senses discover in the external world operate in the very constitution of the human mind; and that properties belonging to the nature of material bodies and external action find corresponding conceptions in the mind, and consequently, corresponding expressions in language. Thus, many words may be observed to differ from each other, as the species from the genus, as we may perceive between to do and to make: a very large class of words may be distinguished under the heads of active and passive, as between ability and capacity; the principle of intensity may be observed to operate in the difference between the words to see and to look: others have a positive and negative difference, as between to shun and to avoid, and many, which do not appear to depend on any uniformly acting principle, may be ranged under the head of miscellaneous.

The heads, then, under which the words explained in the body of this work are arranged in their respective sections are:—1. Generic and Specific; 2. Active and Passive; 3. Intensity; 4. Positive and Negative; and 5. Miscellaneous. It is not pretended that this classification is perfect or complete; but, in the absence of any other, it is hoped it may prove useful to the student, not only in supplying him with the information required concerning the words here treated, but in furnishing him with principles applicable to other pairs of words, not here explained, which may present him with any difficulty.

A very large class of synonymes may be ranged under the heads of GENERIC and SPECIFIC; that is, the one word will be found to differ from the other, as the species from the genus: as in such words as to do and to make; to clothe and to dress; praise and applause, &c. But as these terms, generic and specific, may not be familiar to the generality of young students, it may be useful here to explain them. In their classification of natural objects, philosophers have divided them under three grand heads, or, as they are termed in scientific language, kingdoms. These kingdoms are divided into classes and orders. These orders again are divided into genera, and the genera into species. This system of classification, though it may not be applied so extensively to language as in natural philosophy, will in many cases assist in discovering differences not so easily perceived by the application of any other principle. Rejecting the terms kingdom and class, we may consider the part of speech, as noun or verb, to represent the order; then the genera may be classed under each order as expressing some general or leading principle, and the species under the genus, as describing the latter more particularly. Let it be required to discover the difference between to do and to make: - Applying the principle above explained, both words will fall under the order verb:—as to do expresses general action, it will be the generic; and as to make describes a more specific mode of doing, it will be the specific term. By the same principle, applause will be a species of the genus praise, both belonging to the order noun. Again, robust will be a species of the genus strong, and belonging to the order adjective. In the exercises under this head, we have to do only with the genus and species, for the order, or part of speech, is equally applicable to both words, and will be of no assistance in our endeavour to determine their respective meanings.

It will be here necessary to explain the signification of the terms active and passive as applied to the philosophy of synonymy, and under which head the words in the second section of this work are arranged. Many words possess an active or passive meaning, wholly independent of the grammatical sense of these two terms. A word that expresses a passive

or recipient state may thus often be distinguished from one that contains the same idea in an active state. Between many abstract nouns we shall find this principle to operate. This may be illustrated by the respective meanings of the two words ability and capacity. The idea of power is here common to both words, but the latter expresses a power of receiving, and has a recipient or passive meaning; whereas the former expresses a power to execute, and consequently has an active signification. Again, the idea of reason enters into the meaning of both the adjectives reasonable and rational; but the former qualifies a being who exercises reason, and the latter, one who possesses reason, and consequently, the difference between them is to be found in the active and passive meaning of each respectively. Lastly, even in the case of verbs, into which the idea of action more fully enters, we may frequently observe a difference in meaning dependent upon this principle. This may be exemplified by the two verbs to keep and to retain. We keep, by the exertion of our own power; we retain, from the want of power or will in others. We keep what we prevent others from taking, we retain what is not taken from us. In the first, we are in an active, in the second, in a passive state. It is undeniable that attention to this phenomenon would, in many cases, solve a doubt which might exist as to the exact difference in the meaning of words.

Another extensively prevalent principle in nature is that of Intensity. In the material world, its effects meet us at every turn. Scarcely at any two moments does fire burn with exactly the same degree of heat, nor does the sun shine with the same brilliancy without some intervening circumstance which modifies or increases its degree of brightness. We may then confidently look for the same principle in words which is applied so extensively to objects of sense. It must here again be remembered that this principle of intensity has no reference to comparison, as applied to a grammatical class of words, but imports a higher degree, as marked by the difference of meaning between two words in another respect similar. We find it not only in adjectives, but also in nouns and verbs, and indeed, in some cases, in prepositions. The

distinction between the two adjectives bright and brilliant is marked by the intensive degree expressed in the latter word. Brilliant is bright and something more, or it expresses a higher and more intensive degree of bright. A difference of degree will also mark the distinction between the words breeze and gale; a breeze signifies a gentle wind; a gale, a stronger wind. Again, the difference between to see and to look, or to hear and to listen, will depend upon the same principle, the latter expressing a more intensive degree of the former. Whenever the differences between two words may be accounted for on this principle, such words may be termed synonymes of intensity.

A fourth class of differences may be formed under the head of Positive and Negative. Here also we find the same idea common to both words; but in the one it appears in a positive or independent form, whilst in the other it has a negative meaning. The two verbs to shun and to avoid will come under this head of differences. To shun means positively to turn from: whereas to avoid is merely not to go in the way of, and has a negative sense. The same remarks will apply to the difference of meaning between the two nouns fault and defect. fault is something positively wrong; a defect is something What is faulty has what it should not negatively wrong. have; what is defective has not what it should have. class may not be found to contain so many words as those above explained, but the principle will be frequently available in determining the difference of words which cannot be brought under another category.

But although some of the principles above explained will test the difference of a large majority of synonymous terms, there are, undoubtedly, many to which none of them will apply. The difference between two words will, in many cases, be so slight, and will consist in so nice and delicate a variation, that it can be explained only by the individual circumstances of the case. And here it must be confessed that the synonymous words explained in this manner lie open to the objection mentioned in another part of this introduction; for the student will here gain no further information than that

given him concerning the words themselves—he will acquire a knowledge of the difference between the two words under consideration; but that knowledge will be strictly limited to the words themselves, and the explanation itself will not suggest any power of distinguishing between other words. Such terms are explained in the fifth section of this work, and are ranged under the head of "MISCELLANEOUS."

In concluding my remarks upon this classification of synonymous words, I must again repeat that I do not set forth this system as a complete or perfect classification of such terms, but that I have adopted it for want of a better, or rather, for want of any existing arrangement. In all the works on synonymy which have fallen under my notice, I have in vain searched for some rule, the application of which would bring any required word under a certain class, and thus enable a student to ascertain its precise meaning, as distinguished from its nearest relative. As far as I am aware, no system of classification has been adopted by any writer on the subject. But though it is true that none of these writers has adopted such a classification as might suggest to the learner uniformly acting principles of difference, there can be no question that they were acquainted with these principles, for they have frequently employed them in their definitions. On the other hand, though the meaning of some words is explained in these works, in many instances, with great ingenuity and acuteness, many others are defined upon very vague, and some upon very arbitrary principles. The student, it is true, may gain the information he requires with respect to certain words; but here his knowledge stops; it is restricted to the words immediately under consideration; nothing is done towards enlarging his views of the philosophy of language, nor is any rule given him by which he may for himself discover the real difference which exists between words apparently identical.

Every one who has had any habit or practice in composing must remember the doubts he has frequently entertained of the proper use of many words suggesting themselves in the course of writing. In all cases of this sort, there is a word, and but one word, which will exactly convey our meaning;

but the difficulty is how to get at it. The writer lays down his pen-begins to think-becomes more and more embarrassed—till, at last, by some lucky association, a word, which he fancies the right one, strikes his mind, and he imagines the difficulty removed. Very far from it; another word, apparently as appropriate as the first, presents itself to his mind, and he now is more perplexed between the two, than he was before puzzled about the one. With many, it now becomes a mere question of euphony, and the more harmonious word is adopted without hesitation. But the conscientious writer, though he may regard harmony as a very desirable attainment, cannot be satisfied with sound for sense, and he looks for some principle upon which he can securely rely, to guide him in his choice. It is true, that he can search for the difference between the two words in some work of reference, and will probably obtain the required information, as regards the word itself, the precise meaning of which he wishes to fix; but he will perhaps not have written a few lines, before the same difficulty again presents itself, and he thus finds himself confaually involved in the most discouraging perplexities. These observations will, of course, not apply to the careless writer. To him it is of little consequence in what form he exhibits his thoughts, or what words he employs in expressing them; however just his views on any subject may be, or whatever merit he may possess, either of novelty or originality of thought, his total indifference to accuracy of expression will not only cause him to fail in his attempts to make his readers understand him. but will produce much positive harm in their minds, by the looseness and inaccuracy of his style.

But to those who would write sensibly and carefully—who are not satisfied with sound for sense, and who are honestly desirous of acquiring a clear and perspicuous style, the following rule may be useful:—Where a difficulty of choice in two or more words occurs, collect together all those which bear upon the meaning desired, and apply to them some of the principles above explained. It will be found, that some may be ranged under the class of generic and specific, others may belong to the active and passive class, a third pair may

be distinguished by the principle of intensity, others again may be to each other as positive and negative, and so forth. By thus applying some general principle of difference to words, the precise limits to the meaning of each will not be so difficult to ascertain, and the habit of testing their signification in this manner will soon produce a marked effect on the style of those who practise the rule.

There is one science intimately connected with the subject of synonymy, upon which it will be naturally expected that some remarks should here be made. I mean Etymology. knowledge of the derivation of words is unquestionably of great service in enabling us to determine their meaning, and it may be confidently asserted, that they who are wholly ignorant of those languages from which English is derived can never have that clear conception of the primary signification of words which every good etymologist must possess. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten, that as words are continually undergoing some alteration in meaning, and in course of time, acquiring an incrustation, as it were, of signification, we should not place too firm a reliance on a knowledge of their original meaning, in endeavoring to fix the exact limits of their modern acceptation. A love for antiquity and classical associations, however natural and admirable in itself, may, like all other strong passions, prove in some respects pernicious; and it is much to be feared, that undue admiration for the beauty of ancient languages has, in many instances, caused us to underrate the qualities of our mother tongue. But we should remember, that in order to gain any sound knowledge of a subject, it is necessary not only to make ourselves acquainted with its origin, but also to be able to trace it through all the phases of its existence, a rule particularly applicable to language, the materials of which are so fluctuating and changeable. Now, the principles before explained do not belong to any one language in particular, but are applicable to every language on the globe, both ancient and modern; they are universal—they are founded in the very nature of things they existed before any language was spoken, and we may presume that they will last as long as the world continues to

exist. I would not have it supposed, that in making these remarks. I entertain any disrespect for the languages or literature of antiquity; so far from this being the case, I yield to none in my respect and veneration for the ancients; and I am impressed with a firm conviction, that antiquity is the source from which all the poets and philosophers of modern times have most copiously drawn. I would merely caution the young student against allowing his prejudices in favour of the ancients to interfere with the application of universal principles. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the ancients were as well acquainted with these principles as ourselves, for every day brings to light some new proof of how much further advanced they were even in practical science than we are inclined to give them credit for: and we are not justified in inferring, because they have left us no distinct works upon this subject, that they were not aware of these principles, and did not apply them in the same way as the moderns.

It is not a little surprising that the English, who in some questions have displayed such admirable patience of research and sagacity of investigation, should have produced so few works on the subject of synonymy. During the last century, France reckoned a considerable number of writers on this subject; among others, Girard, Voltaire, D'Alembert, Duclos, Dumarsais, Diderot, Beauzée, Roubaud, Lavaux, &c. German writers on synonymy are Eberhard and Maass. Italians and Spanish have also directed some attention to this subject: among the former may be mentioned, Grassi, Romani, and Tommaseo; and among the latter, Huerta and March. The only works on synonymy deserving of notice which we possess in English are, those of Dr. Trusler, Mr. W. Taylor, of Norwich, and Mr. Crabb. These are all books of reference, and not one of them adapted to the wants of younger students, or in any way suited to the purposes of practical education. Dr. Trusler's book, published at London in 1766, was a partial abstract of the Abbé Girard's "Synonymes Français." Most of the articles are little more than translations from this work, and these are interspersed with some original definitions of some contiguous terms peculiar to

ourselves. But many of his explanations are very vague; several of the terms which he defines are altered in meaning since his time, and others are growing, or have already become, obsolete. These objections are of themselves sufficient to render his work rather a matter of literary curiosity than a source of instruction. Mr. Taylor's work, which appeared in 1813, displays much learning. He has taken etymology as the basis of his definitions, but in so doing, he appears to have frequently lost sight of the modern acceptation of words. and consequently he has sometimes attempted to force on words a meaning which they do not really possess. Hence many of his definitions and discriminations are purely arbitrary. For these reasons, his work was not so useful as he undoubtedly had the power of making it, and we believe that it never reached a second edition. But the largest work that we possess on the subject of synonymy is that of Mr. Crabb. who, in 1810, published his "English Synonymes arranged in alphabetical order." This is a work of much higher pretensions, and, as a book of reference, is unquestionably of great utility. There is, however, one point connected with its execution which appears to interfere in some measure with its utility. One part of the plan of his work, is to compare four or five, and sometimes as many as six words of the same class of meaning, and explain their differences in one article. In doing this, all the words are so mixed up together, and their explanations so perplexed, that the student, who it may be presumed is searching for the exact meaning of a single word, often finds it utterly impossible to disentangle the one term from the many with which it is mixed up, and thus, in many cases, obtains no satisfactory information. It should be remarked, however, that this practice is not peculiar to Mr. Crabb. but is common to both the others, as well as to all the foreign writers on the subject.*

^{*} Besides the works above mentioned, there was published at Brunswick, in 1841, a work entitled "Synonymisches Handwörterbuch der Englischen Sprache für die Deutschen." The author of this work is Dr. Melford, professor of modern languages in the University of Göttingen. This book, which is merely a translation of some of the principal articles in Crabb, with additional examples, contributes nothing whatever towards an improved knowledge of synonymy.

In the present work, the author has purposely avoided comparing more than two terms in one explanation. This plan, with one or two exceptions, has been uniformly followed throughout the book. It has been adopted for two reasons: 1st, because, in writing, it is almost always between two words that any difficulty of choice exists; and, 2dly, because the writer has been thus better enabled to give the inquirer a distinct conception of their real difference and respective limits, which could not have been so easily done, had he followed the practice of the beforementioned writers. Besides, as the object of this book is not so much to explain, as to lay down principles of explanation, this arrangement was unnecessary. The manner in which the book is intended to be used is as follows:-The explanations under each pair of words having been carefully and attentively read by the pupil, he should be questioned upon them by the teacher, and should be required to determine under which class they may be ranged; then, the exercises under each pair should be written out, the pupil introducing the word in the blank space; and lastly, other sentences of his own composition should be written, in which each of the words is to be employed in its proper signification. This practice will not only insure an accurate knowledge of the difference between the terms, but also, a proper application of the terms themselves; and it will impress that difference, as well as the principle upon which it depends, so strongly on the learner's mind, that he will not be soon likely to forget them.

It would be superfluous to enlarge on the usefulness of such exercises as those here presented to the learner, were it not that this is the first occasion, as far as the author is aware, that a practical work on English synonymes has been offered to the public. An admission that something of the sort is a desideratum, does not, however, amount to a conviction that it is necessary, on the same principle that it is much easier to allow that we are in the wrong, than to set about doing right. It may be therefore proper to make some remarks on the effect which a systematic study of synonymy is likely to have, not only on the language and style of the student, but also as

regards the general improvement of his mind and his habits of thinking.

Coleridge, in whose writings we may perhaps gather a greater number of valuable hints on education than from any other modern author, says, in the Preface to his "Aids to Reflection," that a leading object of this work was "to direct the reader's attention to the value of the science of words, their use and abuse, and the incalculable advantage of using them appropriately, and with a distinct knowledge of their primary, derivative, and metaphorical senses; and in furtherance of this object, I have neglected no occasion of enforcing the maxim, that to expose a sophism, and to detect the equivocal or double meaning of a word, is, in the great majority of cases, one and the same thing." And, further, addressing the reader, he says: "Reflect on your own thoughts, actions, circumstances, and—which will be of especial aid to you in forming a habit of reflection—accustom yourself to reflect on the words you use, hear, or read; their birth, derivation, history, &c. For if words are not things, they are living powers by which the things of most importance to mankind are actuated, combined, and humanized."

When we reflect on the circumstances in which all children are of necessity placed, and the bad example they continually have before them, in respect of language, from servants and others, it is not surprising that they begin at an early age to use words loosely and incorrectly. Though, in this particular, some have much greater advantages than others, all are to some degree affected by this example, and parents cannot well begin too soon to take measures to counteract its effects. If all the English we hear spoken around us during our infancy and childhood were correct, there would be, of course, no necessity for this injunction; but the contrary is so notoriously the fact, that there are very few in whom this pernicious example does not produce an inveterate habit, and whom it does not affect, in some degree, through the whole course of their lives.

There is one principle in education which should never be lost sight of, and which, notwithstanding its importance, does not appear sufficiently obvious to the minds, even of those who devote considerable attention to the subject. It should be remembered, before any study be commenced, that we have two objects in view: one, and this of the greater importance, the effect the study will produce as to the general improvement of the mind; and the other, its practical utility as regards human comforts, or human intercourse. Now, the latter of these objects is that to which most men direct their attention, whilst the former holds but a second place in the opinions of many, and with the majority is considered wholly unimportant. The strength of mind to be acquired by a cultivation of the reasoning faculties is not so perceptible to the generality of mankind as those accomplishments which afford frequent opportunities of exhibition; and hence the exclusive attention paid to lighter accomplishments, and the comparative neglect with which the more valuable branches of education are treated.

The scanty information given to young students in all our schools, on the genius and character of the English language, would, of itself, be sufficient to warrant any writer in endeavouring to promote the knowledge of its nature and philosophy. It is a singular fact, that notwithstanding this unaccountable neglect of what ought to be considered an important branch of every Englishman's education, there are few who are not ready to admit the necessity of their closer acquaintance with their native tongue, and confess that a more accurate knowledge of their own language, acquired in early youth, would have better prepared them for many duties of common life they now feel utterly incompetent to fulfil. It is well known, that the usual course of instruction (as it is called) in the English language consists in making a pupil learn by heart the accidence and syntax rules in Murray's Grammar, write out a few dictation exercises, and occasionally compose a theme. But for the more essential acquirements in the language, nothing is done; not a word is mentioned about the philosophy of construction; nothing on facility of expression, forms of idiom, formation of style, accuracy of expression from a proper choice of words, &c. &c. Again, on the subject of versification and poetry. There is not a single book extant which

explains the various forms and varieties of English verse in a popular manner, and adapted to early education. It is true, that some scanty remarks on this subject are to be found tacked to the end of one or two of our grammars; but these are mere sketches, and far from sufficient for those who wish to acquaint themselves with the forms and styles of our best poets. On this subject, also, as on many others connected with early education, the most singular ideas prevail. thought by many, that an attention to versification is likely to lead young persons into the habit of scribbling verses, and to call them off from the more serious duties of life. gotten that in cultivating an innocent taste, we are purifying the mind from low and grovelling propensities, instilling a love of the true and beautiful, and establishing a most desirable resource in after-life, and one of the best modes of securing an avoidance of vicious or degrading pursuits. The principles on which the present work is based are equally applicable to a poetical and a prose style; that is, a careful choice and accurate use of terms are quite as necessary in the former as in the latter form of composition; and though the versifier must not expect to find here every thing he wants, it may be presumed that an application of the principles here adopted may be of considerable service to him in his studies.

But the importance of the English language, both as a subject of philology and of particular study, is now becoming generally acknowledged. It is high time, then, that something more should be proposed for the younger student than the mere grammatical exercise, or theme. Some mode of study is required which will make him exert his powers of discrimination in the use of words, and bring him into closer acquaintance with the beauties of his language, so that he may thereby acquire a relish for its characteristic power and genius. The attempt in the present work to supply that want is published with a confident hope that, whatever may be its defects, it may assist in giving an impulse to the study and promote the knowledge of that literature, which it should be every educated Englishman's boast to understand and appreciate.

SECTION I.

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC SYNONYMES.

THE principle upon which all the pairs of words in this section are discussed is the same as that adopted by natural philosophers in their classification of external objects. The whole natural world has been divided by them into three heads or kingdoms, viz.-1, the animal; 2, the vegetable; and 3, the mineral kingdom; and each of these is again subdivided into orders, classes, genera, and species. Though, for various reasons, so comprehensive a classification cannot be applied to language, yet in investigating the cause of the difference between words which approximate in meaning, we shall frequently find it to depend upon this principle; that is, the one word will be found to specify precisely what the other expresses more generally. Indeed this occurs so often, that it may be confidently assumed as one mode of testing the difference between words, and thereby acquiring an exact knowledge of the limits of each. We find this difference between such words as to bury, and to inter; the former being the generic, and the latter the specific word. Whatever is interred is buried, but what is buried is not of necessity interred. To inter is a specific mode of burying; it contains the same idea as that which exists in to bury, but with the addition of certain accompanying ideas not found in the generic word.

These words differ as the species from the genus. Every adjective is an epithet; but every epithet is not an adjective. Epithet is a term of rhetoric.* Adjective is a term of gram-

[&]quot; [" Epithets, in the rhetorical sense, denote, not every adjective, but those only which do not add to the sense, but signify something already implied in the noun itself; as if one says 'the glorious sun;' on the other hand, to speak of 'the meridian sun' would not be considered as, in this sense, employing an epithet."

WHATELY'S Rhetoric.]

mar. The same word may be both an adjective and an epithet. In prose composition, the epithet is frequently put after the noun, as—Henry the Fowler, Charles the Simple, &c. In the first of these examples, the word "fowler" is, grammatically, a noun; rhetorically, an epithet; in the second, the word "simple" is both an adjective and an epithet. An epithet qualifies distinctively, an adjective qualifies generally. Much of the merit of style depends upon the choice of epithets.

[Moth. Once to behold with your sun-beamed eyes,— —with your sun-beamed eyes. Boyet. They will not answer to that epithet.

Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Remove their swelling epithets, thick laid As varnish on a harlot's cheek. P

P. R., iv. 343.1

Exercise.

- "All the versification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two———with a verb between them to keep the peace,"
- "From these principles, it will be easy to illustrate a remark of the Stagyrite on the ———— rosy-fingered, which Homer has given to Aurora. This, says the critic, is better than if he had said purple-fingered, and far better than if he had said red-fingered."
- "A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, or manner of being, such as good, bad, &c., is an _____."
- "I affirm phlegmatically, leaving the ——— false, scandalous, and villanous, to the author."

Answer-Reply.

Every reply is an answer, though every answer is not a reply. An answer is given to a question; a reply is made to an accusation or an objection. The former simply informs, the latter confutes or disproves. When we seek to do more than inform—to bring others to the conviction that the opinions they have expressed are mistaken or unjust, we reply to their

arguments. Witnesses who are examined on a trial do not reply to, but answer the questions put to them by the counsel, because, in such a case, information alone is required. The counsel for the defendant, in a trial, does not answer, but replies to the arguments used by the other party, because he seeks to prove that these arguments are false, and do not criminate his client.

[Mach. -- answer me To what I ask you. Macbeth, iv. 1. King. Reply not to me with a fool-born jest; 2 Henry IV., v. 5. Cap. Speak not, reply not, do not answer me. Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5. While thus I called, and strayed I knew not whither, From where I first drew air, and first beheld This happy light; when answer none returned-P. L., viii. 285. - and Satan stood Awhile, as mute, confounded what to say, What to reply, -And what are things eternal ?-Powers depart." The grey-haired wanderer stedfastly replied. Answering the question which himself had asked,-

Exercise.

The Excursion, iv.]

During the night, the sentinel, hearing a rustling noise at some distance from him, demanded in a loud voice, "Who goes there?" and receiving no ______, immediately fired in that direction.

Sir,—In ——— to the statements made in your letter of this morning, I must observe, &c.

As I cannot proceed in this affair, without obtaining information on these points, I shall feel obliged by your ——— my letter at your earliest convenience.

The advocate, in his ——— to the charges brought against the prisoners, fully established their innocence; and they consequently were immediately discharged from custody.

"Perplexed the tempter stood, Nor had what to ——"

Bravery-Courage.

Bravery is constitutional; courage is acquired. The one is born with us, the other is the result of reflection. There is no merit in being brave, but much in being courageous. Brave men are naturally careless of danger; the courageous man is aware of danger, and yet faces it calmly. Bravery is apt to degenerate into temerity. Courage is always cool and collected. It may be, perhaps, said with justice, that the French are the braver, and the English the more courageous people.

[Ast. come down With fearful bravery, thinking by this face
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage.

Julius Caser, v. 1.

Lody P. Did all the chivalry of England move To do brave acts. —— 3 Henry IV., ii. 3.

Mal. — The king-becoming graces, As justice, verity, temperance, stableness, Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude—

Macbeth, iv. 3.

But, in despite
Of all this outside bravery, within
He neither felt encouragement nor hope.

"The Escursion,' ii.

The martial courage of a day is vain.

An empty noise of death the battle's roar,

If vital hope be wanting to restore,

or fortitude be wanting to sustain,

Armies or kingdoms.

*Sonnets is

'Sonnets to Liberty.']

Exercise.

King Alfred was conspicuous during the early part of his reign, for the ——— with which he resisted the attacks of his enemies, the Danes.

Richard I. of England distinguished himself, during his campaigns in the Holy Land, by acts of the most impetuous ———.

It requires quite as much ———— in a minister to guide the state in safety, through all the political storms by which she is beset, as in a general, to insure victory to his country, amidst the difficulties and dangers by which he may be surrounded.

is impetuous ; is intrepid.		•	
A proper — is not confined to objects of personal danger, l	but	is p	re-
pared to meet poverty and diagrace.		-	

Bonds-Fetters.

Bonds, from the Anglo-Saxon bindan, to bind, means whatever takes away our freedom of action beyond a certain circle. Fetters, from the Saxon fæter, is strictly what binds the feet; what hinders us from moving or walking. Bonds is the generic Fetters are species of bonds.

> [Mar. What tributaries follow him to Rome To grace in captive bonds his chariot-wheels.

> > Julius Casar, i. 1.

King. ---- we will fetters put upon this fear Which now goes too free-footed.

Hamlet, iii. 3.

Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves

Himself in bonds under Philistian yoke. S. A., 42.

We cannot free the Lady that sits here In stony fetters, fixed and motionless.

Comus, 819.

Or he, whose bonds dropped off, whose prison-doors Flew open, by an Angel's voice unbarred.

WORDSWORTH. Ecclesiastical Sonnets.

Learn by a mortal yearning to ascend-Seeking a higher object. Love was given, Encouraged, sanctioned, chiefly for that end; For this the passion to excess was driven-That self might be annulled: her bondage prove The fetters of a dream, opposed to love.

WORDSWORTH. 'Laodamia.'1

Exercise.

"Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hopes, what ----- he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together."

"Doctrine unto fools is as ---- on the feet, and manacles on the right hand."

- of affection which exists between parent and child can never be broken except by the most unnatural and detestable wickedness.

In this case, I am ——— by circumstances, and, however unwillingly, must remain an inactive spectator of the course of affairs.

"There left me and my man, both bound together, Till, gnawing with my teeth my ____ asunder. I gained my freedom."

His legs were so inflamed by the weight of his ———, and the length of time he had worn them, that when they were knocked off his feet, he was too weak to stand, and it was with some difficulty that he was prevented from fainting.

And Paul said: "I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these ———."

Booty-Prey.

Booty and prey are both objects of plunder: but there is this distinction, that booty may be applied to various purposes, whilst prey is always for consumption. Soldiers carry off their booty. Birds carry off their prey. Avarice or covetousness incites men to take booty. A ravenous appetite urges animals to search for prey. In a secondary sense, things are said to be a prey to whatever consumes them, either physically or morally. Thus:—a house falls a prey to the devouring flames. The heart is a prey to melancholy. Misfortunes prey on the mind.

[York. So triumph thieves upon their conquered booty. 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

Macb. Whiles night's black agents to their prey do rouse.

Ewes and their bleating lambs over the plain Their booty. P. L., xi. 650.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred, Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,

Dislodging from a region scarce of prey, P. L., iii. 433.

And he was free to sport and play, When falcons were abroad for prey.

WORDSWORTH. 'Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle.'

Exercise.

The brigands having packed all the ——— on mules which they had brought with them, set fire to the premises, and quitted the spot.

There are men of _____, as well as beasts and birds of _____, that live upon and delight in human blood.

The next day, the town was taken by assault; the ferocious assailants vented their rage upon the defenceless inhabitants by massacring them by thousands, and pillaging the churches and treasuries of the place, in which they found an immense

Veileius Paterculus states that the sum produced by the ——— which Julius Cesar brought to Rome was above fifty millions of pounds.

"Who, stung by glory, rave, and bound away,
The world their field, and human-kind their ———."

Conduct-Behaviour.

Behaviour respects our manner of acting on particular occasions, or in individual cases; Conduct refers to the general tenor of our actions. Behaviour is connected with the circumstances of the case. Conduct is the result of our habits of thinking, and the standard of morals set up in our own minds. Soldiers behave gallantly in an engagement. A good citizen conducts himself on all occasions wisely and temperately. Our morals or temper influence our conduct. Our humour influences our behaviour. The conduct of Charles I. was marked by mild dignity. Queen Elizabeth's behaviour was undignified when she gave Lord Essex a box on the ear.

[Bass. — pray thee, take pain
To allay with some cold drops of modesty
Thy skipping spirit; lest through thy wild behaviour
I be misconstrued in the place I go to
And lose my hopes. Merchant of Venice, ii. 3.]

Exercise.

The ——— of the firemen was beyond all praise; they exposed themselves at all points to the raging flames, and exerted themselves to the utmost to subdue the fire, which soon yielded to their combined efforts.

The ——— of the whole school during the master's illness was most exemplary. By common consent, no boisterous or noisy games were allowed, and the pupils all moved about the house as quietly as possible, for fear of disturbing him.

His master parted with him with expressions of much regret, and begged that he would apply to him whenever he should require testimonials of character or ———.

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Custom-Habit.

Custom respects things which are done by the majority; Habit, those which are done by individuals. We speak of national customs, and of a man of indolent habits. It is a custom in England to leave town in the summer months. It is a custom to eat hot-cross buns on Good Friday. It is a custom to attend divine service. It is a habit to take snuff, to smoke, &c. Habits will often arise from customs; for instance, the custom of going to church may produce habits of piety. The custom of driving in a carriage may produce habits of indolence. It is of great advantage when the customs of a nation are such as are likely to lead to good habits among the people.

[Ham. Assume a virtue, if you have it not.
That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat
Of habit's devil, is angel apt in this;
That to the use of actions fair and good
He likewise gives a frock or livery
That aptly is put on.

Hamlet, iii. 4.

Cor. What custom wills, in all things should we do't,
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And mountainous error be too highly heaped
For truth to overpeer.
Coriolomus, ii. 3.

Val. How use doth breed a habit in a man!

Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Consent, or custom;—— upheld by old repute,
P. L., i. 640.

Full soon thy soul shall have her earthly freight, And custom lie upon thee with a weight Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life.

WORDSWORTH. 'Ode-Intimations of Immortality.'

The mild necessity of use compels
To acts of love; and habit does the work

Of reason; Wordsworth. 'The Old Cumberland Beggar.']

Exercise.

The ——— of early rising is very conducive to health.

The ——— of giving money to servants does not prevail to the same extent as formerly.

Paley has said that "man is a bundle of ——."

In many parts of Germany, it is the ———— to dine as early as twelve o'clock.

The effects of good example and early ——— are equally visible in his conversation.

We have no distinct account of the origin of the Chinese ——— of cramping the feet of their women.

The ———— of representing the grief we have for the loss of the dead by the colour of our garments certainly took its rise from the real sorrow of such as were too much distressed to take the care they ought of their dress.

Comparison—Analogy.

A comparison is made between two things that resemble each other in their external appearance. An analogy is the resemblance to be found between two things in the effects they produce, or in the relation they bear to other things. We may make a comparison between two trees or two men, because in them may be found an external likeness to each other. The arms of the human body are analogous to the branches of a tree, i. e. they stand in the same relation to the body, that the branches do to the tree. The principle of analogy operates very strongly in all the mechanical arts; this has directed the formation of the cupola or dome, which is taken from the human skull; pillars from legs; thatching from hair; tiling from the scales of fish, &c.

[Fis. ——— you shall find, in the comparisons between Macedon and Monmouth," that the situations, look you, is both alike.

Henry V., iv. 7.

Though, in comparison of heaven, so small Nor glistering, may of solid good contain More plenty than the sun that barren shines.

P. L., viii. 92.]

Exercise.

There is something ——— in the exercise of the mind to that of the body.

These two persons are so unlike in every respect, that I am surprised any one should ever have attempted to draw a ———— between them.

The ____ between the keel of a vessel and the share of a plough has often been remarked and commonly used.

Plutarch has drawn a ----- between the characters of Julius Cusar and Alexander the Great.

The bark or outer covering of trees is ---- to the skin of the human body.

"If the body politic have any ——— to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot, distempered state."

"If we will rightly esteem what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in -----"

Duty-Obligation.

Duty has to do with the conscience, and arises from the natural relations of society. An obligation arises from circumstances, and is a species of duty. No man is exempt from duties. One who guarantees the payment of a sum of money contracts an obligation. He who marries contracts new duties. Duties are between parents and children; husbands and wives; teachers and scholars, &c. When we promise, we contract an obligation. Duty is what is due from one to another. An obligation is what we bind ourselves to do independently of our natural duties.

> [The. --- in the modesty of fearful duty I read as much as from the rattling tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence.

Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

- the survivor bound In filial obligation, for some term

Hamlet, i. 2.

To do obsequious sorrow. - zeal and duty are not slow

But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.

P. R., iii. 172. The primal duties shine aloft-like stars: The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, Are scattered at the feet of Man-like flowers.

The Excursion, ix.

 this imperial Realm, While she exacts allegiance, shall admit An obligation, on her part, to teach Them who are born to serve her and obey.

Exercise.

"So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the ---- he had laid upon them, that they tendered him the regal and hereditary government of that people."

80 It is the ---- of parents to attend equally to the moral and intellectual training of their children. I feel myself under so many ——— to my uncle, that I could not take so important a step without asking his advice. "Every one must allow that the subject and matter of domestic are inferior to none in utility and importance." The offices of a parent may be discharged from a consciousness of their ____; and a sense of this _____ is sometimes necessary to assist the stimulus of parental affection. If it be the ---- of a parent to educate his children, he has a right to exert such authority, and, in support of that authority, to exercise such discipline as may be necessary for these purposes. Feat-Terror. Fear is the generic word. Terror is a species of fear. Fear is an inward feeling. Terror is an external and visible agitation. The prospect of evil excites our fear; we feel terror at the evil which is actually before us. We fear an approaching storm; the storm itself excites terror. Fear urges us to action; terror urges us to flight. Fear prompts us to prepare against the coming evil; terror urges us to escape it. [Bast. Possessed with rumours, full of idle dreams, Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. King John, iv. 2. - as the poorest vassal is, That doth with awe and terror kneel to it. 2 Henry IV., iv. 4. and chase Anguish and doubt, and fear and sorrow, and pain, From mortal or immortal minds.-P. L., i. 558. terrour seized the rebel host. Id., vi. 647. Whate'er, in docile childhood or in youth, He had imbibed of fear or darker thought,

Exercise.

Over the burning wilderness, and charge The wind with terror, while they roar for food.

- those that roam at large

The Excursion, 1.

WORDSWORTH. Sonnets, 4c.]

Was melted all away.

--- of some persons during a thunder-storm is so great, that it takes away all power of action, and renders them for a time perfectly helpless.

She has been extremely ill; and was for several days in such a precarious state, that ———— were entertained for her life.

Among the many motives which prompt men to obey the laws, ———— of punishment is not the least strong.

The enemy shot through the walls and fortifications of the town, to the great ——— of the inhabitants.

Fancy-Imagination.

Fancy is the power of combining ideas—of bringing them together in such a manner as to produce novel and pleasing scenes for the mind to contemplate. Imagination is the power of endowing substances with qualities and faculties, which in reality they do not possess—of making them think, and speak, and act, like beings of another order. The fancy only brings objects together in the mind; it regards but the outward appearances of things. The imagination creates; it gives interest to the simplest and most insignificant things, by investing them with qualities which immediately render them objects of human sympathy.

[Grif. such good dreams Possess your fancy. Henry VIII., iv. 2. The. -- as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name. Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1. Wrapped in a pleasing fit of melancholy To meditate my rural minstrelsy, Till fancy had her fill.-Comus. 548. – that may lift Human imagination to such highth Of godlike power? P. L., vi. 300. — Sunbeams, upon distant hills

Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
Into fleet Oreads sporting visibly.

The Excursion, iv.

To elevate the more than reasoning Mind, And colour life's dark cloud with orient rays. Imagination is that sacred power, Imagination lofty and refined.——

WORDSWORTH. Miscel. Sonnets.]

Exercise.

Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Pope's "Rape of the Lock," offer numerous instances of the elegant and exuberant ———— of these two poets.

In Homer and Shakspeare, ———, the true test of poetical power, is more abundant than in any other poets the world has ever seen.

—— is creative—lively—glowing; it animates all things which come within the sphere of its magic influence;—makes them think, and feel, and act, and suffer: —— is whimsical and capricious, it combines strange, and sometimes incongruous elements. Fairies, monsters, gnomes, and spirits, are its offspring.

The following extract from Drayton's "Muse's Elysium" is a charming specimen of a delicate -----:

"Of leaves of roses, white and red, Shall be the covering of the bed; The curtains, vallens, tester, all Shall be the flower imperial; And for the fringe, it all along With azure harebells shall be hung; Of lilies shall the pillows be, With down stuft of the butterfly."

Haste—Hurry.

Haste signifies heat of action. The word hurry includes an idea of confusion and want of collected thoughts not to be found in haste. Hurry implies haste, but includes confusion or trepidation. What is done in haste may be done well, but what is done in a hurry can never be done accurately. Haste implies an eager desire to accomplish. Hurry, the same desire, accompanied with the fear of interruption. The derivation of hurry from the Anglo-Saxon verb hergian (to plunder) will illustrate the proper use of the word. It is the feeling that accompanies those who plunder and take flight.

[Wol. I have touched the highest point of all my greatness And, from that full meridian of my glory, 1 haste now to my setting.

Henry VIII., iii, 2.

Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses
East, west, north, south; or, like a school broke up,
Each hurries toward his home, and sporting-place.

2 Heavy IV., iv. 2.

Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here—
P. L., v. 7777-8.

A seemly reverence may be paid to power;
But that's a loyal virtue, never sown
In haste, nor springing with a transient shower.

WORDSWORTH. Somets to National Independence.

Not one of us has felt the far-famed sight;

How could we feel it? each the other's blight, Hurried and hurrying, volatile and loud.

Itin. Sonnete, p. 355.]

Exercise.

He ran off in such a ———, that he spilt the ink all over his dress.

If you do not make ———, you will not finish your exercise by one o'clock.

In our ———— to get on board in good time, some of the luggage was left behind, and we were obliged to proceed on our voyage without it.

Though I am in great ———, I cannot let slip this opportunity of informing you that every thing is going on to our greatest satisfaction.

A List-A Catalogue.

A list contains no more than the names of things or persons to be recorded. A catalogue is a systematic list; it has a certain order which we do not find in a list. A catalogue is arranged alphabetically, or according to some determined principle. The reader will now perceive the difference between a list of books and a catalogue of books. A list of books will merely give their titles, put down without any attention to order. A catalogue of books will give not only the titles, editions, and dates of the books it contains, but will divide them under the several heads of History, Poetry, Philosophy, &c. &c.

[Cas. —— The kings of Mede, and Lycaonia, with a More larger list of scepters. Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Macb. Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men; Macbeth, iii. 1.

Nor am I in the list of them that hope. S. A., 647.

—— that mournful solace now must pass

Into the list of things that cannot be!

WORDSWORTH. 'Vaudracour and Julia.']

Exercise.

"After I had read over the ——— of persons elected into the Tiers Etat, nothing which they afterwards did could appear astonishing."

"In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Lawrence, of which there is a printed ——, I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican."

The Roman Emperor Domitian kept a ——— of those whom he intended to put to death. Three officers of his court, having discovered that their names were among those devoted to destruction, formed a conspiracy against his life.

Take the ——— of music which was sent yesterday, and make a ——— of the pieces you want.

He was the ablest emperor in all the -----

Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the ——— of poisons we find it in many authors.

The ——— of paintings exhibited this year contains a greater number of pictures than we have ever before seen.

Manners-Address.

An address is the mode of directing ourselves to one person. Our manners signify the way in which we generally behave. Those who, in speaking to others, hesitate, blush, stammer, and betray a want of self-possession, have a bad address. Those who loll on a sofa, whistle, and pay no attention to those who address them, are ill-mannered. Manners are elegant or vulgar. An address is confident or awkward.

[Oh. Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves, Where manners ne'er were preached!

Twelfth Night, iv. 1.
—— Civility of manners, arts, and arms,—

P. R., iv. 83.

Or must we be constrained to think that these spectators rude,

Poor in estate, of manners base, men of the multitude,

Poor in estate, of manners base, men of the multitude, Have souls which never yet have risen, and therefore prostrate lie? No, no, this cannot be ;—men thirst for power and majesty.

WORDSWORTH. 'The Star-Gazers.']

Many persons pay exclusive attention to intellectual pursuits, and are so enamoured of literature or science, that they neglect those external———which every well-bred person possesses, and which form an essential part in the character of a gentleman.

A good ——— is not to be acquired by any fixed rules; we must mix much in polished society, and acquire that confidence in acting and moving which the well-educated unconsciously possess.

It is very possible to be perfectly well ———, and yet to have an awk-ward ———; good ——— are the necessary result of our habits of thinking as well as acting—they are the colours, so to speak, of our moral and intellectual nature, exhibited externally—the outward effects of our inward turn of thought.

An awkward ——— is perfectly compatible with a very amiable disposition, and is most frequently found in those who, either from peculiarity of physical temperament, or from defect of character, are of shy and reserved habits.

His education has been deplorably neglected; he was so ignorant of the lowest rudiments of knowledge, and so rude in ———, that we found it impossible to remain in his society.

Negligence-Neglect.

Negligence is the habit of leaving undone. Neglect is the act of leaving undone. Negligence applies to a state or frame of mind. Neglect is applied to some individual person, or thing, to which we do not pay due attention. The neglect of our duties exposes us to censure. We are negligent in generals, we are neglectful in particulars. Negligent men are neglectful of their duties. Negligence is a quality which should never be suffered to grow up in children. The neglect of moral culture in youth leads to the most baneful effects in after-life.

[Iago. As when, by night and negligence, the fire Is spied in populous cities. Othello, i. 1.

Bru. Nor construe any further my neglect Than that poor Brutus, with himself at war, Forgets the shows of love to other men.

Julius Casar, 1. 2.

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame, Or our neglect, we lost her as we came.

Comus, 510.

Bespake a sleepy hand of negligence.

The Excursion, 1.]

- "The two classes of men most apt to be ——— of this duty (religious retirement) are the men of pleasure and the men of business."
- "It is the great excellence of learning that it borrows very little from time or place; but this quality, which constitutes much of its value, is one occasion of ———."

By ---- to do what ought to be done, we shall soon acquire habits of

He who treats the counsels of the wise with ———, will be made to repent of his folly by bitter experience.

The boy's ——— of his master's strict orders led to this consequence; the stable-door being left open, the horse broke loose, and bursting through the fence, trespassed upon a neighbour's property.

His - nearly caused his losing the situation.

News-Tidings.

Tidings is a species of news. The difference between tidings and news is, that we are always more or less interested in tidings; whereas, we may be indifferent as to news. We may be curious to hear news, but we are always anxious for tidings. We receive news of the political events of Europe; but we receive tidings of our friends in their absence. No tidings have been received of the steam-ship The President, since she sailed from New York, in March, 1841.

[Cleo. Though it be honest, it is never good
To bring bad news: Give to a gracious message
An host of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt.

Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Mes. — Lest evil tidings, with too rude irruption Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.

Man. Suspense in news is torture; speak them out.
S. A., 1567.

———— pleading on the shore,
Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir
Blessings to give, news ask or suit prefer.
WORDSWORTH. Itiner. Somets.

With winged messengers; who daily brought
To his small island in the ethereal deep
Tidings of joy and love.
The Excursion, iv.]

- "I wonder that, in the present situation of affairs, you can take pleasure in writing any thing but ———."
- "His parents received ——— of his seizure, but beyond that they could learn nothing."
- "They have ——— gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole kingdom."
 - "Too soon some demon to my father bore

The ____ that his heart with anguish tore."

"In the midst of her reveries and rhapsodies ——— reached Newstead of the untimely death of Lord Byron."

An Occasion-An Opportunity.

Opportunities are particular occasions. An occasion presents itself, an opportunity is desired. Opportunities spring out of occasions. When the circumstances of an occasion are favourable to our purpose, the occasion produces the opportunity. We may have frequent occasion to converse with a person, without getting an opportunity of speaking to him on some particular subject. We act as the occasion may require; we embrace or improve an opportunity.

(Ham. How all occasions do inform against me And spur my dull revenge! Hamlet, iv. 4.

Rom. Farewell! I will omit no opportunity, That may convey my greetings, love, to thee.

Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.

P. R., iii. 173

And opportunity I here have had To try thee, sift thee, and confess have found thee

Proof against all temptation.

have found thee

Id. iv. 531.

Is placable—because occasions rise So often that demand such sacrifice.

WORDSWORTH. 'Character of the Happy Warrier.'

Turning, for them who pass, the common dust
Of servile opportunity to gold;
Filling the soul with sentiments august—
The beautiful, the brave, the holy, and the just!

'Desultory Stanzas,' p. 269.]

Exercise.

- "Waller preserved and won his life from those who were most resolved to take it, and in an ——— in which he ought to have been ambitious to lose it."
- "If a philosopher has lived any time, he must have had ample ————of exercising his meditations on the vanity of all sublunary conditions."
- "'Tis hard to imagine one's self in a scene of greater horror than on such an ———, and yet (shall I own it to you?) though I was not at all willing to be drowned, I could not forbear being entertained at the double distress of a fellow-passenger."
- "At the Louvre, I had the ——— of seeing the King, accompanied by the Duke Regent."
- "Neglect no ———— of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it by a vain fear of what may happen,"

A Picture—A Painting.

A picture is a representation of objects. A painting is a representation by means of colour. Colour is essential to a painting, though not to a picture. Every painting is a picture, because it represents something; but every picture is not a painting, because every picture is not painted. Form, drawing, outline, composition, are the essentials of the picture: these, together with the colouring, make up the painting. In a secondary sense, the same distinction is to be observed. The poet paints in glowing colours. The historian draws a lively picture.

[Bora. ——— sometime, fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the reechy painting.

Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 3.

K. Phi. ———— they were besmeared and overstained With Slaughter's pencil; where revenge did paint The fearful difference of incensed kings.

King John, iii. 1.

Ham. Look here upon this picture, and on this:
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.

Hamlet, iii. 4.

Exercise.

The historian draws such a lively ——— of the follies and vices of that period, that it is impossible to read his account without taking a deep interest in the events which he relates.

Most children are delighted with ———, and many will pore over them with rapture for hours together.

The prize destined for him who should make the greatest improvement in drawing, was a beautiful water-colour ——— by a first-rate artist, mounted and set in an elegant gold frame.

A Pillar-A Column.

A pillar is a supporting pile. A column is a round pillar. A pillar is smaller than a column. Columns may or may not support the roofs or arches of buildings. Pillars are always used in the sense of supporters. Pillars may be square, or even triangular; columns are always round. We say "Nelson's column," the "Duke of York's column," but the Doric or Ionic pillar. We say a column of smoke, because it assumes a round form. Roundness is the distinguishing characteristic of the column.

[Wol. _______from these shoulders
These ruined pillars, out of pity, taken
A load would sink a navy. Henry VIII., iii. 2.
Built like a temple, where pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden architrave— P. L., i. 714.

As in a fiery column charioting
His godlike presence— S. A., 27.

Like pillars fixed more firmly, as might seem,
And more secure, by very weight of all
That, for support, rests on them; The Excursion, v.

Oft is the medal faithful to its trust
When temples, columns, towers are laid in dust;
And 'tis a common ordinance of fate
That things obscure and small outlive the great.

'Inscriptions.']

Exercise.

- "Withdraw religion, and you shake all the ---- of morality."
- "Some of the old Greek ——— and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos."
 - "The palace built by Picus vast and proud, Supported on a hundred ——— stood."
- "The whole weight of any ——— of the atmosphere, as likewise the specific gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments."
- "A simultaneous crash resounded through the city, as down toppled many a roof and ———! the lightning, as if caught by the metal, lingered an instant on the imperial statue—then shivered bronze and ———!"
 - " Ev'n the best must own
 - "Patience and resignation are
 - "Of human peace on earth."
 - "Round broken ——— clasping ivy twined."
 - "I charge you by the law,
 - "Whereof you are a well deserving -----
 - " Proceed to judgment."

Populace-Mob.

Populace is from the Italian populazzo, and signifies the lowest orders of the people taken collectively. Mob, from the Latin mobilis, moveable, characterizes the fickleness of the populace. Both the words signify an assemblage of the people. When the lower orders meet peaceably, and disperse quietly, they are the populace. When the populace commit excesses, riot, or act tumultuously, they become the mob. The populace are vulgar, illiterate, and unrefined. A mob is noisy, riotous, and tumultuous.

Exercise.

"The tribunes and people, having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent ———, to choose themselves a master."

As the ——— began to shew symptoms of a riotons disposition, a body of police was ordered to the spot, to prevent any outbreak.

Instead, however, of displaying any signs of dissatisfaction, the

received them with three hearty cheers, and the very best understanding prevailed during the whole day, between the people and the civil authorities.

When the new member reached the gates of the town, he was received with deafening cheers by the ————, who, unharnessing the horses from his carriage, dragged him to his hotel in the market-place.

Several women and children, getting into the thickest of the crowd, were much bruised by the ———— before they could extricate themselves.

Posture—Attitude.

An attitude is an expression of internal feeling by that disposition of the limbs which is naturally suited to such an expression. A posture designates no more than the visible position of the body. We therefore speak of a horizontal posture, an erect posture, or a sleeping posture: and of an attitude of despair, an attitude of melancholy. If a painter wished to represent a figure in an attitude of devotion, he would draw him in a kneeling posture, with joined, outstretched hands, and eyes uplifted to heaven. An attitude always implies expression; a posture, in itself, has none. The attitude is the posture, with expression.

[Bru. As if that whatsoever god, who leads him, Were slily crept into his human powers, And gave him graceful posture. Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Or in this abject posture have ye sworn To adore the Conquerour? P. L., i. 322.

That posture, and the look of filial love Thinking of past and gone — Wordsworth, p. 384.]

Exercise.

The bishop was kneeling at the altar in ———— of the deepest devotion, and was so absorbed in meditation, that he did not hear the assassins' steps in the cathedral till they were quite close to him.

In this ——— of affairs, he determined no longer to hold out against the demands of the council.

He was shut up for three days in a dark closet, which was so small, that he was forced to remain the whole time in a most inconvenient

The other nations, which had hitherto stood well-affected towards him, now began to assume a threatening ———, and he soon found himself hemmed in on every side by formidable enemies.

It is certain that no poet has given more graceful and attractive images of beauty than Milton in his various portraits of Eve, each in a new situation and

Praise-Applause.

Praise is the general, and applause the specific term for the expression of our approbation. There is less reflection in applause than in praise. We applaud from impulse. There is reason in our praise. A man is praised for his general conduct, his steadiness, sobriety, &c. He is applauded for some particular action. Applause is spontaneous, and called forth by circumstances. We applaud one who saves a fellow-creature from drowning. We praise a boy for his attention to study, and obedience to his superiors.

[Ant. I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.

Arch. O thou fond many! with what loud applause
Didst thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke.

2 Henry IV., i. 3.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep: All these with ceaseless praise his works behold Both day and night.

P. L., iv. 679.

as the sound of waters deep,
Hoarse murmur echoed to his words applause
Through the infinite host.

Id., v. 873.
On him and on his high endeavour
The light of praise shall shine forever!

WORDSWORTH. 'The White Doe of Rylstone.'
For him, who to divinity aspired
Not on the breath of popular applause,
But through dependence on the sacred laws.

' Dion.']

Exercise.

It is far better to secure for ourselves the ———— of the wise and judicious than the ———— of the multitude.

This statement was received by the people with shouts of ______, and preparations were immediately made for the proper reception of this distinguished visiter.

The ——— of so eminent a scholar was for him a higher gratification than all the success he had met with.

The resolution met with general -----

He was much ——— not only for his diligence and regularity, but also for his general good conduct.

"I would ——— thee to the very echo,
That should ——— again."

How many are greedy of public ———, and how little do they taste it when they have it!

The justice and moderation he discovered in the administration of the affairs of the island gained him the ——— and esteem of the inhabitants during the whole time he resided among them as governor.

Robber-Thief.

A robber attacks us openly and takes away our property by main force. A thief enters our house in the dark, conceals himself, and takes away our property by stealth. The robber plunders; the thief steals. The robber employs violence; the thief, guile for the same purpose. The robber braves the laws; the thief fears detection. An active police may prevent the frequent occurrence of robbery; but thieves are more difficult to catch than robbers: nothing but an improved tone of morality will entirely banish thieving.

[K. Rich. — when the searching eye of heaven is hid Behind the globe, and lights the lower world, Then thieves and robbers range abroad unseen. Rich. II., iii. 2.

Duke. The robbed, that smiles, steals something from the thief.

Othello, i. 3.

K. Hen. — that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robberv.

Henry V., iv. 1.

Some roving robber calling to his fellows.

Comus, 485.

— as a thief, bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors
Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles:
So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold.

P. L., iv. 188.

He met'a traveller, robbed him, shed his blood;
And when the miserable work was done,
He fled, a vagrant since, the murderer's fate to shun.

WORDSWORTH. 'Guilt and Sorrow.'

That he's left, for a bed, to beggars or thieves.

14. p. 55.]

Exercise.

During the night, when all were asleep, some ——— had entered the house, and stolen plate and jewels to a large amount.

Travellers in the mountains of Italy are frequently stopped by ———, and stripped of all their property.

The country, which is very thinly inhabited, is infested with bands of —— who attack travellers in the open day, and escape, almost without fear of detection, to the mountain fastnesses with which the whole of this region abounds.

"Take heed, have open eye, for ---- do foot by night."

What was his surprise, on his return, to find that his deak and trunks had been broken open by ——— in his absence, and plundered of every thing valuable they contained!

The whole of the property was taken from the warehouse between twelve and one o'clock, while the workmen were gone to dinner; and though every attempt has been made to discover the ———, we have been as yet unsuccessful.

Safety-Security.

Those who are out of danger are in safety: those who are beyond the reach of danger are in security. Safety regards the present moment with respect to the past; security regards the future as well as the present. Security implies the absence of all apprehension; safety merely imports the absence of danger. Those who are in a vessel during a storm at sea are not in safety during the storm, nor are they in security from the dangers of the sea till they have reached the shore. Money is placed in fire-proof boxes for security.

[Hot. —— out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower safety.

1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Eno. Give up yourself to chance and hazard,
From firm security.

Antony and Cleopatra, ui. 7.

----- with like safety guided down,
Return me to my native element. P. L., vii. 15.

Less warranted than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.

Comus, 337.

Half of a vessel, half—no more; the rest Had vanished, swallowed up with all that there Had for the common safety striven in vain, Or thither thronged for refuge.

WORDSWORTH. 'Grace Darling.'
- O human life

That never art secure from dolorous change!

'Epitaphs.'

- "It cannot be ———— for any man to walk upon a precipice and to be always on the very border of destruction."
- "No man can rationally account himself ——— unless he could command all the chances of the world."
- "I am now, my dear sister ———ly arrived at Vienna, and, I thank God, have not at all suffered in my health, nor, what is dearer to me, in that of my child, by all our fatigues."
- "Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I ———ly leave to the judgment of the reader."
- "As long as he was rich, none pried into his conduct; he pursued the dark tenor of his way undisturbed and -----."

Shape-Form.

The form of a thing is what results from the arrangement of the parts of its substance, and includes not only its exterior surface, but also its internal solidity. Shape refers to the entire surface of the form; not merely its outline, but its whole superficies. The form includes length, breadth, and thickness. The shape is merely what we can see of the outside. A marble has the form of a sphere, i.e. the qualities of rotundity and solidity. It has the shape of a sphere, because it presents a spherical surface to the eye or touch.

[Lion. In every lineament, branch, shape and form.

Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

Mer. In shape no bigger than an agate-stone
On the fore-finger of an alderman. Romee and Juliet, i. 4.

Mac. I see thee yet, in form as palpable
As this, which now I draw.

Macbeth, ii. 1.

he, above the rest,
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower; his form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined.

P. L., 1. 590.

Till oft converse with heavenly habitants Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape, The unpolluted temple of the mind, And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence, Comus, 400. Till all be made immortal. In his deportment, shape, and mien appeared Elysian beauty, melancholy grace, Brought from a pensive though a happy place. WORDSWORTH. Laodamia. - which spans the lake, Just at the point of issue, where it fears The form and motion of a stream to take;

Where it begins to stir, yet voiceless as a snake. 'Desultory Stanzas.']

Exercise.

"God ---- man out of the dust of the ground." Philosophers describe the earth as having the ---- of an orange, that is, like a flattened sphere.

"The first watches were not made round as they are now, but were of

an oval -----, and were called Nüremberg eggs."

- "Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine -----, dress well, and dance to admiration."
- "Gold will endure a vehement fire without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its -----."

"It stood still, but I could not discern the ----- thereof."

"The other ----

If ——— it could be called which ——— had none, Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb."

"The —— of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle."

Talent-Genius.

Genius is a strong bent of the mind to some occupation in which the faculty of imagination is chiefly employed. Genius originates ideas, creates new forms, new expressions. Talent is employed in reducing to practice the ideas of others. Talent imitates faithfully, copies correctly, evolves diligently; but originates nothing. Great artists are geniuses. Great historians are men of talent. We speak of a genius for poetry, painting, music, &c.; and of a talent for mathematics, history diplomacy. In genius, the imagination is exercised, in talent the memory.

[Clown. Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their talents.

Twelfth Night, i. 5.

— that one talent which is death to hide, Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest He, returning, chide.

MILTON. Sonnete.

Heart-swoln, while in your pride ye contemplate
Your talents, power, or wisdom, deem him not
A burthen of the earth!

WORDSWORTH. 'The Old Cumberland Begger.'

------ by science led, His genius mounted to the plains of heaven.

The Excursion, vi.]

Exercise.

His ——— unfitted him for the every-day routine of ordinary life, and he longed for an opportunity to distinguish himself against the enemies of his country.

In the greatest emergencies the greatest ——— are called forth.

It is a melancholy reflection, that the most brilliant —————— are oftener employed in vicious pursuits than in furthering the cause of truth and virtue.

The ——— of Homer shines like the morning star on the horizon of antiquity.

Temper—Humour.

Temper is fixed; humour is temporary. The former belongs to the permanent character of the individual, and exercises an influence, for good or for evil, over all the actions of his life; the latter expresses a state of mind produced by particular circumstances, and extends over a comparatively short space of time. The best-tempered men are occasionally in an ill-humour, and those of the worst temper have their moments of good-humour. The good-tempered are, of course, much more frequently in a good-humour than those of a contrary disposi-

tion. Temper seems to be the principle: humour, its result. Cheerfulness has been defined—"An habitual good-humour."

[Mort. He holds your temper in a high respect And curbs himself even of his natural scope, When you do cross his humour. 1 Henry IV., iii. 1. K. Hen. As humourous as winter, and as sudden As flaws congealed in the spring of day. His temper, therefore, must be well observed. 2 Henry IV., iv. 4. - Remember with what mild And gracious temper he hath heard-P. L., x. 1046. - suggestions which proceed From anguish of the mind and humours black That mingle with thy fancy. S. A., 600. Some silent laws our hearts will make, Which they shall long obey: We for the year to come may take Our temper from to-day. WORDSWORTH, D. 362. - his good humour soon Became a weight in which no pleasure was: And poverty brought on a petted mood And a sore temper. The Excursion, i. Type of a sunny human breast Is your transparent cell; Where Fear is but a transient guest,

Exercise.

'Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase.']

No sullen Humours dwell.

My friend is a man of such excellent ———, that I do not think I ever saw him in an ill ———.

The moment he entered the room, I saw that something had vexed him, for he was in such an ill ———, that he seemed resolved to be pleased with nothing I could say or do.

He was a man of very grave and reserved ———, but when in the ———, he could unbend, and be as communicative and agreeable as others.

Temple—Church.

The gods of the ancients were worshipped in temples. The God of Christians is worshipped in churches. Church signifies the house of the Lord; temple is derived from templum, the Latin word for a building consecrated to the worship of a

divinity. The word temple, however, is used by modern writers to signify the place where God chooses to dwell; in contradistinction from church, as conveying the idea of the place in which he is worshipped. This may be illustrated in the expressions, "the temple of the Lord;" and "the Christian church." Since, however, God is omnipresent, it is evident that every church must be a temple, though every temple is not a church. The leading idea in temple is place, i. e. holy place. The prominent idea in church is worship, i. e. place of worship.

The word church is frequently employed in the sense of "an assembly of the faithful," or to specify a sect of Christians; as, "the church of Christ," "the church of England," the "Catholic church," &c. &c. The word temple is never so used.

[Cor. The noble sister of Publicola, The moon of Rome: chaste as the icicle That's curded by the frost from purest snow, Coriolanus, v. 3. And hangs on Dian's temple. - we have seen better days : And have with holy bell been knolled to church; As You Like It, ii. 7. The great Emathian conqueror bid spare The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower MILTON. 'Sonnets.' Went to the ground ;---So since into his Church lewd hirelings climb. P. L., iv. 193. - a Spirit hung. Beautiful region! o'er thy towns and farms, Statues and temples, and memorial tombs; 'The Excursion,' iv.

That wears a look so full of peace and hope And love, benignant mother of the vale, How fair amid her brood of cottages!

Exercise.

It is said that Ethelbert, on his conversion, gave up his own palace to the missionaries, and the ——— which they built adjoining it occupied the site of the present cathedral of Canterbury.

The character of the early Greek ——— was dark and mysterious, for

they had no windows, and they received the light only through the door, which was very large, or from lamps burning in them.

Henry the Second, the most powerful monarch of his time, having ended his contest with the ———, now looked forward to the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity.

Vestige-Trace.

A vestige is properly the mark made by a footstep; a trace is a succession of marks. They both refer to indistinct appearances of bygone things or actions. A vestige is an isolated mark. A trace consists of a number of succeeding marks, partly obliterated, but still indistinctly connected. Vestiges are scattered; traces are followed. Vestiges are points by which we may trace. If a plough should be dug up on an uninhabited island, it might be considered as a vestige of its former cultivation. If, in the same island, the remains of hedges, old gates, tools, ruins of farm-houses, &c., were discovered, they might be looked upon as traces of agriculture.

[Piss. He hath been searched among the dead and living,
But no trace of him.

Ere Julius landed on her white-cliffed shore,
They sank, delivered o'er
To fatal dissolution; and I ween,
No vestige then was left that such had ever been.

WOEDSWOETH. 'Artegal and Elidure.'

— Of that day's shame
Or glory, not a vestige seems to endure,
Save in this Rill that took from blood the name
Which yet it bears, sweet Stream! as crystal pure.
So may all trace and sign of deeds aloof
From the true guidance of humanity,
Thro' Time and Nature's influence, purify
Their spirit;—— 'Near the Lake of Thrasymene.']

Exercise.

Many — of the Roman dominion are still to be found in all the southern, and some of the northern countries of Europe.

In many parts of England, ——— of Roman roads, encampments, and fortifications have been discovered, which prove the state of perfection in arts, as well as arms, which the ancient rulers of the world had attained.

The patient, though he had suffered severely from his long illness, was now perfectly recovered; and neither his countenance nor frame bore the

slightest ——— of the effects of the disease under which he had so long laboured.

The walls of ancient Jerusalem were destroyed to their very foundations by the soldiers of Titus; so that the prophecy was literally fulfilled, that not a ——— of her former greatness should remain.

Vice-Sin.

Sin is an offence against the commands of God. Vice is an offence against morality. Whatever is contrary to the Divine law is a sin; whatever is contrary to the precepts of morality is a vice. Sin has reference to the relation between God and man; vice refers to the relation between man and man. The harm we do ourselves by sin is, that we thereby incur the anger of our Maker. The harm we do ourselves by vice is, that we thereby render ourselves less capable of fulfilling our duties to our fellow-creatures. The same act may be both sinful and vicious; sinful, because it is contrary to the law of God; vicious, because it is injurious to society.

[Edg. The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to scourge us. King Lear, v. 3. Then is it sin. To rush into the secret house of death. Ere death dare come to us. Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13. ---- is in your conscience washed K. Hen. As pure as sin with baptism. Henry V., i. 2. - for his thoughts were low : To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds Timorous and slothful. P. L., ii. 116. - and the rebel king Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan, Likening their Maker to the grazed ox. Id., i. 485. Of Man degraded in his Maker's sight By the deformities of brutish vice. ' The Excursion,' vi. That least of all can aught-that ever owned The heaven-regarding eye and front sublime Which man is born to-sink, howe'er depressed, So low as to be scorned without a sin.

'The Old Cumberland Beggar.']

Exercise.

- "If a man makes his ———— public, though they be such as seem principally to affect himself, (as drunkenness, or the like,) they then become, by the bad example they set, of pernicious effect to society."
- "Every single gross act of ——— is much the same thing to the conscience that a great blow or fall is to the head; it stuns and bereaves it of all use of its senses for a time."
 - "Proud views and vain desires in our worldly employments are as truly
 and corruptions as hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alma."
- "I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the ——— of the clergy in his age."

Way-Road.

According to Horne Tooke, road is the way which any one has rode (?) over. Way is from the Saxon wegan, to move; it is the line along which you move. Way is the general term, and road is the species of way. A pathway—a high road. Instead of keeping the high road to a town, you may frequently go a shorter way across the fields. In like manner, abstractly, the high road to preferment is the way commonly taken; the way to preferment is the one which any individual may choose to adopt.

A thievish living on the common road.

As You Like It, ii. 3.

Bru. You know the very road into his kindness,
And cannot lose your way. Coriolams, v. 1.

To God's eternal house direct the way,

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold.

P. L., vii, 576-7.

She dwelt among the untrodden wavs Beside the springs of Dove, A Maid whom there were none to praise And very few to love. WORDSWORTH, D. 77. Our walk was far among the ancient trees: There was no road, nor any woodman's path. p. 110.1

$oldsymbol{E}$ xercise.
The nearest ——— to reach the village is along the high ——————————————————————————————————
——— to error."
"I am amazed, and lose my
Among the thorns and dangers of this world."
The real ——— to become rich is to be diligent and industrious.
The high ——— to good fortune is through the prince's favour.
"Attending long in vain, I took the
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay."
An old man who was travelling slong the greening under a

"An old man who was travelling along the -----, groaning under a huge burden, found himself so weary that he called upon death to deliver him."

The traveller had missed his ----, and lost himself in the mazes of an intricate wood.

Word-Term.

A word is something uttered or written which stands for something perceived. Every conventional combination of letters representing an idea is a word. We cannot stretch the meaning of words beyond certain bounds; i. e. they cannot be made to have more or less than a certain meaning, and in this view they are terms. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives, are limited to a certain meaning, and in this sense they are terms. Prepositions and conjunctions, whose meaning is not likely to become disturbed, are not considered as terms. The object of defining is to lay down the precise meaning of terms, and show the exact limits to which they extend. The word term is properly applied in defining. It is only to terms that we can apply a definition.

> [Macd. I have no words, My voice is in my sword; thou bloodier villain Than terms can give thee out! Macbeth, v. 7.

The oracles are dumb. No voice or hideous hum Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. MILTON. 'Ode on the Nativity.

Though in mysterious terms, judged as then best. P. L., x. 173.

 Earth is sick And Heaven is weary, of the hollow words

Which States and Kingdoms utter when they talk Of truth and justice. The Excursion, v.1

Exercise.

- "In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want
- "The use of the ---- minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now, to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are ---- equivalent."
 - Purity of style depends on the choice of -----.
- " Had the Roman language continued in common use, it would have been necessary, from the many ---- of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it."
- "Among men who confound their ideas with ----, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon."
- "Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and
- It is an affectation of style to introduce many technical ——— into our composition.

To augur—to forebode.

Augur, from the Latin augurium, refers to the superstition of the ancient Romans, by which they pretended to predict future events. Forebode, from the Saxon forebodian, signifies to tell beforehand.

In distinguishing between the modern use of these words, it is to be observed that there is more of chance in augury, and more of reasoning in foreboding. Moreover, an augury may be for good or for evil, whereas foreboding is scarcely ever used in a good sense. It may be almost said that to augur evil is to forebode. Again, an augury is founded upon outward appearances; a foreboding is founded upon induction.

[Ham. Not a whit, we defy augury; there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.

Hamlet, v. 2.

Ther. I would croak like a raven; I would bode, I would bode.

Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

what they can do, as signs
Betokening, or ill-boding, I contemn
As false portents, not sent from God, but thee.

P. R., iv. 490.
And O. ve Fountains, Meadows, Hills, and Groves.

And O, ye Fountains, Meadows, Hills, and Groves, Forebode not any severing of our loves!

WORDSWORTH. ' Ode on Intimations, 4c.']

Exercise.

The sun rose clear and bright; the morning air was pure and deliciously fresh; pearly drops of crystal dew stood glittering on leaves of the brightest green, and all nature seemed to ———— a happy result to the ceremony of this eventful day.

"This looks not well!" exclaimed the doctor, raising his head suddenly from the book which he had been examining with apparently the most intense eagerness for the last five minutes—"This looks not well! these characters—— no success, either to the undertaking or to any engaged in it. I withdraw my name from among its supporters."

To bestow-to confer.

To bestow signifies to place, or lay out; to confer, to bear towards or upon. The idea of giving is common to both these verbs. They differ in this—that the former is said of things given between persons in private life; the latter, of things given from persons in authority to those below them in rank. The king confers the honour of knighthood. Princes confer privileges. One friend bestows favours on another. We bestow charity on the poor. It is also to be observed, that these verbs are scarcely ever used with any other than abstract nouns. Honours, dignities, privileges, &c., are conferred Praise, charity, kindness, pains, &c., are bestowed.

[Grif. — though he were unsatisfied in getting, (Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, madam,
He was most princely.

Henry VIII., iv. 2.

- 'tis our fast intent To shake all cares and business from our age; Conferring them on younger strengths, while We unburdened crawl toward death. King Lear, i. 1. well may we afford Our givers their own gifts, and large bestow P. L., v. 317. From large bestowed. The only sign of our obedience left Among so many signs of power and rule Id., iv. 430. Conferred upon us. Not to appal me have the gods bestowed This precious boon: and blest a sad abode. WORDSWORTH. 'Landamia.' this truth believe. Minds that have nothing to confer Find little to perceive. р. 80. - manners that conferred A natural dignity on humblest rank. 'The Excursion,' vi.]

Exercise.

Princes should ——— dignities as rewards of merit, not, as is generally the case, with a view to secure their own interests.

I considered the whole affair so insignificant, that I have not thought it worth while to - another thought upon the subject.

Unless you - much time and attention on the subject, you will never succeed in comprehending it fully.

Wolsey rose rapidly in the king's favour, and accommodated himself with such facility to all Henry's caprices, that the highest honours were upon him, and all the affairs of state were soon intrusted to his management. Great care was ---- upon his education.

It sometimes happens that even enemies and envious persons — the sincerest marks of esteem when they least design it. "On him ——— the poet's sacred name,

Whose lofty voice declares the heavenly frame."

To bring—to fetch.

To bring is to convey to; it is a simple act; to fetch is a compound act; it means to go and bring. When two persons are in the same room, and one asks the other to bring him something, we must suppose the person addressed to be near the object required. In order to fetch, we must go to some distance for the object. Potatoes are brought to market. Children are fetched from school; i. e. when some one goes to bring them.

[Cleo.	Go fetch				
My best attires ; -					
Br	ng our crown and all.				
	Ant. and Cleop., V. 2.				
——— Hesp	erus, whose office is to bring				
Twilight upon the	earth, P. L., ix. 49.				
For if such holy son	g				
Enwrap our fancy l	ong,				
Time will run b	ack, and fetch the age of gold.				
	' Ode on the Nativity.'				
a chi	ld, more than all other gifts				
That earth can offer					
Brings hope with it	and forward-looking thoughts.				
	Wordsworth. 'Michae.				
Tossed ashore by re					
	sp fetched up from caves				
where sea-nymphs	might be proud to dwell. p. 385.]				

Exercise.

The parliament, however, maintained their power with continued success, and the king was at length ———— to his trial.

On the 20th of next December, just before the Christmas holidays, my father has promised that he will take me with him when he goes to ———— my brothers from school.

If you will call upon me to-morrow at three o'clock, I shall be at home and glad to see you; but do not forget to ———— your books, as without them, you will not be able to take a lesson.

I have desired the servant to ———— your brother home from his uncle's at nine o'clock this evening.

This admonition at last produced the desired effect, and ——— him to a proper sense of his guilt.

What appeared to me wonderful was, that none of the ants came home without ———ing something.

To bury—to inter.

To bury is to conceal in the earth; to inter is to put into the earth with ceremony. We bury in order to cover up; we inter from a religious motive. Interring is a species of burying. A miser may bury his money in a hole in his garden, or may

bury his face in his handkerchief. Those who are buried with religious ceremonies are interred. We can scarcely say correctly that a man is interred in a tomb unless the tomb be below the surface of the earth. Dogs are never interred, though they are frequently buried. To bury is often used in an abstract sense: as to bury animosity, to bury hope, &c. To inter is never used abstractly.

- I'll break my staff— Pros. Bury it certain fathoms in the earth. Tempest, v. 1. - although unqueened, yet like Kath. A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. Henry VIII., iv. 2. Myself my sepulchre, a moving grave; Buried, yet not exempt By privilege of death and burial From worst of other evils, pains and wrongs. S. A., 103. This rich marble doth inter The honoured wife of Winchester, MILTON. 'Epitoph, 4c.' -Call Archimedes from his buried tomb Upon the grave of vanished Syracuse, And feelingly the Sage shall make report How insecure, how baseless in itself, Is the Philosophy whose sway depends On mere material instruments: 'The Excursion,' viii. The corse interred, not one hour he remained Beneath their roof. -' Guilt and Sorrow.']

Exercise.

The corpse of Henry V. was ——— near the shrine of Edward the Confessor; and the tomb was long visited by the people with sentiments of veneration and regret.

William I. caused the body of Harold to be ——— on the sea-shore, saying: "He guarded the coast when living; let him still guard it now that he is dead."

"The evil that men do lives after them,

The good is oft ---- with their bones."

It was formerly the custom in England to ———— the dead at some distance from any town or city.

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up.

They determined henceforward to live on good terms with each other, and to _____ all past snimosities in oblivion.

The house suddenly fell in, and six of the workmen were ——— in the ruins.

To clothe-to dress.

To clothe is to cover the body; to dress is to cover it in a certain manner. Dressing is a mode of clothing. We clothe to protect our bodies from the inclemency of the weather; we dress in conformity with the custom of the country. The dress is all the clothes taken together. Savages are clothed in skins. In Europe, men are generally dressed in coats and trousers. The clothing, again, is the material. The dress is the manner in which it is made up.

elivered and Deliverer move
In bridal garments drest.

'The Russian Fugitive.']

Exercise.

Being exposed to the rigour of a severe winter, without sufficient to protect him from the instemency of the season, his health became so materially injured, that he never again recovered his strength, and died in the ensuing autumn.

The stranger presented a striking, and not unattractive appearance; he was ——— in a Spanish doublet, with slashed sleeves, a dark-brown mantle, carelessly thrown over one shoulder, with a broad-brimmed hat drawn over his brow, and surmounted with a long plume.

"The ——— of savage nations is everywhere pretty much the same, being calculated rather to inspire terror than to excite love or respect."

"Some writers say that the girdle worn by the ancient Jewish priests was thirty-two ells long; according to others, it went twice round the waist. The latter account seems the more probable, because in a warm climate, such a ——— would have been highly inconvenient."

To calculate—to reckon.

To calculate is the general science by which we arrive at a certain result. To reckon refers to the details of calculation in attaining a sum total or amount. Calculation is any operation whatever—not confined to arithmetic or geometry—by which a certain knowledge is arrived at. The astronomer calculates; the statesman calculates. The accountant reckons; the merchant reckons his losses or gains.

[Cas. Why old men, fools and children calculate; .

Julius Casar, i. 3.

Ant. There's beggary in the love that can be reckoned.

Ant. and Cleop., i. 1.

Hereafter when they come to model Heaven
And calculate the stars. — P. L., viii. 80.

—— whether heaven move or earth

Imports not, if thou reckon right —

Id., viii. 71.

——— to foretell

By calculations sage, the ebb and flow

Of tides, and when the moon will be eclipsed.

'The Excursion,' vi.]

Exercise.

In chronology, there are two modes of _____; one, from the creation so many years before the birth of Christ, and the other, so many years from the birth of Christ up to the present time.

The epoch of the era of the Hegira is, according to the common ———, Friday, the 16th of July, A. D. 622, the day of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina.

In England, in the seventh, and so late as the thirteenth century, the year was ——— from Christmes-day.

The greater the number of elements that enter into a ———, and the greater the discord among those elements, the more difficult must it be to arrive at any thing like a certain result.

from last Monday, it will be eight weeks before we see him again.

To do-to make.

To do is the generic term to express action; to make, the specific. Making is a mode of doing. We cannot make without doing, though we may do without making. To do is more frequently used with abstract things; to make, with concrete. We do right or wrong; we do our duty. Children make a noise; a carpenter makes a table. Again, to do is a simple act: to make is compound, as it implies thought and contrivance, and contains the ideas of formation and production.

N. B. Both these verbs are used idiomatically in a great variety of senses. These idioms do not, however, interfere with the above explanation, which is of their general accept-

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[Ari. What shall I do! say what? what shall I do!
 Pros. Go make thyself like to a nymph of the sea.
                                    Tempest, i. 2.
 Macb. I dare do all that may become a man:
Who dares do more, is none.
                                    Macbeth, i. 7.
 Ham. That makes calamity of so long life,
When he himself might his quietus make,
   * * *
And makes us rather bear those ills we have.
           *
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all.
                                    Hamlet, iil. 1.
Virtue could see to do what Virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
                                    P. L., i. 255.
  - gladsome spirits and benignant looks
That for a face not beautiful did more,
Than beauty for the fairest face can do.
                                    ' The Excursion,' VL
          - to its gentle touch how sensitive
Is the light ash! that pendent from the brow
Of you dim cave, in seeming silence makes
A soft eye-music of slow waving boughs,
Powerful almost as vocal harmony
To stay the wanderer's steps and soothe his thoughts.
                                    WORDSWORTH, p. 142.]
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Exercise.

What are you - ? I am - a silk purse for my brother. He who ---- every thing in a hurry, can --- nothing well.

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Can I —— any thing for you? Yes, I shall be obliged to you, if you will help me to —— this card-box.
ing well has something more in it than the fulfilling of a duty.
His copy was written neatly, his letters ——— handsomely, and no blot
seen on his book.
Seneca says, our lives are spent either in ———————————————————————————————————
As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every
subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the max-
im of ——ing as we would be ——by.
To divide—to separate.
To divide is to cut into parts; to separate is to place those
parts at a distance from each other. Objects may be divided,
and yet near; to be separated, they must be removed from
each other. A hermit is separated from the rest of the world.
Society is divided into classes. The highest are separated
from the lowest classes. A man may divide his time into
hours of study and hours of recreation. Divisions are natu-
ral, separations more violent. The year is divided into months,
weeks, and days. Two vessels become separated in a storm.
There cannot be a separation without a division, though there
may be a division without a separation.
[Cant. ——— therefore doth heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions —
Henry V., i. 2. Achil. The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And stickler-like, the armies separates.
Troilus and Cressida, V. 10.
Let there be lights
High in the expanse of heaven, to divide The day from night —— P. L., vii. 340.
or aught than death more dread
Shall separate us Id., ix. 970.
——— The hermit, lodged
Amid the untrodden desert, tells his beads,
With each repeating its allotted prayer
And thus divides and thus relieves the time. 'The Excursion,' vi.
the bright immortal Theban band,
Whom onset, fiercely urged at Jove's command,
Might overwhelm, but could not separate.
Wordsworth. 'Miscel. Sonnets.'}

Exercise.

Alfred the Great ——— his time into three equal parts; allotting the first to prayer and pious exercises, the second to business, and the third to sleep and refreshment.

England is — from France by the English Channel.

The river Rhine — France from Germany.

Alexander Selkirk, from whose adventures De Foe took his story of "Robinson Crusoe," lived for several years on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, wholly ———— from human society.

Opinions on the question of the Irish Union were ———, some holding that it should be immediately repealed, and others contending that the repeal would involve a ——— of the two countries.

Ireland is ———— into four provinces. Ulster is ———— from Munster by the provinces of Leinster and Connaught.

If we ———— the life of most men into twenty parts, we shall find at least nineteen of them filled with gaps and chasms, which are neither filled up with pleasure nor business.

To doubt-to question.

We doubt within ourselves. The cause of our doubt is our imperfect knowledge. When we question, it is with the view that our doubts should be removed. By questioning, we endeavour to remove our ignorance, and thus resolve our doubt. Thus, we doubt the veracity of an historian; i. e. the knowledge we possess prevents us from assenting to what he has stated. If we set about resolving our doubts by inquiring into the truth of his writings, we question his veracity. We may doubt without questioning, but we cannot question without doubting.

[Isab. — Alas! I doubt,—
Lucio. Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we off might win
By fearing to attempt. Meas., for Meas., i. 5.

Kath. — It is not to be questioned
That they had gathered a wise council to them.

Heary VIII., ii. 4.
Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is, as here. P. L., xi. 349.
I question it; for this fair earth I see,
Warmed by the sun, producing every kind.

Warmed by the sun, producing every kind, *Id.*, ix. 720.

While stand the people in a ring Gazing, doubting, questioning;

WORDSWORTH. 'White Doe of Rylstone.'

Holy as princely, who that looks on thee
Touching, as now, in thy humility
The mountain borders of this seat of care,
Can question that thy countenance is bright
Celestial Power, as much with love as light.

'Hiser. Sessets.'

Exercise.

There are many things of which it would be very irrational to ———, but there are also others which we may ——— with great reason.

The Pyrrhonians were a sect of philosophers, who not only ——— of every thing they saw and heard, but even of their own existence.

I have never ——— his veracity, for I have too high an opinion of his regard for every thing honourable and just, to suppose him capable of saying any thing false.

It is a ——— whether, if Hannibal had taken Rome, and destroyed the empire of the Romans, it would have been more advantageous for the human race.

Some truths are intuitive; such as, for example, "the whole is greater than its part;" "two straight lines cannot inclose a space," &c.: it would argue a want of common sense to ———— such truths for a moment; they are self-evident propositions.

To expect—to hope.

We expect what we think will probably occur. We hope what we strongly desire to happen. We may expect an occurrence which will give us pain, but it is not in human nature to hope for such an occurrence. Thus, I may expect—though I cannot hope—to hear of the death of a dear friend. Expectation regards merely the anticipation of future events without any reference to their being agreeable or otherwise. Hope is always accompanied with pleasure, and is employed upon those events which are likely to be attended with gratification to ourselves.

[Hel. Oft expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises; and oft it hits Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.

All's Well, 4c., ii. 1.

Des. These are portents; but yet I hope, I hope, They do not point at me Othello, v. 2.

 for on whom we send The weight of all, and our last hope, relies. This said, he sat ; and expectation held His look suspense, awaiting who appeared To second or oppose or undertake The perilous attempt. P. L., ii. 415. Her bosom heaves and spreads, her stature grows, And she expects the issue in repose. WORDSWORTH, 'Landamia,' - hope, the paramount duty that Heaven lays For its own honour, on man's suffering heart. Sonnets to Libertu. - he began to doubt; and even to hope That he had seen this heap of turf before,-That it was not another grave; but one He had forgotten. ' The Brothers.']

Exercise.

He was doomed, however, to be cruelly disappointed; for he soon after received news that his son was dangerously ill, and that his death was hourly ------.

Every man ——— one day to withdraw from the bustle and tumult of the world, and spend the remainder of his life in quiet ease.

He had ——— that his friends would arrive in the course of the afternoon, and had prepared every thing for their reception.

My cousin sailed for India some months ago: I ——— to hear soon of his safe arrival at Calcutta.

- "Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
 And rest can never dwell; ——— never comes
 That comes to all."
- "All these within the dungeon's depth remain,
 Despairing pardon, and ——ing pain."

To finish-to conclude.

To conclude is a species of finishing; it means to bring to a close for a time, implying a possibility, if not a probability, that we shall continue the action. To finish is to cease from acting, with either no power or no intention of resuming. In reading a book, we may conclude when we come to the end of a chapter or paragraph; but we finish when we come to

the end of the last page. A sermon which is divided into many sections may be concluded on one Sunday, and finished on the next.

Exercise.

He ———— his observations by calling the attention of the meeting to the marked improvement in the condition of the poorer classes in that part of the country.

I have not yet quite ——— reading the book you were kind enough to lend me; but I have already begun the ———— chapter, and I hope to return you the volume by to-morrow evening.

According to the established rules of the society, the competitors had all ——— their pictures, and sent them in for exhibition by the 1st of May.

The prizes were distributed among the successful candidates, after which, the members of the society dined together; and the entertainments of the day were ——— by a dance.

Every evening, after his daily labour was ———, he occupied himself in reading; his master kindly supplying him with books from his own library.

This exercise must be ----- before five o'clock.

The great work of which Justinian has the credit, although it comprehends the whole system of jurisprudence, was ———, we are told, in three years.

"Destruction hangs on every word we speak, On every thought, till the ———ing stroke Determines all, and closes our design."

To give-to grant.

To give is the simple term which expresses the act of conveying property from one individual to another. To grant implies a previous desire expressed by the receiver of the gift. We give on familiar occasions. We grant on occasions of importance. Permission, requests, favours, prayers, petitions, &c., are granted. Meat, clothes, wine, &c., are given. We grant what we have the power of withholding. To give is not necessarily coupled with such a condition.

[Gon. Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground.

Tempest, i. 1.

Cor. Or if you'd ask, remember this before The things, I have forsworn to grant, may never Be held by you denials. Coriolams, v. 3.

From granting he, as I from begging peace.

P. L., iv. 104.

When, from the soft couch of her sleeping Lover Up-starting, Cynthia skimmed the mountain-dew In keen pursuit—and gave, where'er she flew, Impetuous motion to the Stars above her.

WORDSWORTH. 'Itin. Sonnets.'

Father of all! though wilful Manhood read His punishment in soul-distress, Grant to the morn of life its natural blessedness! p. 262.]

Exercise.

Three more days were ——— to the prisoner to collect evidence for his approaching trial.

Those who cannot ——— reasons for their ordinary actions have scarcely a right to be treated as rational persons.

We are all required to ——— a portion of our substance towards alleviating the sufferings, and providing for the wants of the poor.

If you will but ____ me this favour, I shall hold myself bound to you through life.

Nature ——— us many children and friends to take them away; but takes none away to ———— them us again.

"He heard, and ——half his prayer; The rest the winds dispersed."

To gain-to win.

To gain is a general—to win is a specific term.

These words express different modes of acquiring possession, and are to be distinguished by the circumstances which respectively attend them. We gain with intention, we win by

chance. We may reasonably count upon our gains. Our winnings depend on fortune. We do not gain, but win a prize in the lottery. We do not win, but gain a fortune by continued attention to business. A victory may be both gained and won: gained, as concerns the endeavours of the victors; won, as far as it was a question of chance which fortune decided in their favour. Credit, friends, power, influence, &c., are gained. A race, a wager, a prize, &c., are won.

[Mach. - Better be with the dead Whom we, to gain our place, have sent to peace. Macbeth, iii. 2. Wol. By that sin fell the angels; how can man then, The image of his Maker, hope to win by't? Love thyself last: cherish those hearts, that hate thee; Corruption wins not more than honesty. Henry VIII., iii. 2. Help waste a sullen day, what may be won MILTON. 'Sonnets.' From the hard season gaining. A leper once he lost, and gained a king. P. L., i. 471. winning cheap the high repute Which he through hazard huge must earn. Id., ii. 472. To win some look of love, or gain Encouragement to sport or play. Wordsworth. 'The White Doe, &c.' For things far off we toil, while many a good Not sought because too near, is never gained. 'Ilin. Sonnets.' the Wolf, whose suckling twins The unlettered Ploughboy pities when he wins The casual treasure from the furrowed soil. 'Miscel. Sonnets.'1

Exercise.

Though I have looked into several books of reference, I can ——— no satisfactory information on this subject.

The horse who ———— the race dropped down immediately after reaching the goal, and expired in a few minutes.

How often do we strive to ———— things which possess no real advantages!

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have ———— so great a reputation in the world, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other.

To have—to possess.

What we have does not always belong to us, and therefore we cannot dispose of it according to our will. We have entire power over what we possess, and it is peculiarly our own. What we have does not remain long ours, but is continually shifting, as money, which circulates in all classes of society. What we possess is permanently our own, as an estate or a house. We are masters of what we possess, but not always of what we have.

To have is the generic term; to possess is a species of having. He who possesses has, but he who has does not always possess.

[Cal. ——Remember
First to possess his books; for without them
He's but a sot, as I am, nor hath not
One spirit to command. Tempest, iii. 2.
From whom I have that thus I move and live
And feel that I am happier than I know.

P. L., viii. 281.

As lords, a specious world.

I, too, will have my Kings that take
From me the sign of life and death:

Kingdoms shall shift about, like clouds Obedient to my breath.

WORDSWORTH. ' Rob Roy's Grave.'

Great God, who feel'st for my distress, My thoughts are all that I possess,

O keep them innocent! 'Lament of Mary Queen of Scots.']

Exercise.

I —— a small parcel at home belonging to you, which shall be sent to your house early to-morrow morning.

He is in all respects an excellent man, and ———— every desirable quality.

What has become of the books which were delivered here yesterday? I

- them up stairs in my library, and you shall ---- them before you go home.

He must be extremely wealthy, for besides funded property to a large amount, there is scarcely a county in England in which he does not an estate.

How many sheets of paper will you require for your exercise? I ---three, but I think I shall want one more.

When the will was opened, it was found, to the great surprise and astonishment of all his relations, that he had left every thing he ——— to a perfect stranger.

for himself.

To help-to assist.

To help is the generic term, and expresses a simple act; to assist is a specific term, and expresses a mode of helping. A man is helped at his labour; assisted in any intellectual pursuit. Help is more immediately wanted than assistance. Help is wanted in labour, danger, difficulties, &c.; assistance is required in the pursuit of some study, or the performance of some work. When a man is attacked by robbers, he calls for help, not for assistance. He who rescues a man in this situation from danger helps him; but if he should do more—if he should second his endeavours to put the ruffians to flight, or to capture some of them, he assists him. In fine, he who is suffering is helped; he who is doing is assisted.

> [Cas. Cassar cry'd 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink.' Julius Casar, i. 2.

Pom. If the great gods be just, they shall assist The deeds of justest men. Ant. and Cleop., ii. 1.

It were a journey like the path to heaven To help you find them. Comus. 303. With God not parted from him, as was feared,

But favouring and assisting to the end.

S. A., 1720. Not long the Avenger was withstood-Earth helped him with the cry of blood.

WORDSWORTH. 'Song at Brougham Castle?

Not unassisted by the flattering stars Thou strew'st temptation o'er the path

When they in pomp depart.

Exercise.

Had it not been for a friend, who ——— him out of his difficulties, he must have gone to prison.

In the middle of the night, I was awakened by loud cries of "----!" I immediately started up, and hastening to the window, I saw just in front of the house a single traveller attacked by two ruffians.

He was on the point of yielding to the superior strength and skill of his antagonists; when, seizing my sword, I hastened to his ———, and soon turned the scale of victory in his favour.

"Their strength united best may ———— to bear."
"Tis the first sanction nature gave to man,
Each other to ————————————————in what they can."

To leave—to quit.

To quit is a species of to leave. In leaving a place, we merely go away from it; in quitting a place, we go away from it with the intention either of not returning, or, at any rate, not for some time. It is then evident that we cannot quit without leaving, though we may leave without quitting. In leaving, the idea of what is left is prominent; in quitting, the person who acts is uppermost in the mind. A man leaves his house early in the morning for his business; he does not return at his usual hour; and upon inquiry, it is found that he has quitted the country.

[York. As in a theatre, the eyes of men, After a well-graced actor leaves the stage, Are idly bent on him that enters next.

Pros. — the very rats
Instinctively had quit it. Tempest, i. 2.

——leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still shades thee and protects.
——which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.

Id., iv. 770.
When, in the eagerness of boyish hope
I left our cottage-threshold — Wordsworth. 'Nutting.'
Unforced by wind or wave
To quit the ship for which he died. 'Elegiac Poems.']

Exercise.

Dogs have frequently evinced their fidelity, even to the remains of their masters, by not ———ing the spot where they are laid.

"Why ——— we not the fatal Trojan shore,

"Why ——— we not the fatal Trojan shore,
And measure back the seas we cross'd before?"

I shall ——— my house for a month this autumn, but I shall not be obliged to ———— it before next Christmas.

"Then wilt thou not be loath

'He who is prudent ——— all questions on minor matters in religion and politics to men of busy, restless tempers."

"The sacred wrestler, till a blessing giv'n,
not his hold, but, halting, conquers heaven."

To punish—to chastise.

Punishment is the general term. Chastisement is a species of punishment. Chastisement always proceeds from a superior to an inferior in rank or condition; not so punishment, which is a compensating principle, and applies generally. A man may be punished for his misdeeds by his inferiors, or even by himself. Our own reflections are sometimes our severest punishment. The immediate object of chastisement should be to improve the person chastised. The proper object of punishment should be that the community should benefit. Thus, children are chastised, malefactors are punished. Chastisement is intended to amend the individual; punishment to repair the mischief done to society by the crime.

[Glo. — as basest and contemned'st wretches,
For pilferings and most common trespasses
Are punished with.

Lear, ii. 2.

Cleo. Nor once be chastised with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia —— Ant. and Cleop., v. 2.

—— by which the spirits perverse

With easy intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or punish mortals. P. L., ii. 1032.

Slow be the statutes of the land to share
A laxity that could not but impair
Your power to punish crime.

Wordsworth. 'Sonnets on Punishment of Death.'

Calamity, the chastisement of Heaven,
From the injustice of our brother men.

' The Excursion,' ii.]

Exercise.

No species of ——— had the least effect upon him; he seemed not to be affected by it in the same way as others, and set all authority of his superiors at defiance.

He confessed, however, that this was a well-merited ——— for his former follies; and resolved from that moment to compensate by his future good conduct for his past irregularities.

The laws against thieves and burglars were more strictly enforced than ever, and offenders against them were ——— with the utmost rigour.

On several occasions, the father had ——— his son with such severity, that the neighbours had been obliged to interfere.

To put-to place.

Put is to place as the genus to the species. To put is a general term; to place, specific. Placing is a mode of putting. When we put a thing in a particular situation, we place it. A plant may be put into a flower-pot, and then placed in the green-house. All the parts of a clock may be put together, and the clock then placed in the hall.

[Hor. The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive, into every brain.

Hamlet, i. 4.

Macb. Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe.

Macbeth, iii. 1.

Samson Agon, 1271.

Was placed in regal lustre. ——

P. L., x. 447.

In my own house I put into his hand

WORDSWORTH. 'The Brothers.'

of strange or tragic accident, hath helped
To place those hillocks in that lonely guise.

'The Excursion,' vii.1

Exercise.

"I had a parcel of crowns in my hand to pay for Shakspeare; and as she had let go the purse entirely, I ———— a single one in, and tying up the riband in a bow-knot, returned it to her."

crowd."

"Our two first parents, yet the only two

Of mankind, in the happy garden ----."

To —— on good security his gold."

To reprove—to rebuke.

When we rebuke or reprove we express strong disapprobation. A rebuke is given by word of mouth, whilst a reproof may be expressed in a variety of ways. A father who has reason to find fault with his son's conduct may reprove him by letter, or by means of a third person, as well as verbally. There is more of impulse in a rebuke, more of reason in a reproof. Our anger or indignation prompts us to rebuke. The wish to convince another of his fault prompts us to reprove. A rebuke is given on the spur of the moment; a reproof may be conveyed some time after the fault reproved. For this reason, rebukes are not so effectual or so convincing as reproofs.

[Ant. My very hairs do mutiny; for the white
Reprove the brown for rashness, and they them
For fear and doting. — Ant. and Cleop., iii. 9.
Macb. My genius is rebuked; as, it is said,
Mark Antony's was by Casar. — Macbeth. iii. 1.

Prove disobedient, and, reproved, retort— P. L., x. 761.

P. L., **x.** 7 – his grave rebuke

Severe in youthful beauty, added grace
Invincible. —— Id., iv. 844.

Life, which the very stars reprove,

As on their silent tasks they move! WORDSWORTH. 'Gipsies.'

Thou Power supreme! who, arming to rebuke Offenders, dost put off the gracious look, And clothe thyself with terrors like the flood Of Ocean roused into his fiercest mood.

'Evening Voluntaries.']

Exercise.

Confident of success, he had embarked all his property in a wild speculation, and lost every thing he had in the world. It was now too late for _____, and all his friends could do for him was to assist him, as well as their means would allow, to patch up his broken fortunes.

The popular story of the plan which Canute the Great adopted to his courtiers for their abject flattery in styling him lord and master of the winds and ocean, is well authenticated, and is mentioned by many respectable historians.

"He who endeavours only the happiness of him whom he _____, will always have the satisfaction of either obtaining or deserving kindness."

To ridicule—to deride.

Both these words include the idea of laughter, but the purposes of laughter differ in each. In *ridiculing*, we laugh in order to correct. In *deriding*, we laugh with a view of exposing. Ridicule is good-humoured; it is often employed to work an improvement. Derision is malicious; it is the gratification of a malignant feeling. Mistakes which provoke laughter are ridiculed; the foolish and absurd are derided. We ridicule when we are amused; we deride when we are piqued or offended. It is wrong to ridicule serious things, but it is much worse to turn them to derision.

[Cor. Who cover faults, at last shame them derides.

King Lear, i. 1.

All these our motions vain, sees and derides.

P. L., ii. 191.

It ill befits us to disdain
The altar, to deride the fane,
Where simple sufferers bend, in trust,
To win a happier hour.
Wordsworth. 'Itim. Possue.']

Exercise.

The entreaties of the unfortunate prisoners for water to quench their burning thirst were neglected or —— by the guards, and consequently scarcely ten survived the horrors of that dreadful night.

The efforts which he made to regain his equilibrium were so ———, that the whole company burst into a loud laugh.

Many persons have a strong tendency to turn every thing into ———: where this inclination is not checked, it is often productive of very serious consequences.

To ——— any one for a personal deformity is a certain sign of a base mind.

He was stung to the quick by the ——— in which his companions held his opinions, and he determined to take the first opportunity of separating himself from them.

To try-to attempt.

To try is the generic, to attempt is the specific term. We cannot attempt without trying, though we may try without attempting. When we try, we are uncertain as to the result; when we attempt, it is always with intention. We may be indifferent as to the result of a trial, but we never attempt without a desire to succeed. An endeavour is a continued or a repeated attempt. Though a single attempt be fruitless, yet we may at last succeed in our endeavours. An endeavour implies a partial failure in the attempt.

[Macb. Yet I will try the last.— Macbeth, v. 7.

Rom. —What love can do, that dares love attempt.

Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Exercise.

- "If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without an ——— upon us."
- "At length, as if tired of ——— to escape, the lion crept with a mean into its cage, and once more laid itself down to rest."
 - "I —— to seize him, but he glided from my grasp."
- "Though Boccaccio and Petrarca followed Dante, they did not employ themselves in cultivating the ground which he had broken up, but chose each for himself an un——— field, and reaped a harvest not less abundant."
- "A natural and unconstrained behaviour has something in it so agreeable, that it is no wonder to see people ———ing after it. But, at the same time, it is so very hard to hit when it is not born with us, that people often make themselves ridiculous in ———ing it."

To worship-to adore.

Adoration is a species of worship. There appears in adoration a strong sense of our own inferiority; for it is always accompanied by an attitude expressive of humility. In worshipping, the prevailing feeling is the superiority of the object worshipped. In worshipping, we pay homage to the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator; in adoring, we express our own weakness and dependence on Him. There is no attitude peculiar to worship; it is included in the usual forms

of	prayer	and	thanksgiving.	In	adoring,	we	prostrate	our-
se	lves.							

Cros. — mai noole	countenance,					
Wherein the worship of the whole	world lies.					
-	Ant. and Cleop., iv. 12.					
Hel. —— India	fel. ——— Indian-like,					
Religious in mine error, I adore	•					
The sun, that looks upon his worsh	nipper					
But knows of him no more. —	All's Well, 4c., i. 3.					
wave your tops,	ye pines,					
With every plant, in sign of worsh	ip wave.					
•• , •	P. L., v. 194.					
Gladly behold though but his utmos	st skirts					
Of glory; and far off his steps ado	re.					
	<i>Id.</i> , xi. 333					
the	Sun,					
Source inexhaustible of life and joy	y ,					
And type of man's far-darting reason	on, therefore					
In old time worshipped as the god	of verse,					
	WORDSWORTH. ' To the Clouds.					
The future brightens on our sight;						
For on the past has fallen a light						
That tempts us to adore.	'Elegiac Stanzas.']					

Exercise.

"Let Indians, and the gay, like Indians, fond Of feathered fopperies, the sun ———; Darkness has more divinity for me."

"He loved to keep alive the ——— of Egypt, because he thus maintained the shadow and the recollection of her power."

"Menander says that God, the Lord and Father of all things, is alone worthy of our ———, being at once the maker and giver of all blessings."

"The ———— of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious ————; hence religion is described by seeking God."

"Adorned

With gay religions, full of pomp and gold, And devils to ——— for deities."

"By reason man a Godhead can discern,
But how he should be ——— cannot learn."

"In the earliest times there appear to have been very few temples at Rome, and in many spots, the ——— of a certain divinity had been established from time immemorial, while we hear of the building of a temple for the same divinity at a comparatively late period."

"It is possible to suppose, that those who believe in a supreme, excellent Being, may yet give him no external ———— at all."

Ancient-Antique.

Ancient qualifies the manners, institutions, customs, &c., of the nations of antiquity. Antique refers to the style of their works of art. Ancient architecture signifies the abstract science as it existed among the ancients. Antique architecture refers to the style of building among the ancients. We speak of an antique coin, an antique cup, or gem; and of ancient laws and customs. Ancient is generic—antique specific; an ancient temple is one built by the ancients; an antique temple is one built in the style of the ancients. Ancient is not modern; antique is not new-fashioned.

Exercise.

The room had a very ——— appearance; the furniture was old and worn, the walls hung with tapestry, and the ceiling adorned with relievo.

The remains of an _____ temple have been lately found in the neighbourhood of the modern town, and in the vicinity, many remains of Roman handicraft have been discovered.

"The seals which we have remaining of Julius Casar, which we know to be ———, have the star of Venus over them."

The poems of Homer throw great light upon the domestic manners and customs of the ———— Greeks.

"With this view, Lorenzo appropriated his gardens, adjacent to the monastery of St. Marco, to the establishment of a school or academy for the study of the ———."

Several tribes, as ——— tradition asserts, were natives of the Hellenic soil: two, viz. the Pelasgi and the Hellenes, are especially mentioned by Herodotus.

"But seven wise men the ——— world did know;

We scarce know seven who think themselves not so."

Clear-Distinct.

Objects are clear when there is sufficient light to enable us to perceive their general form; they are distinct, when we can discern their parts, or separate them from surrounding objects. Suppose, during the twilight of a summer evening, an orange is lying in a dish with some other fruit; there may be light enough for me to see it clearly, that is, to perceive its general form and colour; but when, lights being introduced, I am enabled to form a just idea of its exact shape and colour, and can distinguish it from the other fruit—I see it distinctly.

[Buck. _____ proofs as clear as founts in July, when We see each grain of gravel: Henry VIII., i. 1. Achil. And make distinct the very breach, whereout Hector's great spirit flew. Troil. and Cress., iv. 5. where the Muses haunt Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill. High, and remote to see from thence distinct Each thing on earth. Id., ix. 812. Because the unstained, the clear, the crystalline Have ever in them something of benign; Whether in gem, in water, or in sky. A sleeping infant's brow, or wakeful eye Of a young maiden, only not divine. Wordsworth. 'Itin. Sonnets.' Nor does the Village Church-clock's iron tone The time's and season's influence disown; Nine beats distinctly to each other bound In drowsy sequence. -' Evening Voluntaries.'

Exercise.

One thing is quite ———, that without some knowledge as to the management of the propelling power, the whole machine must have proved useless.

In this country, the English language should form a ——— branch of education, and should be regularly and systematically studied.

"Whether we are able to comprehend all the operations of nature, it matters not to inquire; but this is certain, that we can comprehend no more of them than we can ————ly conceive."

Entire-Complete.

The word entire respects the whole substance of an object considered collectively; it qualifies that which has all its parts: the word complete has reference to the appendages of an object, considered apart from the object itself; it qualifies that which wants nothing that properly belongs to it. An entire week consists of the seven days of which it is composed, taken together. On Friday, the week wants another day to make it complete. An entire work consists of a certain number of volumes. A complete work contains every thing that can be said on the subject of which it treats. Books of travels which are published without maps cannot be called complete.

[Oth. If heaven would make me such another world, Of one entire and perfect chrysolite. Othello, v. 2. Ham. That thou, dead corse, again, in complete steel, Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon.

Hamlet, i. 4.

Or how the sun shall in mid-heaven stand still
A day entire ——— P. L., xii. 264.

_____ so absolute she seems,
And in herself complete _____ Id., viii. 548.

thereto incline

More readily the more my years require

Help and forgiveness speedy and entire.

WORDSWORTH. Memorials of Tour in Italy.']

Exercise.

The embassy did not occupy an ——— house, but were accommodated with temporary lodgings in the viceroy's palace.

Having received this reinforcement, the army was now ———, and it was determined to march immediately against the enemy.

He was so careless of his property, that, every time he went to sea, it was necessary to purchase for him a new and ————————— set of mathematical instruments.

The ———— session has been occupied in frivolous discussions on questions of secondary importance.

Many of the houses in that country are built ---- of wood.

When another row of houses is built on the north side, the square will be

Exterior-External.

That which is outside, but yet forms part of a substance, is its exterior. What is contiguous to the exterior is external. The skin of a nut is its exterior, and the shell its external covering. The exterior of a house is what we see of the house itself from without; such as the brick walls, ornaments, colour, &c. The external parts of a house refer to the garden, stables, offices, &c., by which it is surrounded. Morally speaking, a man's exterior is the visible expression of his mind within, and has reference to his countenance and manners. One who is particular in the arrangement of his dress, house, furniture, pictures, &c., pays much attention to externals.

[Bart. Exterior form, outward accoutrement.

King John, i. 1.

K. Rich. And these external manners of lament Are merely shadows to the unseen grief.

Rich. II., iv. 1.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd Alone, without exterior help sustained?

P. L., ix. 336.

Which the five watchful senses represent.

Id., v. 105.

How exquisitely the individual Mind (And the progressive powers perhaps no less Of the whole species) to the external World Is fitted:—and how exquisitely, too—Theme this but little heard of among men—The external World is fitted to the Mind.

WORDSWORTH. Pref. to the ' Excursion.'1

Exercise.

We should never judge any thing by its ———, but in order to ascertain its just value, we should defer our opinion till we become acquainted with its real merits.

Though he is a man of rough ———, you will find, on a closer acquaintance with him, that he has an excellent disposition, and much merit.

A considerable part of the popular religion in all countries is found to have consisted of ———— ceremonies.

The ——— forms of social life are necessary to keep alive feelings of kindness and benevolence among members of the same community.

"Shells, being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trodden upon by herses and other cattle, and to many other accidents, are in course of time broken to pieces."

Extravagant-Profuse.

Etymologically, extravagant is wandering out of the right way; and profuse is pouring forth our substance. We are extravagant when we spend more than we can afford. We are profuse when we give away in excess. Profusion is a mode of extravagance. We are extravagant in the cost of what we spend for ourselves; profuse in the quantity we spend upon others. A man displays extravagance in his dress, plate, books, pictures, &c., and he displays profusion in his dinners, entertainments, presents, &c. to his friends. One who is extravagant in his language uses inapplicable, forced expressions. One who is profuse in his thanks says more and repeats oftener than is necessary.

[Hor. — and at his warning,
Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,
The extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his confine. Hamlet, i. 1.
— yet for a dance they seemed
Somewhat extravagant and wild. P. L., vi. 616.
— which not nice art
In beds and curious knots, but nature boon,
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain;
Id., iv. 243.]

Exercise.

He had acquired so many expensive habits, and was so ——— in his expenditure, that he soon found his fortune wholly inadequate to supply all the wants his artificial mode of living had created.

By ---- liberality and frequent entertainments to the people, the cun-

ning demagogue contrived to raise himself to an unprecedented height of popularity.

- "New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild, ———drawn"
- "Cicero was most liberally ——— in commending the ancients and his contemporaries."

Frail-Brittle.

Substances which are apt to break are frail; those which are apt, in breaking, to split into many irregular particles, are brittle. The form or shape of an object may make it frail, though the material of which it is constructed be not brittle. Brittle is a quality essential to the nature of certain materials; frail is applied to those which are put together, or formed in such a way as to be easily broken. A reed, or a hastily-constructed house, is frail; glass, coal, shells, &c., are brittle. What is frail snaps; what is brittle breaks into many parts by collision. Frail is used in a secondary sense, as applied to the moral weakness of human beings. Brittle is scarcely ever so used.

[P. Hen. (which some suppose the soul's frail dwelling-house.)

King John, v. 7.

K. Rich. A brittle glory shineth in this face:
As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is, cracked in a hundred shivers.

Rich. II., iv. 1.

Confined and pestered in this pinfold here, Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.

Comus, 8.

Nor founded on the brittle strength of bones. P. L., i. 427.

Too much from this frail earth we claim,

And therefore are betrayed. Wordsworth. 'Elegiac Stanzas.']

Exercise.

Though drenched with the rain, and exhausted with excessive fatigue, we were obliged, notwithstanding, to set to work immediately, and construct

something to serve as a temporary shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

A ——— hovel, made of deal boards, hastily nailed together and covered with matting and remnants of old sails, was our only dwelling for some months after our arrival.

"These," said Harley, "are quotations from those humble poets who trust their fame to the ————tenures of windows and drinking-glasses."

Great-Big.

Bulk that is capable of expansion is big when expanded. Great is applied to every species of dimension; so that big is a species of great. An animal, a bottle, a balloon, may be called big. The frog that swelled herself out, asked her young if she was bigger than the ox. A great house, is one that has much length, breadth, and height. Again there is a roundity in big, which does not of necessity belong to great. In a secondary meaning, power, knowledge, strength, &c., are represented as great. Big is not often used in a moral sense. We have, however, a year "big with events," and "big with the fate of Cato," in the sense of on the point of producing.

[Pro. The solemn temples, the great globe itself.—

Tempest, iv. 1.

1 Lord. —— and the big round tears

Coursed one another down his innocent nose

In piteous chase —— the tallest pine,

Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast

Of some great ammiral P. L., i. 294.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, uphsaved His vastness Id., vii. 471.

If this great world of joy and pain .
Revolve in one sure track;

If freedom, set, will rise again,
And virtue, flown, come back; Wordsworth. p. 381.

They sweep distemper from the busy day, And make the chalice of the big round year

Run o'er with gladness 'The Excursion,' ix.]

Exercise.

This hat is not ---- enough for him-it hurts his head.

How ——— is the pleasure of doing good, is known only to the benevolent and charitable!

The bottle which he brought with him was ——— enough to hold water for the whole party.

His younger brother, whom I had not seen for three years, was now grown a ——— boy, and was old enough to go to school.

"An animal no ————er than a mite cannot appear perfect to the eye, because the sight takes it in at once."

"At one's first entrance into the Pantheon at Rome, how the imagination is filled with something ——— and amazing!"

Heavenly-Celestial.

The Latin word cœlum (heaven) leads us to the idea of its natural appearance of hollowness or concavity. Heaven, from the Anglo-Saxon heafan, (to heave, or raise up,) points to height, moral or physical, as a leading idea. Celestial and heavenly are adjectives derived, respectively, from these two nouns. Hence, heavenly refers rather to what is sublime and exalted, whilst celestial is applied to the natural phenomenon of the heavens. Thus we speak of the celestial globe, celestial bodies, &c., and of heavenly music, heavenly joys, &c. The expressions celestial music, celestial joys, &c., are also used, but not in exactly the same sense. Heavenly music raises us above our

mortal condition. Celestial music is the music heard in heaven, considered as the abode of the just. In the former, we have the idea of something sublime and superhuman; in the latter, we have the idea of place.

- This sorrow's heavenly: It strikes, where it doth love. Othello, v. S. ----- whilst I sit meditating On that celestial harmony I go to. Henry VIII., iv. 2. Celestial voices to the midnight air. Sole or responsive each to other's note. Singing their great Creator oft in bands While they keep watch or nightly rounding walk. With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joined, their songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven. P. L., iv. 682-6. --- guidance have I sought in duteous love From Wisdom's heavenly Father. WORDSWORTH. 'On the Punishment of Death.' Reflected beams of that celestial light To all the Little-Ones on sinful earth

Exercise.

' Maternal Grief.'1

Not unvouchsafed.

Abstracted from all the cares and anxieties of this world, he fixed his mind intently on the ———— joys of a future state, waiting with patient, though longing anxiety for the moment which should dissolve him for ever from all earthly ties.

The artificial contrivance called a ———— globe is a hollow sphere, on the surface of which are represented the stars and constellations, each in its proper situation.

> "There stay, until the twelve ——— signs Have brought about their annual reckoning."

"As the love of heaven makes one ———, the love of virtue, virtuous, so does the love of the world make one become worldly."

Hıgh-Tall.

High is a generic term; tall, a specific term. What is tall is high, but what is high is not always tall. That which attains considerable height by growing is tall. So we speak of the height of a tall man. The reverse of high is low, the

reverse of tall is stunted. We may say, a high house, a high church, &c.; and a tall girl, a tall horse, a tall tree, &c. Metaphorically, tall is sometimes used for high, as in the phrase, "a tall spire."

[Hor. — the morn, in russet mantle clad, Walks o'er the dew of you high eastern hill.

Hamlet, i. 1.

Salar. — a very dangerous flat, and fatal, where the carcases of many a tall ship lie buried.

Merch. of Ven., iii. 1.

Or let my lamp at midnight hour Be seen in some high lonely tower.

MILTON. R Pens., 86.

---- that proud honour claimed Azazel as his right, a cherub tall. P. L., i. 534.

Yet when above the forest-glooms
The white swans southward passed,
High as the pitch of their swift plumes
Her fancy rode the blast;

WORDSWORTH. 'The Russian Fugitive.'

And yon tall pine-tree, whose composing sound Was wasted on the good Man's living ear, Hath now its own peculiar sanctity; And, at the touch of every wandering breeze, Murmurs, not idly o'er his peaceful grave.

The Excursion, vii.]

Exercise.

"Reason elevates our thoughts as ——— as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being."

"Two of far nobler shape, erect and Godlike erect, with native honour clad, In naked majesty, seemed lords of all."

"The ———er parts of the earth, being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must, of necessity, at length come to an equality."

"Prostrate on earth their beauteous body lay,

Like mountain firs, as ——— and straight as they."

"They that stand —, have many blasts to shake them, And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces."

"They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds."

" _____ o'er their heads a mouldering rock is placed,

That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast."

"When you are tried in scandal's court, Stand —— in honor, wealth, or wit,

All others who inferior sit,

Conceive themselves in conscience bound To join and drag you to the ground."

Laudable-Praiseworthy.

Laudable is the generic; praiseworthy the specific term. Things that are generally entitled to praise are laudable; when circumstances make an action deserve praise, it is praiseworthy. What is laudable is so under all circumstances; what is praiseworthy is so only under certain circumstances. The merit of what is laudable lies in the abstract nature of the thing. The merit of what is praiseworthy depends upon the circumstances of the case. In praiseworthy, there is an implied reference to the agent. More generally, things are qualified as laudable, and actions as praiseworthy. Ambition, confidence, &c., may be laudable. To encourage trade, and discourage immorality, are praiseworthy in a king.

[L. Macd. I am in this earthly world: where to do harm Is often laudable: Macbeth, iv. 2.

Bened. So much for praising myself, (who, I myself will bear witness, is praiseworthy.)

Much Ado About Nothing, v. 2.]

Exercise.

- "Nothing is more than an inquiry after truth."
- "Ridicule is generally made use of to laugh men out of virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing ———— in human life."
- "He had in general a ———— confidence in his own judgment, and never took advice."
- "Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far ———— that he encouraged trade."
 - "Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the _____ aim of pleasing, though it always misses it."
- "But who shall say that the feelings which produced such emotions even in such men were not ——— and good?"

Lucky—Fortunate.

Though both these words are employed to qualify those porsons to whom things turn out as they wish, there is this dis-

tinction between them. Those are properly called fortunate who are continually successful in their undertakings. Lucky refers to that which is pure hazard, and wholly unexpected. A fortunate man obtains what he wishes and hopes to gain. A lucky man gets what he may desire, but does not expect to gain. The fortunate merchant grows rich by successful speculations; the lucky man becomes rich by a prize in the lottery, or by an unexpected legacy.

Were nice and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests. — Ant. and Cleop., iii. 11.

Bru. As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it;

Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn;

MILTON. 'Lycidas,' 20
Like those Hesperian gardens, famed of old,
Fortunate fields, and groves, and flowery vales,

Thrice happy isles; P. L., iii. 50

In days of yore how fortunately fared
The Minstrel! wandering from hall to hall
'The Excursion,' ii.]

Exercise.

After many fruitless attempts, I was at last so ——— as to find him at home; and having obtained an interview, I explained my views to him, and solicited his interest in my favour.

> "The ____ moment the sly traitor chose, Then starting from his ambush, up he rose."

"O ——— old man, whose farm remains
For you sufficient, and requites your pains."

Mute-Dumb.

A dumb man has not the power to speak. A mute man either does not choose, or is not allowed to speak. Whatever takes away the faculty of speech, even for a time, causes a man to be dumb. Men are dumb from some organic defect: circumstances may make us mute. Deafness from birth will make a man dumb. Beasts, birds, and fishes are dumb. Mutes are men who stand on each side of the entrance of a deceased person's house, on the day of his funeral, and who are ordered to preserve strict silence.

[Cant.—— when he speaks,
The air, a chartered libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.

Heary V., 1. 1.

Mess. — I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. — Coriolanus, ii. 1

More safe I sing with mortal voice, unchanged To hoarse or mute, though fallen on evil days, On evil days though fallen, and evil tongues.

P. L., vii. 25.

His gentle dumb expression turned at length The eye of Eve to mark his play —— Id., ix. 527.

Mute as the snow upon the hill, And, as the saint he prays to, still.

WORDSWORTH, D. 262.

Yet, spite of all this eager strife, This ceaseless play, the genuine life That serves the stedfast hours, Is in the grass beneath, that grows Unheeded, and the mute repose

Of sweetly-breathing flowers. Id., p. 276.

'Twere better to be dumb than to talk thus:

'Michael'

Exercise.

"We went in an open carriage, drawn by two sleek old black horses for which W. Scott seemed to have an affection, as he had for every———animal that belonged to him."

"'Tis listening fear and ——— amazement all."

"Long ——— he stood, and leaning on his staff,
His wonder witnessed with an idiot laugh."

"Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of sight, ———, a denial of speech."

" All ant -Pondering the danger with deep thoughts." "The whole perplexed ignoble crowd - to my questions, in my praises loud, Echoed the word." "The truth of it is, half the great talkers in the nation would be struck - were this fountain of discourse (party lies) dried up." In a few minutes, however, several ——— appeared, at the sight of whom. Mustapha, knowing what was his doom, cried with a loud voice, "Lo, my death!" and attempted to fly. "Sometimes we stand in silence, and with a full heart, gazing upon those hard, cold eves which never again can melt in tenderness upon us. And our silence is ------its eloquence is gone." New-Novel What we get in exchange for the old, is new. What has never occurred before, is novel. New is opposed to old; novel, to known. New supposes something previous; novel is strange and unexpected. The new year is opposed to the old year. A new edition is one just published. A novel style is one which no one has yet attempted. A novel principle is one hitherto unknown. Novelty-not newness-is the great charm in travelling. A new book may exhibit a subject in a novel manner. Novel is a species of new; it is the new and the unknown combined. [Macb. Approach the chamber, and destroy your sight With a new Gorgon ----Macbeth, ii. 3. - novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. Meas. for Meas., iii. 2. The winds with wonder whist, Smoothly the waters kist. Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. MILTON. 'Ode on the Nativity.' - create at last This novelty on earth -P. L., x. 891. flower after flower has blown, Embellishing the ground that gave them birth With aspects novel to my sight;

- where'er my feet might roam,

WORDSWORTH. 'Memorials of Tour in Italy.']

Whate'er assemblages of new and old, Strange and familiar, might beguile the way.

Exercise.

This doctor adopts altogether a ——— mode of treatment with his patients.

This was a ——— and unheard-of innovation, and so opposed to the feelings of the members, that they unanimously declared they would withdraw their support from the society, if the council should persist in bringing it into practice.

Every thing I find here is so ——— and strange, that scarcely an hour passes without something to engage my attention, and this produces so pleasing an excitement, that I am now strongly prejudiced in favour of the place.

As a reward for his diligence and good conduct at school, his uncle had made him a present of a ———— kite, which he is now engaged in flying in the fields at the back of the house.

- "We are naturally delighted with ----."
- "When the _____ of success was cooled, he began to feel that the olive crown had its thorns."
 - "'Tis on some evening, sunny, grateful, mild,
 When nought but balm is beaming through the woods,
 With yellow lustre bright, that the _____ tribes
 Visit the spacious heavens."

Particular—Peculiar.

Particular qualifies that which belongs to one sort or kind only, exclusively of others. Peculiar qualifies that which belongs to the individual. Pineapples have a particular flavour, i. e. a flavour not belonging to other kinds of fruit. One individual pineapple may have a peculiar flavour, i. e. a flavour to be found in no other pineapple.

Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep Shot forth peculiar graces; — P. L., v. 15.

That my particular current soon will reach
The unfathomable gulf, where all is still. 'The Excursion,' iii.

we die, my Friend,
Nor we alone, but that which each man loved
And prized in his peculiar nook of earth
Dies with him or is changed; and very soon
Even of the good is no memorial left. 'The Excursion,' i.]

Exercise.

Eccentric men have ———— habits; they do not seem to move in the same sphere with other mortals, but are actuated by different influences from those which affect the bulk of mankind.

I was present during the whole course of lectures; but though I paid the strictest attention to the system and explanations of the lecturer, I could not discover any ——— novelty either in his system or arrangement.

I was once acquainted with a gentleman who had the ——— habit of repeating several times, in a gradually lower tone, the last syllable of every sentence he uttered.

His general conduct was that of an irritable man; and though I do not remember any ———— occasion on which he displayed his violent temper, I know that it was a subject of continual complaint among his friends.

Is there any thing new? No, nothing in ——.

"Great father Bacchus, to my song repair,

For clustering grapes are thy ---- care."

Prevalent—Prevailing.

What generally prevails is prevalent. What actually prevails is prevailing. There are many pairs of adjectives of this sort in English, the former preserving the Latin, and the latter the Saxon participial ending—such as, Consistent, consisting; different, differing; repentant, repenting, &c. &c. The former of which will be found to qualify as to generals, and the latter as to particulars. Thus, in the above pair of words—Consumption is a prevalent disorder in England: after a bad harvest, distress is a prevailing cause of discontent.

Exercise.

"This was the most received and ——— opinion when I first brought my collection up to London."

- "The evils naturally consequent upon a ————temptation are intolerable."
- "But the great ———— characteristic of the present intellectual spirit is one most encouraging to human hopes; it is benevolence."

Strong-Robust.

Strong is here the generic term; robust the specific. A strong man is able to bear a heavy burden. A robust man bears continual labour or fatigue with ease. There is in robust the idea of roughness or rudeness, which strong does not contain. A strong man may be active, nimble, and graceful. An excess of muscular development, together with a clumsiness of action, exclude these qualities from the robust man. Ploughmen and labourers are robust: soldiers and sailors are generally strong men.

[Boking. Strong as a tower in hope, I cry—amen!

Richard II., i. 3.

O impotence of mind, in body strong!

But what is strength without a double share

Of wisdom!

Same

Samson Agon., 52.

Alas! when evil men are strong No life is good, no pleasure long.

WORDSWORTH. 'Song at Brougham Castle.'

For one, who, though of drooping mien, had yet
From nature's kindliness received a frame
Robust as ever rural labour bred.

'The Excursion,' vl.]

Exercise.

Having lived all his life in the country, and being habitually engaged in active occupations, he was in possession of ———— health, and its constant attendant, excellent spirits.

Though naturally of a ———— constitution, his frame was so shattered by the excessive fatigue and hardships he had undergone, that he fell into a bad state of health, from which he never afterwards recovered.

We should never forget that though it is excellent to be ———, it is shameful to abuse our strength.

Sallust describes Catiline as a man of extraordinary powers, both of mind and body; able to bear heat and cold, fatigue and watching to an incredible degree, and displaying every sign of a ——— frame.

Those who are physically ——— are sometimes weak in mind.

"The huntsman, ever gay, ———— and bold, Defies the noxious vapour."

"The weak, by thinking themselves ———, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the ——— by affecting to be weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so."

Translucent-Transparent.

Whatever admits the light through it in such a way, as to enable us to clearly distinguish objects placed on the other side of it, is transparent. What merely admits the light, but does not enable us to distinguish objects through it, is translucent. Glass, water, ice, &c., are transparent substances. Ground glass, silver paper, horn, &c., are translucent substances. What is transparent is also translucent; but what is translucent is not always transparent.

[King. Through the transparent bosom of the deep

Love's Labour Lost, iv. 3. and God made The firmament, expanse of liquid, pure, Transparent, elemental air -P. L., vii. 265. Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave. Comus, 861. Hurled down a mountain-cove from stage to stage, Yet tempering, for my sight, its bustling rage In the soft heaven of a translucent pool. WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Sonnets.' - while the morning air is vet Transparent as the soul of innocent youth, p. 373. I see the dark brown curls, the brow, The smooth transparent skin, Refined as with intent to show The holiness within. ' Jewish Family.'

Exercise.

"The quarry has several other ——— stones, which want neither beauty nor esteem."

"Nor shines the silver moon one-half so bright,
Through the ———— bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through teams of mine give light,
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep."

" — forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light."

"Each thought was visible that rolled within,
As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen,
And Heaven did this ——— veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide."

Weak-Infirm.

Weak is a generic term, and is opposed to strong: infirm is a species of weak. Weakness may proceed from various causes, and may exist at any period of life. Infirmity is the weakness of old age. Those who are infirm are weak; but those who are weak are not always infirm. We never hear of infirm children. The term weak, is applied to animate and inanimate things. Infirm, only to human beings. A sick man is too weak to walk; an old man is too infirm to stand.

[Lear. here I stand, your slave,
A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man.

King Lear, iii. 2.

Kath. ——— What can be their business

With me, a poor weak woman, fallen from favour,

Heavy VIII., iii. 1.

Fallen cherub, to be weak is miserable, Doing or suffering: P. L., i. 157. Thy frailty and infirmer sex forgiven.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, (That last infirmity of noble mind)
To scorn delights, and live laborious days.

—Come hither in thy hour of strength; Come, weak as is a breaking wave! Here stretch thy body at full length; Or build thy house upon this grave.

WORDSWORTH. 'A Poet's Epitaph.'

The clearest apprehension of those truths,
Which unassisted reason's utmost power

Which unassisted reason's utmost power
Is too infirm to reach.

'The Excursion,' v.]

Exercise.

Every man must naturally look forward to a time when he will become old and ———, and should lay up in his youth a provision for that period of his life in which he will no longer be able to work.

"At my age, and under my ———, I can have no relief but that which religion furnishes me."

Weighty-Heavy.

Every thing is weighty, since weight is the natural tendency which all bodies have to the centre of the earth. Those bodies which have much weight, either in proportion to their bulk, or the strength applied to them, are heavy. Heavy qualifies what cannot be easily lifted. A bag of gold is heavier than a bag of feathers of the same size, because gold has more weight than feathers. The nature of the substance causes its weight. The quantity of the substance causes its heaviness. A pound of feathers and a pound of gold have equal weight; but feathers and gold have not equal heaviness. In a moral sense, the same difference is perceptible. A weighty affair is one which is intrinsically important; a heavy charge is one difficult to be got rid of.

[K. Hen. There ye shall meet about this weighty business.

Henry VIII., ii. 2.

Cant. The poor mechanick porters crowding in Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate.

Henry V., i. 2.

That burden heavier than the earth to bear;
Than all the world much heavier — P. L., x. 835.

-that blessed mood.

In which the burthen of the mystery,

In which the heavy and the weary weight

Of all this unintelligible world

Is lightened — W

WORDSWORTH. 'Tintern Abbey.']

Exercise.

- "The finest works of invention are of very little ———, when put in the balance with what refines and exalts the rational mind."
- "Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of a hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much——er than it is."
- "Reverend patriarch," answered the emperor, "do not deem that we think lightly of your ———— scruples, but the question is now, not in what manner we may convert these Latin heretics to the true faith, but how we may avoid being overrun by their myriads, which resemble those of the locusts by which their approach was preceded and intimated."
- "The subject is concerning the ——ness of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any ——— and the power which may move it."
 - "Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
 Let me have your advice in a _____ affair."

Whole-Entire.

The parts of any object may be divided, but if they are not separated, that object may be called whole. Thus, if an orange be cut into several pieces, all the parts, taken together, will make up the whole orange. But if the orange be not cut, then it is entire. That is entire which has not been divided. That is whole which has suffered no diminution. (See To separate and To divide, p. 62.)

[Ulys. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin-

Troil, and Cress. 111. 3.

Oth. —— one entire and perfect chrysolite.

Othello, v. 2.

In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire. Id., vi. 399 Meantime the sovereignty of these fair Isles Remains entire and indivisible. ' The Excursion,' ix. ---- equally require That the whole people should be taught and trained. Id.] Exercise. "An action is — which is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it has a beginning, a middle, and an end." " Looking down, he saw The - world filled with violence, and all flesh Corrupting each their way." " And all so forming an harmonious ----." "Thus his ---- conduct was made up of artifice and deceit." "The --- conquest of the passions is so difficult a work, that they who despair of it should think of a less difficult task, and only attempt to

"A ruined chapel, flanked by a solemn grove, still reared its front ------."

"There was a time, when Ætna's silent fire Slept unperceived, the mountain yet ———; When conscious of no danger from below, She tower'd a cloud-capped pyramid of snow."

His boots are the only thing splendid in his ——— costume.

On-Upon.

In speaking of objects of sense, we say that one thing is on another when the former is in contact with the upper surface of the latter. The preposition upon is often used synonymously with on; though it would be more correct to employ it only when the lower substance of the two is raised considerably from the floor or earth. According to this distinction, we speak of an object lying on the floor, but we place something upon a shelf. So also, a pigeon perched upon a house may fly down and light on the ground. A

boy hangs his hat upon a peg, and throws his ball on the floor..

In a secondary sense, upon shews a closer connection than on. "Upon the receipt of this letter, he gave orders, &c. (immediately.") "On the death of the king, &c. (i. e. in consequence of,) the prince succeeded to all his dominions and titles."

[Post. ——— As I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back,
Appeared to me, with other spritely shows
Of mine own kindred; when I waked, I found
This label on my bosom. Cymbeline, v. 5.

Tita. — in the spiced Indian air, by night Full often hath she gossiped by my side; And sat with me on Neptune's yellow sands Marking the embarked traders on the food.

Midsummer-Night's Dream, il. 2.

Paul. A thousand knees
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not move the gods
To look that way thou wert. Wister's Tale, iii. 2.

Hath scathed the forest oaks or mountain pines, With singed top their stately growth, though bare Stands on the blasted heath. P. L., 1. 615.

That mountain as his garden mould, high raised
Upon the rapid current — Id., ii. 227.

As the mute swan that floats adown the stream,
Or, on the waters of the unruffled lake,
Anchors her placid beauty.

The Excursion, vi.

And, like the water-lily, lives and thrives, Whose root is fixed in stable earth, whose head Floats on the tossing waves. *Id.* v.

Loud is the Vale;—this inland Depth In peace is roaring like the Sea; Yon star upon the mountain-top Is listening quietly. 'E

' Elegiac Lines.']

Exercise.

Immediately ——— the receipt of this news, orders were given to prepare every thing for an invasion.

Nothing was seen ———— all sides but the most abject misery and destitution.

He was so weak, that he could proceed no further; and being suddenly seized with a dizziness, fell ———— the ground before any one could hasten to his relief.

The boy placed his toys ——— the top of a high wall, where none of his companions could reach them.

SECTION II.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SYNONYMES.

THE synonymes ranged under this division are distinguished from each other by the active and passive qualities which they respectively contain. It must be understood that the terms active and passive are not here taken in a grammatical sense. There are many verbs, nouns, and adjectives, which, wholly independently of their grammatical nature, contain in the very ideas they represent either an active or a passive quality. The difference between the two adjectives contented and satisfied may be referred to this principle. The former qualifies one who has restrained his mind or desires within a certain limit. Here, there is evidently an action from within. On the other hand, the word satisfied refers to some one who is in a recipient or passive state. The contented man has acted upon his own mind. The satisfied man has been acted upon by others. In some cases, we even find the active and passive principle existing, under different circumstances, in the same word. Of this, the word fearful will furnish a curious example. When it signifies "inspiring fear," it is used in its active-when it means "filled with fear," it is used in its passive sense. A fearful man may mean, either one who makes others afraid, or one who is himself afraid. The difference in many hundred pairs of words may be determined by the application of this principle; the same idea being found in both words; but the one possessing it in an active, and the other in a passive or recipient state.

Ability-Capacity.

Capacity is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge with facility; ability is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes. Both these faculties are requisite to form a great character; capacity to conceive, and ability to execute designs. Capacity is shewn in quickness of apprehension. Ability supposes something done; something by which the mental power is exercised in executing or performing what has been perceived by the capacity.

[lago. And though it be fit that Cassio have his place ... (For, sure, he fills it up with great ability. Othello, iii. 3. ----- holding them In human action and capacity Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world Than camels in their war. Coriolanus, ii. 1. If aught in my ability may serve To lighten what thou suffer'st. Samson Agon., 743. Capacity not raised to apprehend Or value what is best. Id., 1028. The liberal donor of capacities More than heroic -The Excursion, vii.1

Exercise.

Those	who	are o	nce	convince	d that the	y have		, should	instantly
act upon	that	convid	ction,	and do	something	worthy	of th	emselves.	

It is never necessary to explain a difficulty twice to a pupil of good ——.

Few persons exert their ——— to the utmost, or do all the good that lies in their power.

"Whatever man has done, man may do," is a saying expressive of the confidence a man should place in his own ——.

The rules and exercises in the book which I lent you are so clearly and accurately explained, that they are intelligible to the lowest ———.

The courage of the soldier and the ——— and prudence of the general are required to extricate an army from a dangerous position.

The object is too big for our ——— when we would comprehend the circumference of a world.

- "I look upon an ——— statesman out of business like a huge whale, that will endeavour to overturn the ship, unless he has an empty cask to play with."

Aversion-Antipathy.

Aversion is a turning-from; antipathy is a feeling-against. An antipathy is not so strong as an aversion. The former is a state of feeling; the latter is a mental act. There is more of reason in aversion, and more of impulse in antipathy. It is something in our own nature which causes our aversion. It is something in the nature of others which produces our antipathy. Antipathy is opposed to sympathy; aversion is opposed to inclination. Many persons feel antipathies to worms, mice, insects, &c. The idle have an aversion from work. We should endeavour to overcome antipathies, and resist aversions.

[Kent. No contraries hold more antipathy.

King Lear, ii. 2.

What if with like aversion I reject

Riches and realms?

——— but Discord first.

Daughter of Sin, among the irrational Death introduced, through fierce antipathy.

P. L., x. 709.]

Exercise.

There is a natural and necessary ———— between good and bad, in the same way as we may imagine the same to exist between any two directly contrary qualities.

They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours, for which they were the ———— of the gentlemen of the long robe.

There are some persons for whom we entertain an ——— without being able to give any reason for our dislike; we may suppose, as some bodies have naturally a greater affinity for each other, and others a repelling principle within them which prevents their coming together, that the same principle operates on the minds and affections of men.

When a man indulges in solitude to such a degree as to feel a positive ——— from mixing in society, he may depend upon it that his mind is not in a very healthy state.

- "To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and observable in men."
- "I cannot forbear mentioning a tribe of egotists, for whom I have always had a mortal ———; I mean the authors of memoirs who are never mentioned in any works but their own."
- "There is one species of terror which those who are unwilling to suffer the reproach of cowardice have wisely dignified with the name of

 A man has indeed no dread of harm from an insect or a worm, but his

 turns him pale whenever they approach him."

Approval—Approbation.

Approbation is the state or feeling of approving. Approval is the act of approving. Our approval is expressed positively; our approbation is not necessarily made known. Approbation is taken in a passive sense; approval in an active signification. A virtuous conduct will insure the approbation of all good men. Tradesmen often send articles to their customers on approval. We may be anxious for the approbation of our friends; but we should be still more anxious for the approval of our own conscience.

WORDSWORTH. 'Thankegiving Ode.']

Exercise.

- "Precept gains only the cold ——— of reason, and compels an assent which judgment frequently yields with reluctance even when delay is impossible."
- "There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose ———— no capital sentences are to be executed."
- "The bare ——— of the worth and goodness of a thing is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so."
- It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your ———.
- "He who is anxious to obtain universal ——— will learn a good lesson from the fable of the old man and his ass."

The work has been examined by several excellent judges, who have expressed their unqualified ——— of its plan and execution: it will, therefore, be published without delay.

- "There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret ———, as in customs, but may be taken away."
- "There is as much difference between the ——— of the judgment, and the actual volitions of the will, with regard to the same object, as there is between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye and reaching after it with his hand."

Burden-Load.

Whatever we bear is a burden; that which is laid upon us is a load. A load may be more than we can bear: a burden is troublesome to bear. In the case of the burden, we act, for a burden does not prevent, but impedes action. In the case of the load, we are acted upon, for a load may take away our power of acting. We sink under a load. We are uncomfortable under a burden. Both the load and the burden oppress us, but not in an equal degree. An evil conscience is a burden; a load of guilt overwhelms the wicked.

- strive

In offices of love how we may lighten Each other's burden, in our share of woe.

P. L., x. 961.

For other things mild Heaven a time ordains, And disapproves that care, though wise in show, That with superfluous burden loads the day And, when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains.

MILTON. 'Sonnets.'

Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load Of death, called life. —— Id.

------ while in your pride ye contemplate Your talents, power or wisdom, deem him not

A burthen of the earth.

WORDSWORTH. 'The Cumberland Begger.

See, where his difficult way that old man wins, Bent by a load of mulberry leaves!———

'Memorials of Tour in Italy.']

Exercise.

The poor horse appeared to move forward with extreme difficulty, and after having performed about half the journey, sank to the ground utterly overwhelmed with the weight of the ——— he had to drag.

He had too much spirit, however, to become a ——— to his friends, and

immediately determined to qualify himself for some office which would enable him to earn his livelihood and be independent of others' assistance.

"Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious ————— are borne,
And realms commanded which these trees adorn."

Chief-Head.

Chief has an active meaning. Head is used in a passive sense. Head is a natural distinction; chief is an acquired distinction. Chief is the principal actor, head is the principal person. The chief of a tribe; the head of a family. A chief magistrate, a commander-in-chief. The head of a profession, the head of the church.

- my friends Men. (Of w om he's chief) Coriolanus, V. 2. Daw. Of what a monarchy you are the head. Henry V., ii. 4. O prince, O chief of many throned powers, That led the imbatteled scraphim to war P. L., i. 128. Forthwith from every squadron and each band Id., 358. The heads and leaders thither haste. - Less vivid wreath entwined Nemman victor's brow: less bright was worn. Meed of some Roman chief-in triumph borne WORDSWORTH, p. 349.] With captives chained -

Exercise.

"No _____ like thee, Menestheus, Greece could yield To marshal armies in the dusty field."

"The _____s of the _____s sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition."

"A prudent ———— not always must display
His powers in equal ranks and fair array,
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, sometimes seem to fly."

"Your — I him appoint,
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in Heaven, and shall confess him Lord."

As three weeks had now elapsed without the arrival of the expected rein-

forcement, the ——— met together to consult upon what was best to be done in this emergency.

She was a woman of such uncommon talent and singular prudence, that at the age of nineteen, she was already judged fit to be the ——— of a large establishment.

- "The queen is acknowledged as the ——— of the church of England"
- "As each is more able to distinguish himself as ——— of a party, he will less readily be made a follower or associate."

Consent-Assent.

Assent is given to a wish or an opinion; consent, to an act. The former word is applied to abstract ideas; the latter, to actions. We say properly—It was with great difficulty that his consent to the marriage was gained. When we say, he nodded assent, it signifies that he expressed that his opinion or wish was in accordance with that of another person. We may consent to what does not please us, but we cannot assent to what we do not believe. We refuse what we do not consent to do; we deny what we do not assent to. Consent is used in an active, assent in a passive sense.

[Apoth. My poverty, but not my will consents. Romeo and Juliet, v. 1. Sur. ---- without the king's assent, or knowledge, You wrought to be a legate: King Henry VIII., iii. 2. Hear what assaults I had, what snares besides. What sieges girt me round, ere I consented. S. A., 846. with full assent They vote -P. L., ii. 388. these inward chains, Fixed in his soul, so early and so deep: Without his own consent or knowledge fixed! 'The Excursion,' viii. the thoughts That in assent or opposition, rose Within his mind -Id.]

Exercise.

He declared that he would never ——— to such pernicious principles. We never could gain his ---- to join our party.

He entirely ——— to the truth of the proposition.

Charles I., in his last moments, was filled with remorse for having to the execution of the Earl of Strafford.

"O no! our reason was not vainly lent,

Nor is a slave by its own ----!"

In this situation of affairs, the king found himself obliged to accede to the wishes of the nation which were so unequivocally expressed; he therefore gave his ---- to the bill, and thus secured his power, if not durably, at least for some years longer.

King Edward —— to spare the town of Calais, on condition that six of its principal citizens should be delivered over to him.

" All the arguments on both sides must be laid in the balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its ----."

Cultivation—Culture.

Cultivation denotes the act of cultivating: culture, the state of being cultivated. Culture applies to the soil: cultivation, to what grows in it. The culture of the earth; the cultivation of corn. Metaphorically, the same distinction exists. We speak of the culture of the intellect; and of the cultivation of any one of its powers, as the taste, memory, &c. The object of culture is to cause production: thus the culture of the mind is attended to in early years, in order to prepare the soil to bear fruit. The object of cultivation is to improve and perfect: thus, we direct our attention to the cultivation of those arts or sciences in which we wish to excel. Cultivation is sometimes used to represent the state of being cultivated, as well as the act of cultivating.

> - on the mountain-top Or in the cultured field ---'The Excursion,' iv.]

Exercise.

Those excellent seeds implanted at an early age will by ——— be most flourishing in production.

" If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the ----, not the soil." "The plough was not invented till after the Deluge; the earth requir-

ing little	or no	 ,	but	yielding	its	increase	freely,	and without la	ıbour
or toil."									
rm.		• .							

There is no duty more incumbent upon us than the ——— of our tastes; by this we shall never be at a loss for occupation, and consequently less liable than others to fall into temptations.

The state of _____ among this rude people was so imperfect, that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests.

In many of the West-India islands the soil is naturally so rich, and requires so little ———, that it produces many plants and vegetables almost spontaneously.

The tea-plant has never been - successfully out of China.

Deity-Divinity.

Deity signifies the person; Divinity, the essence or nature of God. Deity regards God as an agent; divinity is an attribute of God. When we speak of the deities of the Grecian mythology, we mean the persons of their gods. The divinity of Christ signifies the divine nature of Christ. We speak of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Deity; not of the divinity.

---- he leads them like a thing Made by some other deity than nature. Coriolanus, iv. 6. Ham. There's a divinity that shapes our ends Rough-hew them how we will. Hamlet, v. 2. By prayer the offended Deity to appeare P. L., xi. 149. ----- and fancy that they feel Divinity within them breeding wings. Id., ix. 1010. — empowers him to perceive The voice of Deity, on height and plain, Whispering those truths in stillness, which the Word To the four quarters of the winds, proclaims. 'The Excursion.' V the tempestuous sea Of Ignorance, that ran so rough and high, And heeded not the voice of clashing swords. These good men humble by a few bare words, And calm with fear of God's divinity. ' Ecclesias, Sonnets.']

Exercise.

The habitual contemplation and study of the works of Nature are well formed to increase our veneration for the ———.

The ——— who presided over agriculture were the daughters of Cocrops, who are called the earliest priestesses of Pallas.

The word oracle was used by the ancients to designate not only the revelations made by the ———— to man; but also, the place in which such revelations were made.

The Scriptures were written by the inspiration of the -----

Among the ancient Romans, the sources of rivers were sacred to some , and cultivated with religious ceremonies.

Before proceeding any further, he offered a sacrifice to the ——— of the fountain.

Whatever occurred to those who were sacrificing, and in doubt what to say, was supposed to be suggested by some ———.

"Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built seever, but yet a temple of your ———, to be razed?"

"But first she cast about to change her shape, for fear the ——— of her countenance might dazzle his mortal sight, and overcharge the rest of his senses."

Example-Instance.

An example is a thing or person. An instance is something done. The former has an active, the latter a passive sense. An example practically illustrates a rule; the object of an example is to instruct. An instance is a case in which something is represented as done; the object of an instance is to illustrate. Men are examples of virtue or vice; the actions of men are instances of virtue or vice. An example is held up for imitation or avoidance; an instance is related in order to shew us why we should imitate or avoid. An example incites us to act; an instance excites us to reflect.

In a dark age, against example good.

Let no mean hope your souls enslave;
Be independent, generous, brave;
Your Father such example gave,
And such revere;

But be admonished by his grave,

And think and fear! WORDSWORTH. 'To the Sone of Burns.'

as we stand on holy earth,

And have the dead around us, take from them Your instances. 'The Escursion,' v.]

Exercise.

Demosthenes is commonly cited as an ——— of the most determined perseverance the world ever beheld; he surmounted every natural obstacle by his undaunted resolution, and finished by becoming the most renowned orator that ever existed in any age or country.

Innumerable ——— are related of his perseverance; among others, the accounts of his repeating his verses by the seashore, his reciting with pebbles in his mouth, his shutting himself in his room and studying a whole month at a time, &c., &c.

If we wish others to be good, we should set them an ——— by doing well ourselves; for we may be sure that what we do will have a much more lasting effect on others than what we say.

Facility-Ease.

Ease denotes the state of a person or thing. Facility refers to the doing of a thing. It is something real or apparent in the nature of the thing which causes it to be done with ease. Facility is a power belonging to the agent, and regards the peculiar skill of him who performs. A practised hand performs with facility. An easy task may be accomplished with facility. We now see why a man is said to live at his ease, and not at his facility.

[lago. Why, he drinks you, with facility, your Dane dead drunk.

Mirs. ———— and I should do it,
With much more ease; for my good will is to it,
And yours against. Tempest, iii. 1

Through the pure marble air his oblique way

Amongst innumerable stars. — P. L., iii. 563.]

Exercise.

"---- is the utmost that can be hoped from a sedentary and indolent habit."

- "Every one must have remarked the ——— with which the kindness of others is sometimes gained by those to whom he never could have imparted his own."
 - "True ——— in writing comes from art, not chance, As those move easiest who have learnt to dance."

"Nothing is more subject to mistake and disappointment, than anticipated judgment concerning the ———— or difficulty of any undertaking."

"They who have studied, have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great ———— of profiting themselves, by reading good authors."

From this time forward, he lived at his ———, as he was thus freed from the necessity of providing for his daily bread.

"The ____ which we acquire of doing things by habit makes them often pass in us without our notice."

Faith-Belief.

Belief exists; faith acts. Belief is a passive faith, and faith is an active belief. It has been said that "faith will remove mountains." We could not here substitute the word belief for faith, because belief is merely the passive quality. Faith impels us to action, and is grounded on our belief.

For time and for eternity; by faith,

Faith absolute in God, including hope,

And the defence that lies in boundless love

Of his perfections ——— 'The Excursion,' iv.

One solace yet remains for us who came
Into this world in days when story lacked
Severe research, that in our hearts we know
How, for exciting youth's heroic flame,
Assent is power, belief the soul of fact. 'Memorials of Tour in Italy.']

Exercise.

"No man can attain ——— by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our ———."

"——— builds a bridge across the gulf of death,
To break the shock blind nature cannot shun,
And lands thought smoothly on the farther shore."

"There ----- shall fail, and holy hope shall die,

One lost in certainty, and one in joy."

"Supposing all the great points of atheism were formed into a kind of creed, I would fain ask whether it would not require an infinitely greater measure of ———, than any set of articles which they so violently oppose?"

"I reject all sectarian intolerance—I affect no uncharitable jargon; frankly, I confess, that I have known many, before whose virtues I how down ashamed of my own errors, though they were not guided and supported by ———."

"Felix heard Paul concerning the ----."

$Falsehood {\small ---} Falsity.$

Between falsity and falsehood there is this difference—that falsity is passive, and falsehood active falseness. Some men practise falsehood; but we cannot say that they practise falsity, since this latter word is the state or quality of being false; not the act of doing falsely. "Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things." Falsity is always used as the abstract false; falsehood is used in both senses; as the abstract false, and as a false assertion. When the falsity of an assertion is made evident, it is proved to be a falsehood.

[Cym. Winnow the truth from falsehood — Cymbeline, v. 5.
—— for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper — P. L., iv. 811

By falsities and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their creator —— Id., i. 367

Exercise.

- "All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and ——— passing from words to things."
- The ——— of his pretensions was, however, discovered, and universally admitted, so that he soon lost all his followers, and was obliged to quit the country.
- "Many temptations to ——— will occur in the diaguise of passions, too specious to fear much resistance."
- - "Artificer of fraud; he was the first

That practised ——— under saintly show."

It must not be forgotten that these are not arguments, but mere assertions; and we can hardly be expected to believe them till their truth or ————— be tested.

Travellers, from a love of exaggeration, frequently introduce ——— into their narratives.

Force-Strength.

Strength expresses the quality of being strong. Force is active: it is strength exerted. An argument has the same strength, whether it be employed or not; but it has no force unless it be applied. Force, in fact, is strength put in action. A man collects his strength, to strike with force. We speak of the strength of a wall or tower, and of the force of water or stream. Strength resists attacks; force puts the invaders to flight.

[Bast. Against whose fury and unmatched force The awless lion could not wage the fight. King John, i. 1. O, it is excellent To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant. Meas. for Meas., ii. 2. ---- like Alcestis, from the grave, Whom Jove's great son to her glad husband gave, MILTON. 'Somnets. Rescued from death by force ----- she has a hidden strength Which you remember not. What hidden strength Unless the strength of Heaven, if you mean that. Comus, 415.

O joyless power that stands by lawless force!

WORDSWORTH. 'Somets to Liberty.'

Winds blow and waters roll,
Strength to the brave, and Power, and Deity;
Yet in themselves are nothing

Exercise.

Feats of ——— or agility excite our wonder and surprise, but they seldom raise in us any great degree of admiration.

The lightning struck the oak with such ———, that all the branches on one side of it were stripped off, and a deep mark left in the bark from the top to the bottom of the tree.

While endeavouring to reach the shore, one of the rowers pulled the oar with such ———, that it suddenly snapped asunder, and the party were consequently delayed an hour.

Nothing can resist the ———— of truth; the most wicked and abandoned acknowledge her power, and are confounded by her steady gaze.

The pier had not sufficient ——— to withstand the ———— of the waves, and in the morning the whole structure was a miserable wreck.

He attacked the enemy's entrenchments with such ———, that they were taken, and the camp abandoned in less than half an hour.

"No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of ——— enough to destroy constant experience."

Forgetfulness-Oblivion.

These two words will fall under the class of active and passive. Forgetfulness refers to persons; oblivion, to things. We cannot speak of things buried in forgetfulness, nor can we allude to the oblivion of men. The former is an act of the mind—the latter, a state of things. Oblivion refers to things forgotten; forgetfulness, to those who forget them. Persons are forgetful; things are lost in oblivion.

[Buck. the swallowing gu				
Of dark forgetfulness and deep oblivion.	Richard III., iii. 7.			
Cor. — That we have been fa	amiliar,			
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather	•			
Than pity note how much	Coriolanus, v. 2.			
Duke. A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth	of time			
And razure of oblivion ———	Meas. for Meas. v. 1.			
with one small drop to lo	se			
In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe.	P. L., ii. 608.			
Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell.	Id., vi. 380.			

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

Wordsworks. 'Ode, 4c.']

Exercise.

- "I have read in ancient authors invitations to lay aside care and anxiety, and give a loose to that pleasing ——— wherein men put off their characters of business."
- "Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which shall now die in ———, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave."

"O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in ______!"

- "By the act of _____, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished."
 - "Have you not love enough to bear with me,
 When that rash humour which my mother gave me
 Makes me ————?"
 - "Water-drops have worn the stones of Troy, And blind ——— swallowed cities up, And mighty states, characteriess, are grated To dusty nothing."
 - "The debt immense of endless gratitude, So burdensome, still paying, still to owe, ——— what from him I still received."

Grief-Affliction.

Grief signifies the heaviness of heart which is caused by calamity or misfortune. Affliction signifies a prostration of the feelings, and is the strongest term we have to express the sufferings of the heart. Grief is generally loud in expression, and shews itself by violent gestures, such as wringing the hands, beating the breast, &c. Affliction is the sadness of silence. Grief requires to be soothed; affliction, to be comforted. Grief complains, affliction suffers. We raise up the

afflicted; we pacify grief; hence grief is an active, and affliction a passive quality,

[Const. Grief fills the room up of my absent child. Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me; Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words, Remembers me of all his gracious parts, Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form: Then, have I reason to be fond of grief. King John, iii. 4. Had it pleased Heaven Oth. To try me with affliction -Othello, iv. 2. for grief and spite. Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep. P. R., iv. 574. Which is my chief affliction, shame, and sorrow. S. A., 457. No more shall grief of mine the season wrong: WORDSWORTH, 'Ode Intim. Immor.' - Blest are they Whose sorrow rather is to suffer wrong Than to do wrong, albeit themselves have erred.

The Excursion, vii.]

Exercise.

This tale gives proof that Heaven most gently deals

With such in their affliction. ----

caused by the death of her only son had so worked upon the poor widow's feelings, that in a few weeks she was reduced almost to a skeleton.

In addition to her other misfortunes, the old woman had now become quite blind; she bore this new ———, however, with the greatest fortitude, and soon resumed her wonted cheerfulness of manner.

On receiving this sad news, he burst out into exclamations of the most passionate ———, declaring that he had now nothing to live for, and that there was no more happiness for him in this world.

I endeavoured to soothe his ———; and, after some time, succeeded in satisfying him of the necessity of submitting to the ———.

In all our ———, the reflection that there is a compensating power, which will make up for every partial evil, must be an unfailing source of consolation.

- and are the common lot of mankind.
- "The mother was so ——— at the loss of a fine boy who was her only son, that she died for ———— of it."

 - "Some virtues are only seen in ——— and some in prosperity."

Hatred-Odium.

Hatred is an active feeling. Odium is the feeling in a passive state. We do hatred, but we suffer odium. Odium is the

feeling as respects those who are hated; hatred is the feeling as concerns those who hate. A tyrant incurs the hatred of all good men, and by his actions brings upon himself the public odium. The odium of an offence will sometimes fall upon the innocent. He persecuted his victim with unrelenting hatred.

[Nor. What his high hatred could effect, wants not A minister in his power. Heavy VIII., i. 1. Busiris and his Memphian chivalry While with perfidious hatred they pursued The sojourners of Goahen. P. L., i. 308.

Exercise.

"—— is the passion of defiance; and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence; but then, if there could have been —— in the world when there was scarcely any thing ——, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object."

The king incurred all the ——— which should have fallen on the projectors or inventors of all these unpopular measures.

The slightest and most innocent occasions often produce ———, and propagate quarrels in the world.

Religious wars have always been characterized by the ——— and ruthless cruelty with which they have been carried on.

Notwithstanding all the services he had rendered his country, Miltiades incurred the ——— of his fellow-citizens, and fell a victim to the jealousy of his countrymen.

"Retain no malice nor ——— against any; be ready to do them all the kindness you are able."

"The ——— and offences which some men's rigour and remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated."

Inclination — Disposition.

A disposition is that state of mind which may be easily turned towards some particular object. An inclination is a positive tendency towards an object. Disposition regards the whole frame of mind; inclination has reference to single acts.

A disposition for study expresses merely a passive state, which exhibits natural capacity for it; an inclination for study expresses a leaning of the mind, or ability for it. I am disposed to do that to which I have no objection. I am inclined to do what I have a wish for. On solemn occasions, the mind is disposed to be grave and serious. The sight of what is absurd raises in us an inclination to laughter. Dispositions are cherished or overcome; inclinations are yielded to or repressed.

[Oli. — for 'tis

The royal disposition of that beast
To prey on nothing that doth seem as dead.

As You Like It, iv. 3.

King. — Pray can I not,
Though inclination be as sharp as will.

Hamlet, iii. 3.

Go whither fate and inclination strong
Leads thee. P. L., x. 265.

The gracious inclination, the just rule,
Kind wishes, and good actions, and pure thoughts.

The Excursion, ix.
— constant disposition of his thoughts
To sympathy with man.

Id., i.]

Exercise.

Julius Cæsar is said to have been a man of most amiable ————; his first care, after gaining a victory, was to spare the vanquished, and on all occasions he shewed more ———— to mercy than severity.

One of the most essential points in forming a good ——— is to repress every ———— to satire and vanity.

Henry VIII. was never known to sacrifice ———— to the interest or happiness of another.

Towards the latter part of Charles the Second's reign, the indolent ———— of the king threw the direction of affairs very much into the hands of his brother, the Duke of York.

Intellect-Understanding.

The understanding is the faculty by which all who are not idiots perceive evident truths. The intellect is the under-

standing in a state of action, and is engaged in the discovery of abstract and hidden truths. Children have understandings; men have intellect. It requires but a common understanding to perceive the truth of such a proposition as: "The fire burns," or "the fields are green." It requires an operation of the intellect to perceive the truth of the proposition: "Every triangle contains two right angles." Understanding is a passive word; it simply admits or perceives truth. The intellect active, it does something-works-invents-discovers. Newton's intellect, not his understanding, led to his discovery of gravitation.

> - Hath Bolingbroke Deposed thine intellect? Rick. II., v. 1. King. An understanding simple and unschooled. Hamlet, i. 2. All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear, All intellect, all sense ----P. L., vi. 351. while we can preserve Unhurt our minds and understanding sound. A few strong instincts and a few plain rules. Among the herdsmen of the Alps, have wrought More for mankind at this unhappy day Than all the pride of intellect and thought!

Exercise.

WORDSWORTH. 'Sonnets to Liberty.']

Among the various powers of the ____, there is none which has been so attentively examined by philosophers, or concerning which so many facts and observations have been collected, as the faculty of memory.

An inquiry into the philosophy of the mind is one of the noblest and most

demand a very laborious and continued exertion of the

Those who have a clear —— have no difficulty in perceiving truths which are laid before them; those who are endowed with a strong have the power of discovering truths without the help of others.

"By --- I mean that faculty by which we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, general, as well as particular."

"There was a select set, supposed to be distinguished by superiority of ----, who always passed the evening together."

Pretence-Pretext.

Both pretexts and pretences deceive us: the former, as to facts; the latter, as to consequences. A pretext conceals the motive, a pretence conceals the purpose of an action. When we say, "Justice has been often used as a pretext for murder," we mean that justice has often been put forward falsely as a motive for taking away life; the real motive being concealed. When we say, "The man obtained money under false pretences," we mean that he deceived others in respect of the purpose for which they gave him the money. The pretext covers the thing done; the pretence covers the thing to be done. Hence the distinction is as active and passive.

[Auf. To keep your great pretences veiled, till when They needs must show themselves ——

Coriolanus, i. 3.

Auf. And my pretext to strike at him admits

A good construction ——

under fair pretence of friendly ends

Comus, 160.

These false pretexts and varnished colours failing.

S. A., 901.]

Exercise.

Unable any longer to find a ——— for such barbarities, he threw off all appearance of justice, and from thenceforward showed himself to the world in his real nature—as an unrelenting tyrant.

He endeavoured to conceal his real intentions by the shallowest———, but his crafty designs were detected and frustrated by the very men he had hoped to make his victims.

The officer received orders from the superintendent to keep a strict watch over his prisoner, and under no ——— whatever, to allow him to quit his place of confinement.

Proposal-Proposition.

The distinction is here again as active and passive. A proposal is something offered to be done. A proposition is

something submitted to our consideration. Propositions are acceded to or rejected; proposals are accepted or refused. A proposal, when accepted, is followed by an act on the part of the proposer; a proposition, when acceded to, is followed by an act on the part of those to whom it is submitted. If you propose to your friend that he shall accept you as a partner, you make him a proposition: if you propose to your friend to take him into partnership with yourself, you make him a proposal.

[Agam. The ample proposition, that hope makes
In all designs begun on earth below
Fails in the promised largeness. Troil. and Cress., i. 3.
If our proposals once again were heard.
P. L., vi. §18.]

Exercise.

He made a ———— to accompany us in our excursion, but as we had already made all our arrangements for the occasion, we were under the necessity of declining his offer.

Some time will be necessary for me to consider the nature of this ————; and even then, before acting upon it, I shall probably be obliged to consult a friend.

Though the ———— is very advantageous in many respects, I have not yet decided upon accepting it, as I foresee that it may involve me in a heavy responsibility.

Yesterday morning, after breakfast, my uncle came in, and offered to take us all out for a walk. We immediately accepted his ——— with joy, and putting on our bonnets and cloaks, accompanied him in a delightful stroll for two hours along the banks of the river Lea.

The terms offered by the general were, that they should lay down their arms, and promise not to appear again in the field against the English. They joyfully acceded to this ———.

Rashness-Temerity.

Temerity expresses a certain passive state or quality of a man's mind. Rashness is its corresponding active quality. Temerity refers to the disposition; rashness, to the act. We discover temerity in our resolutions, conclusions, &c.; rashness, in the common actions of life. We may possess, but we do not exercise, temerity. Our rashness appears in what we

do; our temerity is the principle of our rashness. "A man of temerity," not a man of rashness. "A rash act," not a temerarious act.

[Hem. Rashly,
And praised be rashness for it,—Let us know.
Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well
When our deep plots do pall. Hamlet, v. 2.

To noble and ignoble is more sweet
Untrained in arms, where rashness leads not on.

P. L., xii. 222.]

Exercise.

"All mankind have a sufficient plea for some degree of restlessness, and the fault seems to be little more than too much ———— of conclusion in favour of something not experienced."

"To jump into a river without being able to swim, or to leap over a hedge without being an expert horseman, is ———."

"Still the kindness with which he is treated encourages him to go on, hoping in time that he may acquire a steadier footing; and thus he preceeds, half venturing, half shrinking, surprised at his own good fortune, and wondering at his own ———."

" Her ——— hand in evil hour

Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she ate."

Reason—Cause.

Causes are natural; reasons are logical. Causes are for things; reason, for actions. Causes are hidden or evident; reasons are true or false. A fair wind is the cause of a vessel sailing. To discover the reason why the vessel sails, we must apply to the captain. Cause produces effect, reason produces a conclusion. There are many things for which we cannot assign a satisfactory cause; but every one should be able to give a reason for his conclusions.

[Macb. Masking this business from the common eye For sundry weighty reasons.

Macbeth, iii. 1.

Lear. I have full cause for we Shall break into a hundred thou	sand flaws
Or ere I'll weep. ——	King Lear, ii. 4.
and could ma	ake the worse appear
The better reason	P. L., ii. 114.
say first wha	t cause
Moved our grand parents, in the	at happy state
Favoured of Heaven so highly,	to fall off
From their Creator.	Id., i. 26 .
There surely must some reason	be
Why you would change sweet	Liswyn farm
For Kilve by the green sea.	-
Wor	DSWORTH. 'Anecdote for Fathers.'
What he dra	ws
From sense, faith, reason, fanc	y, of the cause,
He will take with him to the sil	ent tomb.
•	' Itin. Sonnets.']
,	

Exercise.

Though I have had many conversations with him on the subject, he has never yet been able to assign a ——— for rejecting his former views, and adopting his new opinions.

The ——— of volcanic eruptions arises from the combination of combustible materials in the bowels of the earth, which, becoming ignited, explode, and find a vent through the outer surface of the globe.

He never thought proper to explain the ——— of his acting in this extraordinary manner; and although the event proved successful, it did not tend to raise him in the opinion of his acquaintance, as they rightly judged this success rather a lucky chance than the result of any mature deliberation.

When the appointed day arrived, and the vessel did not make her appearance, every one was at a loss to account for her prolonged absence; the next day, however, she sailed into port, the ——— of her delay being accounted for by the strong head-winds she had encountered during her passage.

"I mask the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty -----."

"Good ------ must of course give way to better."

Recovery—Restoration.

Of these two words, recovery has an active, and restoration a passive meaning. The former implies an act of our own; the latter, an act of another. The recovery of what we have lost regards ourselves; its restoration comes from others. The difference between the recovery of our property and the resto-

ration of our property will then be obvious. His health was recovered (by him.) His health was restored (to him.)

[Wer. Speak lower, princes, for the king recovers. 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart;
And passing even into my purer mind
With tranquil restoration. — 'Lines—Tintern Abbey.'
Thy call a prostrate Nation can restore,
When but a single Mind resolves to crouch no more.
'To Enterprise.']

Exercise.

- "I left you both in France, and in two years after, I went to Italy for the ——— of my health."
- "He is now on the eve of visiting foreign parts; a ship of war is commissioned by its royal master to carry the author of 'Waverley' to climates in which he may possibly obtain such a ———— of health as may serve him to spin his thread to an end in his own country."
- "Let us study to improve the assistance which this revelation affords to the ———— of our nature, and the ———— of our felicity."

His health was ---- chiefly by the use of goat's milk.

"Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in ——ing from the offender so much as may make satisfaction."

Reformation—Reform.

These words differ as active from passive. Reformation is the act of reforming; reform is the state of being reformed. The reformation brings about the reform. The reformation of the church—Parliamentary reform. The former designates the process of reforming the church; the latter, the state of Parliament when in a new form. In strict propriety, it cannot be said that a reform is going on; or that a reformation is effected.

(Caer. Never came reformation in a flood With such a heady current, scouring faults.

Henry V., i. 1.]

Exercise.

- "Examples are pictures, and strike the senses, nay, raise the passions, and call in those (the strongest and most general of all motives) to the aid of ———,"
- "He was anxious to keep the distemper of France from the least countenance in England, where he was sure some wicked persons had shown a strong disposition to recommend an imitation of the French spirit of ______."
 - " Satire lashes vice into ----."
- "The ——s in representation, and the bills for shortening the duration of Parliaments, he uniformly and steadily opposed for many years together."
- "The pagen converts mention this great ——— of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate."
- - "The burden of the ——— lay on Luther's shoulders."
- "One cannot attempt a perfect ——— in the languages of the world, without rendering himself ridiculous."

Repentance—Contrition.

Contrition is that state of mind into which we bring ourselves by continued repentance; in which the heart is, as it were, bruised at the remembrance of sin. Repentance is a more active term, and simply expresses lively sorrow for past offences. Repentance is felt not only for sin, but also for actions which may influence our worldly affairs or condition. The motives for contrition are always religious. Sorrow for having offended God produces contrition. The reflection that we have done wrong in any way produces repentance. The heart is contrite—our reason repents. When we repent, we act; when we are contrite, we are in a passive state.

——— who cannot judge amiss,

And wafts at will the contrite soul to biles.

WORDSWORTH. 'Son. on Punishment of Death.'

Exercise.

During the remaining short period of his life, the prisoner maintained a sullen and obstinate silence; he expressed no ——— for his crime; nor evinced the least desire to see any member of his family.

I was told that he was really sincere in his ———, and that he had made a strong resolution to conduct himself for the future like an honest man and a virtuous citizen.

Her sighs and tears bore testimony to the depth of her ———, and every one present was so firmly convinced of her sincerity, that several of those who witnessed her protestations offered to take her into their service.

"----, though it may melt, ought not to sink or overpower the heart of a Christian."

"Who by —— is not satisfied, Is not of heaven nor earth."

Smell—Odour.

The word *smell* is used in both an active and passive sense; *odour*, properly, only passively. The smell is active, as affects our organs, and passive, as it exists in certain bodies. Odour is also generally used, in a favourable sense, of what has an agreeable or sweet smell. The word *smell* is also used for the faculty of smelling: it is to be regretted that the *smelling* should not be always used for the faculty.

Macbeth, i. 6.

Smells wooingly here -

---- that the heaven's breath

	plucked thy rose
I cannot give it vital growth ag It needs must wither ;—I'll sm	
it needs must wither ;—I'll sm	Othello, v. 2.
Duke. ———— like the	
That breathes upon a bank of	
Stealing and giving odour. —	
Sabsean odours from the spicy	
Of Araby the blest; with such	
Well pleased they slack their c	
Cheered with the grateful smel	
	P. L., iv. 162.
More sweet than odours caugh	
Near spicy shores of Araby the	
	WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Sonnets.'
A rainbow, a sunbeam,	
A subtle smell that Spring unbi Dead pause abrupt of midnight	
An echo or a dream.	'Presentiments.']
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$oldsymbol{E}$ xercis	se.
"Democritus, when he lay dying, sen	t for loaves of new bread, which
having opened and poured a little wine	
with the ——— till a certain feast was p	
with the —————————————————————————————————	ast."
with the —————————————————————————————————	ast."
"The sweetest — in the air is the twice a year."	ast." white double violet, which comes
"The sweetest —————————————————————————————————	ast." white double violet, which comes in such quantities as refreshed the
"The sweetest — in the air is the twice a year." "The Levites burned the holy incense whole multitude with its — , and filled	ast." white double violet, which comes in such quantities as refreshed the
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Tyranny-Oppression.

He who exercises arbitrary power is a tyrant; he who directs that power against the people is an oppressor. In oppression, the idea of suffering is prominent; in tyranny, the active quality is uppermost in the mind. Tyranny is exercised, oppression is borne. In the word tyrant, the ideas of haughtiness and imperious cruelty are comprised. Oppressor is a more limited term, and is confined to one mode of tyranny.

[Brs. So let high-sighted tyranny range on Till each man drop by lottery. Julius Casar, ii. 1. Hem. But I am pigeon-liver'd and lack gall To make oppression bitter -Hamlet, ii. 2. – tvrannv must be : Though to the tyrant thereby no excuse. P. L., xii. 95. - so violence Proceeded, and oppression, and sword-law P. L., xi. 672. Forget thy weakness, upon which is built,

By Uri's lake, where Tell Leapt, from his storm-vext boat to land Heaven's Instrument, for by his hand That day the Tyrant fell. 'Composed at Cora Linn.' Such look the Oppressor might confound,

However proud and strong.

O wretched man, the throne of tyranny.

'Elegiac Stanzas.']

WORDSWORTH. 'Sonnets to Liberty.'

Exercise.

"Boundless intemperance

In nature is a ----; it hath been Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne, And fall of many kings."

- "Power, when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the ---, becomes a great blessing."
- "Tarquin having governed -----ly, and taken from the senate all authority, was become odious to the senate, nobility, and people."
- "Her taxes are more injudiciously and more -----ly imposed, more vexatiously collected."
- "Domitian had been ----; and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations."
- "If thou seest the ---- of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for He that is higher than the highest regardeth."
- "By force of that commission, he in many places most ——— expelled them."

"I from ---- did the poor defend, The fatherless, and such as had no friend." "Our grand foe, Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy, Sole reigning, holds the --- of heaven."

Unity-Union.

When two or more things are together, so as to make but One, the state in which they then are is their union: and the feeling by which they are held together, after being made one, is their unity. Union, then, is the state of being one; unity is the state of having but one sentiment or feeling. Hence "unity" has an active, and "union" a passive meaning. Marriage is often termed a union; i. e. it is the being together of two persons: all married persons, however, though united, do not live together in unity. Children who are affectionate and kind to each other are said to dwell in unity.

[Ulys. The unity and married calm of states Troil, and Cress., i. 3. Hel. But yet a union in partition Two lovely berries moulded on one stem. Midsum. N. Drogm, iii. 2. his image multiplied, In unity defective -P. L., viii. 435. - which declare unfeigned Union of mind -Id., 604. That which the heavens displayed, the liquid deep 'The Excursion,' in. Repeated; but with unity sublime. how shall man unite With self-forgetting tenderness of heart An earth-despising dignity of soul? Wise in that union, and without it blind! Id., v.] Exercise. "Take — out of the world, and it dissolves into a chaos." The want of ——— which exists between England and Ireland has been the chief cause of the clamour for the repeal of the _____, which has so long distracted the latter country. "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in _____!"
The _____ of the two armies was at length effected, and their operations were effectively directed against the enemy. "We, of all Christians, ought to promote ---- among ourselves and To avoid dissension, it avails much that there be among them a ———, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine.

"One kingdom, joy, and ---- without end." "And gladly of our ----- hear thee speak."

others."

Utility-Usefulness.

Of these words, usefulness is the passive, utility the active term. Our utility is discovered by what we do; our usefulness, by what we are. One person is of utility to another, when he assists him, or does him some service. A man's usefulness consists in the power—not in the act—of making himself useful. Utility is usefulness exerted. For this reason, utility is more frequently said of persons; usefulness, of things. The utility of a thing is discovered by the effects which it produces when brought into action; its usefulness is perceived in its nature or inherent qualities.

[Bur. Losing both beauty and utility

Henry V., v. 2.]

Exercise.

"The grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real ———."

"Those things which have long gone together are confederate; whereas new things agree not so well; but though they help by their ———, yet they trouble by their inconformity."

It is hoped that every sensible person who reads these exercises will have no difficulty in perceiving their ———, and the author ventures to assert that those who practise them will soon acknowledge their ———.

"I had occasion to refer several times to the work you mentioned in your last letter, but I soon found the book was of no ——— whatever, and I have now discontinued referring to it."

Value-Worth.

Value has an active; worth, a passive meaning. The quality "worth" is what a thing has in itself. Its "value" is determined by what it does for you.

The worth of any thing depends upon its real merit; its value is determined by the price it would fetch in an open market. Worth is intrinsic; value depends upon circum-

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stances. Worth is an essential, value an accidental property. That which is really of little worth may be of great value in consequence of its scarcity, or the great demand for it. Worth is permanent; value is changeable. The worth of a picture is always the same; its value varies with the taste of purchasers, scarcity of pictures by the same master, &c.

[Friar. — what we have we prize not to the worth. Whiles we enjoy it; but being lacked and lost, Why, then we rack the value : then we find The virtue, that possession would not show us Whiles it was ours. Much Ado Ab. Noth., iv. 1. Isab. - stones, whose rates are either rich or poor, As fancy values them. ----Meas. for Meas., il. 2. Oth. For the sea's worth. -Othello, i. 3. - So little knows Any, but God alone, to value right The good before him -P. L., iv. 202. — the uncontrouled worth Of this pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits Comus. 793. And something also did my worth obtain: For fearless virtue bringeth boundless gain. WORDSWORTH. 'Laodamia.'1

Exercise.

I know his ———, and appreciate it fully, in proof of which, I have given him the appointment in preference to all the other candidates.

The ——— of a book is immediately depreciated by the publication of another and a better one on the same subject.

The ——— of the estate is estimated at a much higher sum, in consequence of its being adjacent to some property from which it is said to derive many advantages.

How much is that picture ———? It has been ——— at eighty guineas, but I consider it ——— much more.

The ——— of a man's estate has nothing to do with his moral ———; for every individual should be estimated by what he is, rather than by what he has.

The ——— of a thing may differ greatly from its ———; the former depends upon circumstances, whilst the latter is always the same.

Veracity—Truth.

The former word is here active; the latter, passive. Veracity regards persons, truth regards things. Truth is, veracity

does. We speak of the truth of history, but of the veracity of the historian. We can depend upon the truth of whatever is asserted by a man of known veracity. The thing said is true; the person who says it is veracious.

(Macb Two truths are told
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme. — Macbeth, i. 3.

———— who kept thy truth so pure of old
MILTOR. 'Somets.

Truth shows a glorious face, While on that isthmus which commands The councils of both worlds she stands.

WORDSWORTH. 'Presentiments.']

Exercise.

"In real ———, I believe that there is much less difference between the author and his works than is currently supposed."

"Many relations of travellers have been slighted as fabulous, till more frequent voyages have confirmed their ———."

- "As we lived near the road, we often had the traveller or stranger visit us, to taste our geometerry wine, for which we had great reputation; and I profess, with the ———— of an historian, that I never knew one of them find fault with it."
- "What can we say? Even that which the man in Terence said to a person whose ——— he suspected."
- "There are innumerable ——— with which we are wholly unacquainted."
- "I shall think myself obliged for the future to speak always in ——and sincerity of heart."
- As his ———— has never been called in question, we have no reason to doubt the ———— of his assertion.

To caution-to marn.

We are cautioned against acting injudiciously; we are warned of what may act injuriously upon ourselves. We warn a man of approaching danger; we caution him against running into it. Heavy clouds warn us of the coming storm. He cautioned his friend not to approach too near the enemy's lines. We are cautioned against speaking rashly; we are warned of the consequences.

[Macb. ---- for thy good caution thanks. Macbeth, iv. 1. ---- say I warned ye Take heed, for heaven's sake, take heed, lest at once The burden of my sorrows fall upon ye Henry VIII., iii. 1. What meant that caution joined If ye be found Obedient ? P. L., v. 518. - or to warn Us, haply too secure -Id., xi. 195. A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command. WORDSWORTH, p. 143.]

Exercise.

When the poor mother left her children, she ———— the eldest not to allow the two youngest to approach the fire.

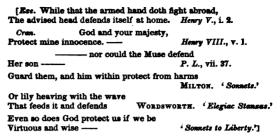
Though ——— of the consequences, the child paid no attention to her mother's injunctions; and having left her sisters alone in the room for a few minutes, she was horror-struck on her return to find one of them enveloped in flames.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best ———s and rules of diet, by way of prevention.

"Not e'en Philander had bespoke his shroud, Nor had he cause; a ——— was denied."

To defend—to protect.

To defend is to ward off; to protect is to cover over. To defend is an active; to protect, a passive term. We defend those who are attacked; we protect those who are liable to be attacked. In defending, we exert ourselves; in protecting, we merely place ourselves between two parties. Swords and spears are arms of defence; helmets and shields are weapons of protection. A town is defended by its garrison and cannon; a town is protected by its fortifications, and its natural position. Houses protect us from the inclemency weather. Brave soldiers defend their country.



Exercise:

The streets were filled with poor, starving wretches, the pictures of misery and poverty, shivering with the cold, and with nothing but a few rags to _____ them from the inclemency of the season.

As he was on the point of entering the ravine, a huge boar suddenly leaped out upon him; he drew his hanger, and ———— himself as well as he could, till his companions came to his assistance, and soon put the wild beast to flight.

Though well ——— from the weather by a thick great-coat, he caught such a violent cold in travelling outside the stage from Brighton to London, that it brought on a severe attack of fever.

To eat-to feed.

To eat is the act of taking in nourishment; to feed is the act of deriving nourishment. By eating, we become fed. Infants cannot eat, they are fed. We are fed as much by what we drink, as by what we eat. Men are not said to feed, (in an intransitive sense.) Beasts feed; men are fed. In a metaphorical sense, rust eats into iron. The imagination feeds upon romances.

Exercise.

"The elephant could not have reached the ground without his proboscis; or if it be supposed that he might have ———— upon the fruit, leaves, or branches of trees, how was he to drink?"

"And when the scribes and Pharisees saw him ——— with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples: How is it that he ——— with publicans and sinners?"

Boerhanve ——— a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it ——— more than its own weight.

"Some birds ——— upon the berries of this vegetable."

The child had made itself so ill from ———— a great quantity of unripe fruit, that its life was for some days despaired of.

In winter, when fodder is scarce, cows and sheep ——— upon turnips.

To employ-to use.

To use a thing is to derive enjoyment or service from it; to employ is to turn that service into a particular channel. What is employed is made to act; what is used is acted upon. We use words to express our general meaning; we employ certain words on particular occasions. Technical terms are employed in scientific works. Pens, ink, and paper are the materials used in writing. Time and talent are employed in writing, because they are made to produce an intended effect.

[P. John. But you misuse the reverence of your place; Employ the countenance and grace of Heaven As a false favourite doth his prince's name. 2 Heavy IV., iv. 2.

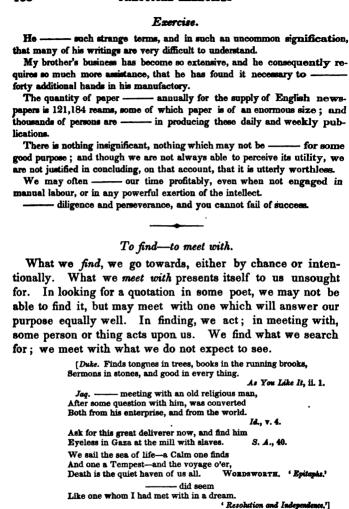
Lear. Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so That heaven's vault should crack. —— Lear, v. 3.

Here Love his golden shafts employs, here lights
His constant lamp —— P. L., iv. 763.

Some other means I have which may be used

Comus, 821.

Out of her course, wherever man is made
An offering, or a sacrifice, a tool
Or implement, a passive thing employed
As a brute mean, without acknowledgment
Of common right or interest in the end;
Used or abused, as selfishness may prompt. 'The Excursion,' iz.]



Exercise.

"We ----- many things worthy of observation."

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall -----."

			and force						
Are Dass	you not	amazed	to see so	much	history	gathere	d into	so smal	a com-

"She disappeared, and left me dark; I waked To ———— her, or for ever to deplore Her loss."

"Hercules' —— Pleasure and Virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who

"It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can ——— in his looks and features, either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper."

"He was afraid of being insulted with Greek, for which reason he desired a friend to ——— him a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning."

I have lost my book, and can ---- it nowhere.

*

57-

To found-to ground.

To found is used actively—to ground, passively. A charge is founded—a belief is grounded. We should not accuse without a foundation, nor suspect without good grounds for suspicion. We should have a foundation for our actions, and grounds for our thoughts and feelings. The grounds for suspicion may lead us to suspect, and suspicion itself may be the foundation of a charge.

[Dis. Hath founded his good fortune on your love. Othello, iii. 4. Le Beas. Grounded upon no other argument. As You Like It, i, 2. Thy hopes are not ill founded-Comus, 1504. --- oft times nothing profits more Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well managed -P. L. viii. 579. - the spiritual fabric of her Church, Founded in truth; by blood of Martyrdom Cemented ----The Excursion, vi. - and sentence gave So grounded, so applied, that it was heard With softened spirit, even when it condemned. *Id.*, ii.]

Exercise.

"I know there are persons who look upon these wonders of art (in ancient history) as fabulous; but I cannot find any ———— for such a suspicion."

"The only sure principles we can lay down for regulating our conduct must be ———— on the Christian religion."

"The solemn usage of praying for the dead can be ———— only on the belief that there exists a middle state of purification and suffering through which souls pass after death, and from which the prayers of the faithful may aid in delivering them."

"A right to the use of the creatures is ——— originally in the right a man has to subsist."

- "Wisdom her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison."
- "It may serve us to ———— conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with."

"Power ——— on contract can descend only to him who has a right by

To furnish—to supply.

I furnish, that you may use; I supply, that you may not want. What is wanting to make a thing complete must be supplied; what is required for occasional use is furnished. Our wants are supplied; our comforts are furnished. The poor are supplied with blankets and coals during the winter; the rich man's table is furnished with delicacies. What is furnished we keep by us for use; what is supplied we use immediately. Hence a house is furnished with tables and chairs; a larder is supplied with meat and vegetables.

[K. Hen. To furnish him with all appertinents
Belonging to his honour — Henry V., ii. 2.
Cant. A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied.
Id., i. I.

With all things grateful cheered, and so supplied, That what by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt miss.

S. A., 926.

to furnish weapons for the bands
Of Umfraville or Percy ere they marched
To Scotland's heaths; or thee that crossed the sea
And drew their sounding bows at Azincour.

WORDSWORTH, 'Yes-Trees.'

The voice of gladness, less and less supply
Of outward sunshine and internal warmth. 'The Excursion,' v.]

Exercise.

The ships were well fitted out, being ——— with all the necessary nautical instruments, and amply ——— with provisions.

The shelves of his library are — with a collection of rare books.

London is ——— with vegetables chiefly from the market-gardens in the neighbourhood of Hammersmith and Fulham.

What he wanted in ability was ----- by unremitting assiduity.

Youth is the season for ——— the mind with sound principles.

The encroachments of Philip of Macedon ——— Demosthenes with the subject-matter of some of his most celebrated orations.

Having obtained entrance to the prison, he ——— his friend with the means of escaping.

To invent-to discover.

That which always existed, but was never known, is discovered when it becomes known. When things are combined in such a way as to produce an effect never before known, the author of such a combination invents. Thus, the expansive power of steam was discovered, and the steam-engine was invented. America was discovered—not invented, because, though that continent was unknown to the inhabitants of Europe before the year 1493, we may presume that it had existed from the beginning of time. Printing was invented—not discovered, because it was the effect produced by the combination of metal type, ink, paper, &c. Newton discovered the law of gravitation. Galileo invented the telescope.

Discovered or invented — 'The Excursion,' v. How insecure, how baseless in itself, Is the Philosophy whose sway depends
On mere material instruments; how weak
Those arts and high inventions, if unpropped
By virtue — Id., viii.
Not with more transport did Columbus greet
A world, his rich discovery. — Id., vi.]

Exercise.

There has lately been ——— by M. Menas, in the convent of Santa Laura, on Mount Athos, a manuscript containing one hundred and twentyone Greek fables of Babrius.

The Chinese had ——— the attractive power of the load-stone from remote antiquity; but its property of communicating polarity to iron is for the first time noticed in a Chinese dictionary, finished A. D. 121.

The date of the ——— of gunpowder is involved in obscurity. It has been said that it was used in China as early as A. D. 85. It has also been stated, that about 1336, Berthold Schwartz, a monk, ——— the mode of manufacturing it.

To keep-to retain.

To keep is an active—to retain is a passive term. We keep, by our own power; we retain, through want of power or want of exertion in others. What we have power to prevent others taking from us, we keep; what others do not choose, or cannot manage, to take from us, we retain. We keep money in trust for others. We retain our authority over others. Men sometimes retain their faculties to a great age.

[Hot. I'll keep them all;
By Heaven, he shall not have a Scot of them.

1 Heavy IV., 1.3.

Kent. —— where is the patence now
That you so oft have boasted to retain?

Lear, iii. 6.

What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so
P. R., iv. 363.

—— still she retains
Her maiden gentleness —— Comme, 842.

- because the good old rule Sufficeth them, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power. And they should keep who can.

WORDSWORTH. 'Rob Row's Grave.'

The fragrant air its coolness still retains

' The Excursion,' v.]

Exercise.

In spite of the most strenuous efforts of the opposite party, the new member - such influence in the county, that at the next election he was returned to Parliament by an overwhelming majority.

The prince was a man of most extravagant habits; he ---- a numerous stud of horses, a pack of hounds, and an expensive establishment; he gave splendid entertainments, and ----- open house for all his friends.

In Scotland, many people live to a great age; and are not only active and cheerful, but ———————all their faculties to the last.

Those who ————— themselves clear of bad company will be less likely to

acquire bad habits, and may ----- their innocence.

The unfortunate prisoner, when led to the place of execution, betrayed no weakness or fear of death, but ----ing his firmness to the last, laid his head upon the block with the most dignified composure.

We have a right to ——— what belongs to us, but no arguments can justify our — the property of another.

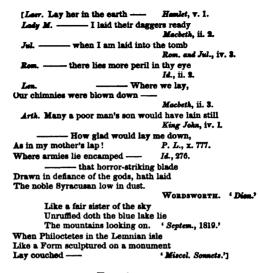
To lay-to lie.

The confusion in the use of these verbs has arisen from the fact, that the present tense of the first verb is spelt and pronounced exactly in the same way as the past tense of the second; the parts of both verbs are as follows:--

Pres.	Past.	Part.
Lay	laid	laid
Lie	lay	lain

To lay is a transitive verb, and means to place down; to lie is an intransitive verb, and means to place one's self down.

•	Lay down the book	=Place the book down.
1. ₹	Lay down the book I laid down the book	=I placed the book down.
(The book was laid down	=The book was placed down.
(Lie down	=Place yourself down.
2. 🔾	I lay down	=I placed myself down.
(I had lain down	=I had placed myself down.



Exercise.

- "Europe ———— then under a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily."

He had not ——— down a quarter of an hour, before the bell rang for dinner.

- "Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods,——ing plans for empires."
 - "He intends to ---- in a store of wood and coals for the winter."

To persevere—to persist.

To persevere has to do with the action; to persist, with the spirit or will that prompts it. We persevere in doing; we

persist in thinking. We persevere in study; we persist in an opinion. By persisting we remain unchanged—that is, we lose nothing of our state. By persevering, we attain our end. Men persist in belief, error, conceit, &c.; they persevere in kindness, virtue, &c.—that is, in kind and virtuous actions. To persist is more frequently used in a bad sense; to persevere, in a favourable acceptation.

[Edm. I will persevere in my course of lovalty. Lear, iii. 5. - for he persists, As if his life lav in't. All's Well, &c., iii. 7. ---- who in the worship persevere Of spirit and truth ----P. L., xii. 532. I had persisted happy ----Id., x. 874. - not content that former worth stand fast Looks forward, persevering to the last From well to better, daily self-surpast. WORDSWORTH. 'The Happy Warrier.' Persisted openly that death alone Should abrogate his human privilege

Exercise.

If you are determined to ——— in your error, you must abide by the consequences; and you will find, perhaps when too late, that you are farther than ever from the accomplishment of your design.

Those who ---- in doing well will, in the end, be rewarded.

Having resolved to finish his task by the end of the second week, he ——— in writing a portion of it every day.

No argument could induce him to alter his sentiments; he ———— in maintaining the same opinions which he has always entertained on this subject.

There are many who make good resolutions, but few who ——— in

To err is human, but to ——— in error is diabolical.

"If we ——— in studying to do our duty towards God and man, we shall meet with the esteem, love, and confidence, of those who are around us."

"A spoiled child ---- in his follies from perversity of humour."

To teach—to learn.

It is to be remarked, that in many European languages, the same word is used for to teach and to learn. In Shakspeare* and Spenser,† the verb to learn frequently occurs in the sense of to teach. This sense is now obsolete. To learn is to receive, and to teach is to give, instruction. He who is taught, learns, not he who teaches.

[Cal. You taught me language; and my profit on't Is, I know how to curse: The red plague rid you For learning me your language. Tempest, i. 2.

Res. Unless you could teach me to forget a banish'd father, you must not learn me how to remember any extraordinary pleasure.

As You Like It, i. 2.

Cor. — by my body's action, teach my mind A most inherent baseness. Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Scroop. Thy very beadsmen learn to bend their bows Of double-fatal yew against thy state.

Rick. II., iii. 2.

To teach all nations what of him they learned P. L., xii. 440.

O dearest, dearest boy! my heart
For better lore would seldom yearn
Could I but teach the hundredth part
Of what from thee I learn.

WORDSWORTH. 'Anecdote for Fathers,'

Exercise.

"In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will ——— one of another."

" I am too sudden bold ;

To ____ a teacher ill beseemeth me."

- "Dissenting ——ers are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments."
 - "Nor can a ———er work so cheaply as a skilful, practised artist."
- "If some men ——— wicked things, it must be that others should practise them."

"If there are several children, there is no better way of fixing things in

* "He would learn
The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard."
† "Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes!"

the memory than when one has ——— something to make him ——— it to the others, which the distinction attending the act will always cause him to be eager to do."

"Let a pupil understand every thing that it is designed to ——him. If he cannot understand a thing this year, it was not designed by his Creater that he should ———it this year."

To trust-to credit.

Both these words signify to put faith in. We credit what has happened; we trust what is to happen. We give credit to good news, and we trust it will not prove false. We give a man credit for his good intentions; we trust he will turn out as we have reason to expect. Trust looks forward; credit looks back. When we trust our property to others, we give them credit for their honesty.

Exercise.

I have placed the whole affair in his hands, ——— ing to his talents and ingenuity to bring it to a happy conclusion.

The account differs so widely from that previously received, and is so irreconcilable with known facts, that it is not worthy of the least

We can put no ______ in a liar, nor give any _____ to his tales.

To waver—to fluctuate.

To waver has an active signification. When we waver, we are undecided as to what we shall do. The meaning of to fluctuate is passive. In fluctuating, we are acted upon. Our state of mind, or passion, is affected when we fluctuate. We waver in action, we fluctuate in passion. He who cannot make up his mind as to whether he shall or shall not act in a certain way—wavers. He who is alternately affected by conflicting passions or feelings—fluctuates.

Exercise.

"So ingenious is the human heart in deceiving itself, as well as others, that it is probable neither Cromwell himself, nor those making similar pretensions to distinguished piety, could exactly have fixed the point at which their enthusiasm terminated, and their hypocrisy commenced; or rather, it was a point not fixed in itself, but ———ing with the state of health, of good or bad fortune, of high or low spirits, affecting the individual at the period."

"Let a man, without trepidation or ——ing, proceed in discharging his duty."

"As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tossed upon seas, or ———ing in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements."

"The tempter, but with show of zeal and love To man, and indignation at his wrong, New parts puts on, and as to passion moved, ———— disturbed."

Authentic-Genuine

The term authentic, as an active quality, is applied to historical documents, memoirs, news, &c., which are considered good authority, and worthy of belief, as regards the subjects of which they treat. Genuine is a passive word. A document is correctly said to be genuine when it is what it professes to be, but it is not always, for that reason, authentic. Genuine has to do with the connection between a work and its reputed author. Authentic regards its character, as deserving of consideration as a standard work. Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" is not considered authentic. Chatterton's "Rowley's Poems" were discovered to be not genuine.

[On him who had stole Jove's authentic fire P. L., iv. 719.

Authentic epitaphs on some of these
Who, from their lowly mansions hither brought
Beneath this turf lie mouldering at our feet
'The Excursion,' v.

That were indeed a genuine birth Of poesy; a bursting forth Of genius from the dust.

p. 375.]

Exercise.

His memory was so wonderful, that there was scarcely a Greek or Roman author of whose works he could not describe all the ——— manuscripts, and inform you of their exact worth, as throwing any light on the history of their times.

We have reasonable grounds to doubt the ——— of the account concerning the discovery of Richard the First by his favourite minstrel, Blondel.

It was Niebuhr's opinion that several of the books said to have been written by Julius Cæsar are not ———.

"We are surprised to find verses of so modern a cast as the following at such an early period; which in this sagacious age we should judge to be a forgery, was not their ——ness ——ated, and their antiquity confirmed by the venerable types of Caxton."

Actual-Real.

Actual qualifies what is done, and refers to a previous act; real refers to what simply exists as an object of thought. The former is active, the latter passive in meaning. When we speak of the actual condition of a country, we signify the condition into which it has been brought by previous acts; when we speak of its real condition, we mean the state in which it exists as an object of contemplation. Actual is opposed to suppositious; real is opposed to imaginary, feigned, or artificial. An actual fact, a real sentiment.

Exercise.

- "When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is ———."

 "In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other ——— performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say?"

 "We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little akin to the ——— one."

 "For he that but conceives a crime in thought
 Contracts the danger of an ——— fault;

Then what must be expect that still proceeds

- "Imaginary distempers are attended with ——— and unfeigned sufferings."
- "These orators influence the people, whose anger is -----ly but a short fit of madness."

Awkward-Clumsy.

An awkward man wants grace of action; a clumsy man wants grace of shape. Awkward is opposed to adroit; clumsy is opposed to elegant. Awkward has an active; clumsy, a passive meaning. We do not discover awkwardness before something is done; clumsiness is seen in the very appearance of a thing or person. A clumsy man may have an awkward gait. We speak of an awkward manner, and a clumsy appearance. An awkward man is not always clumsy; for many persons of elegant figure and appearance are any thing but adroit in their actions. In the expression "an awkward excuse," we regard the maker of it; the phrase "a clumsy excuse" points to the nature of the excuse when made.

[Ulys. — with ridiculous and awkward action

Troil. and Cress., i. 3.]

Exercise.

"I hardly know any thing so difficult to attain, or so necessary to possess, as perfect good breeding; which is equally inconsistent with a stiff formality, an importanent forwardness, and an ——— bashfulness."

"All the operations of the Greeks in sailing were ——— and un-akilful."

"Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or ——— way of expressing themselves in it."

This is, after all, but a _____ contrivance, and I fear will not answer the purpose for which it is intended.

"Montaigne had many —————————————————imitators, who, under the notion of writing with the fire and freedom of this lively old Gascon, have fallen into confused rhapsodies and uninteresting egotisms."

Apt-Fit.

Apt has an active sense, fit represents a passive state. We are naturally apt; we are rendered fit. Those who are quick of apprehension are apt scholars. Those who have studied sufficiently are fit to undertake certain duties. Children are apt to make mistakes. Well seasoned wood is fit for use.

104	1	
	presents a natural tendency; fi	t represents an acquired
power.	[Lec hands apt, drugs fit	Hamlet, iii. 2.
	Ghost. I find thee apt ;	Id., i. 5.
	Hom. To take him in the purging o	of his soul.
	When he is fit and seasoned for his p	assage ?
	·	<i>Id.</i> , iii. 3.
	But apt the mind or fancy is to rove.	P. L., viii. 188.
	Atlantean shoulders fit to bear	F. L., VIII. 100.
	The weight of mightiest monarchies	<u> </u>
	• •	<i>Id.</i> , ii. 306.
	our hearts more apt to sympathi	
	With heaven, our souls more fit for f	uture glory. sworth. 'Miscel. Sonnets.']
	WOLD	SWORIA. Misces. Sometis. 3
	Exercise.	
	"Nor holy rapture wanted they, to	praise
	Their Maker in strains, pr	onounced or sung."
" If yo	on have a wise sentence or an	- phrase, commit it to your
memory.	"	
" It is	a wrong use of my understanding to	make it the rule and measure
of anothe	r man's; a use which it is neither —	—— for, nor capable of."
" Men	are — to think well of themsel	ves, and of their nation, their
courage,	and strength."	•
" Men	of valour ——— to go out for war a	nd battle."
	a those who are near the court are —	
quences,	by reasoning upon the motives of acti	
	"He lends him vain Goliah's sacr	
	The ——est help just fortune	could afford."
•	or man had become so weak and emaci	•
was no lo	nger ——— to work, and was wholly	
	" words can strike; and ye	
	Faint images of what we here en	
	who has not these lights is a stranger to	what he reads, and is ———
4	mreans intermedation man it?	

Contented-Satisfied.

Contented refers to the state into which we have brought our mind by our own determination; it represents the result of our own act. Satisfied qualifies that state of mind which is the consequence of some external action. Contentment comes from within; satisfaction proceeds from without. We

'The Excursion,' vi.]

are the authors of our own contentment; others cause our satisfaction. When we restrain our desires, we are contented; when our desires are gratified, we are satisfied. There is merit in contentment, since it argues considerable power of mind. The poor are often contented; the avaricious are never satisfied.

 we are contented To wear our mortal state -Henry VIII., ii. 4. Laer. I am satisfied in nature Whose motive, in this case, should stir me most To my revenge -Hamlet, v. 2. Angels, contented with their fame in heaven P. L., vi. 375. How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure Intelligence of heaven, angel serene! Id., viii. 180. Age steal to his allotted nook Contented and serene. WORDSWORTH. 'Memory.' Weeping and looking, looking on and weeping Upon the last sweet slumber of her child. Until at length her soul was satisfied.

Exercise.

- "No man should be ——— with himself that he barely does well, but he should perform every thing in the best manner he is able."
- "It is necessary to an easy and happy life, to possess our minds in such a manner as to be well ———— with our own reflections."
 - "To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,

Like you, —— with his native groves."

The poorest man may be ——; but the most enormous wealth and most successful ambition have seldom produced ———.

- "As I have been disappointed myself, it will be very hard if I have not the —— of seeing other people succeed better."
- - "I am ——; my boy has done his duty."
 - "He expressed himself perfectly with his task."

Efficacious—Effectual.

That which possesses a large share of power to bring about an effect is qualified as efficacious; that which has already produced an effect is qualified as effectual. A remedy is efficacious, which is known to possess all the properties required to produce a cure; a remedy is effectual, which we know, from experience, to have already effected cures. Severity may be efficacious, even when not practised; it is also found to have been effectual, i. e. has produced the desired effect.

 the doom (Which, unreversed, stands in effectual doom) Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1. - that spirit, that first rushed in thee In the camp of Dan Be efficacious in thee now at need! S. A., 1437. - the sun with more effectual beams Had cheered the face of earth ----P. R., iv. 432. Examples efficacious to refine 'The Excursion,' viii. Rude intercourse -The bells of Rylstone seemed to say While she sate listening in the shade. With vocal music- God us AYDE; And all the hills were glad to bear Their part in this effectual prayer.

' White Doe of Rylstone.']

Exercise.

- "He who labors to lessen the dignity of human nature destroys many motives for practising worthy actions."
- "Nothing so ————ly deadens the taste of the sublime as that which is light and radiant."

Kindness united with firmness is a more ——— means of securing obedience than indiscriminate harshness and severity.

Efficient-Effective.

What has power to produce an effect is effective. What actually does produce an effect is efficient. An effective force is one which, when put in action, is capable of bringing about a certain result; an efficient force is one which is actually engaged in action. We judge of what is effective, from its appearance; we judge of what is efficient, from its acts. An efficient body of police is one by whose daily efforts crime is prevented and property preserved; an effective body of police is one which, judging from its force, numbers, and other external circumstances, has the power to produce the same effect.

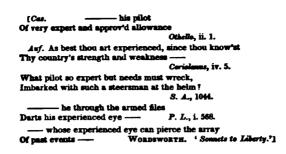
Exercise.

- "I should suspend my congratulations on the new liberties of France, until I was informed how it had been combined with government, with the discipline of the armies, and the collection of an ______ revenue."
 - "No searcher has yet found the ____ cause of sleep."
- "Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumes all things, for time is not ———, nor are bodies destroyed by it."
- "The magnetic fluid may be an ——— cause in occasioning the inclination of the earth's axis; yet no variation of this dip has been ever observed."
- "There is nothing in words and styles but suitableness that makes them ————"
- He has applied himself with such diligence to the business of the office, that he is now become one of the most ——— members of the government.

Creceote is now known as an ---- remedy in many diseases.

Expert—Experienced.

Expert has to do with the hand; experienced, with the head. Experienced men are tried in counsel; expert men are tried in action. The expert have continual practice; the experienced have had much practice, and have acquired much knowledge. Young persons may be expert, but they can never be experienced. Experience must be gained by time. The experienced form the design, and intrust it for execution to the expert.



Exercise.

- "——— men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs come best from these that are learned."
 - "To him Nestor thus rejoined,
 - O friend, what sorrows dost thou bring to mind!"
 - "The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square
 - Can imitate in brass the nails and hair.
 - in trifles, and a cunning fool,
 - Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole."
- "We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are ________ in them."
- "This army, for the ——— and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turka."
 - "He through the armed files

Darts his ---- eye."

Without the faculty of memory, no advantage could be derived from the most enlarged ———.

Fruitful-Fertile.

Ground which requires but little culture is fertile. Trees which bear much fruit are fruitful. Aptness for cultivation is the cause of fertility; actual production is the proof of fruitfulness. In a moral sense, the same distinction exists. A fertile invention possesses a readiness of contrivance; a fruitful invention has numerous contrivances ready for use.

A fertile country has the power of producing; a fruitful country does produce. Fertility is not fruitfulness, but fruitfulness implies fertility.

[Lov. — as fruitful as the land that feeds us

Henry VIII., i. 3.

Cal. — barren place and fertile Tempest, i. 3.

where nature multiplies

Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows

More fruitful — P. L., v. 319.

A gentler life spreads round the holy spires;

Where'er they rise, the sylvan waste retires,

And aëry harvests crown the fertile lea.

WORDSWORTE. *Eccles. Sonnets.*]

Exercise.

In many of the West India islands, the earth is so ———, and requires so little human labour, that the plants and herbs may be almost said to grow spontaneously.

It may be said with truth that vanity is the most ——— source of human unhappiness, for there is scarcely a single vice to which it may not lead, unless it be checked in early years.

The southern side of the island is very ———, and requires but little cultivation; in other parts, however, the soil is comparatively barren, and with considerable labour, but very poor crops are produced.

In the year 1811, the ———— of the vine, both in France and Germany, was remarkable. For many years after, the wines of that year's growth were in great request in both those countries, and to this day they are talked of with pride by the old vine-dressers.

Friendly-Amicable.

Amicable is a passive; friendly is an active word. The former is applied to conditions of life, or states of being; the latter qualifies persons. Men are friendly; an intercourse is amicable. We discover persons to be friendly by their actions. The state in which persons live may be amicable. Those who entertain a friendly feeling towards each other live amicably together. A friendly visit, offer, &c.; an amicable arrangement, accommodation, &c.

[Gle. Now let thy friendly hand
Put strength enough to it.

Lear, iv. 6.
If he be friendly, he comes well; if not
Defence is a good cause, and Heaven be for us.

Commes, 488.1

Exercise.

"Who slake his thirst; who spread the ——— board,
To give the famished Belisarius food?"

"They gave them thanks, desiring them to be ----- still unto them."

"Nations, grown ——— as the flocks and herds, shall depute their monarchs to meet at a festival of the world for commemorating the jubilee of a fifty years' peace."

"Thou to mankind Be good and ——— still, and oft return."

That is healthy which promotes or increases our bodily strength. That is wholesome which does no harm to our physical constitution, but possesses the quality of health. Pure air, exercise, occupations, &c., are healthy; plain food, diet, &c., are wholesome. The internal functions of the body are disorganized by unwholesome food; the physical powers are improved by healthy air and regular exercise. In like manner, abstractly, a wholesome doctrine is a preservative to our morality; a healthy tone of mind tends to the improvement of our faculties. What is healthy acts upon us; what is wholesome, we act upon.

[Lucio. Nay, not as one would say healthy;
Meas. for Meas., i. 2.

Gard. The noisome weeds that without profit suck The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. Rick. II., iii. 4. — the still night, not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild — P. L., x. 847.
— every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthened and braced, by breathing, in content,
The keen, the wholesome air of poverty
And drinking from the well of homely life

'The Escursion,' i.]

Exercise.

The severity of the labour, and the unmetate of the atmosphere in which they work, operate most injuriously on the physical constitution of this class of the population.

All sour fruits, strong wines, and ardent spirits, are universally condemned as un-——— food for children.

The ——— situation of the house, and the order and regularity with which the establishment is conducted, have greatly contributed to raise its reputation.

Plain, ——— food, pure air, and regular exercise, will not only strengthen the bodily powers, but will also preserve the mental faculties in a ————state.

A close, damp situation, accumulated matter in a state of decomposition, and want of proper ventilation, are the certain elements of disease, and make rapid inroads on the most ———— constitution.

"Gardening or husbandry, or working in wood, are fit and ——— recreations for a man of study or business."

"So that the doctrine contained be but ———— and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked."

Impracticable — Impossible.

The first of these terms has an active, the second a passive sense. The distinction between them is, that the first regards those designs which cannot be accomplished by human skill or ingenuity; whilst the second is applied to those things which are contrary to the existing laws of nature, or to common sense. Thus, nothing is impossible to God, because he is above the laws of nature. It is impossible for a man to be in two places at once. It is impossible that two and two should make more or less than four. The design of cutting a canal across the isthmus of Darien may have been hitherto impracticable, but it is not impossible that it may, one day, be

carried into execution. Again, the navigation of some rivers may be impracticable, but it is not impossible that improvements in science may so far overcome natural obstacles, as to render it practicable.

> - 'tis as impossible That he's widroun'd, as he that sleeps here, swims Tempest, ii. 1. The rest was craggy cliff, that overhung Still as it rose, impossible to climb P. L. iv. 548.

- 'tis a thing impossible to frame Conceptions equal to the soul's desires.

' The Excursion,' iv.]

Intolerable—Insufferable.

Intolerable is an active quality-insufferable has a passive meaning. The former qualifies that which our mind or body has not power to fight against; the latter, that which our moral or physical constitution will not allow us to endure. The same distinction holds good between the verbs to suffer and to tolerate. Cold, heat, pain, thirst, &c., are insufferable; pride, vanity, rudeness, &c., are intolerable. In suffering, we are acted upon; in tolerating, we act.

P. Hen. -- but one halfpenny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack! 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

> - Those heavenly shapes Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze Insufferably bright. ----P. L., x. 1064.7

Exercise.

In the last engagement, he received a sabre-wound in his left shoulder. which put him to such ----- pain, that he fainted, and was carried off the field by some of his comrades.

The heat of the climate during three months is _____, and causes so great a mortality, that in some places the towns are almost deserted by the inhabitants, who seek the cooler and more refreshing atmosphere of the mountains.

She ——— so intensely from head-ache, that she frequently lies for whole days on her bed, unable to move or to make the slightest exertion.

It is the most rational philosophy to ——— those evils for which no remedy can be found.

Likely-Probable.

Likely is an active word; probable, a passive. Men and things are likely; things are probable. Likely refers to the present state of a thing with respect to its future state; probable refers to its future state with respect to what it now is. If we take the two expressions: 1, "A likely story," and 2, " A probable story," the difference between them will be, that a likely story is one which, from internal evidence and present appearance, carries conviction of its truth. A probable story is one which has the chances in its favour, but which we are not so readily inclined to believe as the other. What is likely is always probable; but what is probable is not always likely. Likelihood depends upon appearances; probability, upon the number of chances in its favour. A bright morning is likely to turn out a fine day; but it is probable that it will be foggy, if it be during the month of November. We speak of a likely, never of a probable person.

[Mor. — he walked o'er perils, on an edge, More likely to fall in, than to get o'er.

2 Henry IV., i. 1.

Cas. Most probable
That so she died — Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Seek not temptation then, which to avoid
Were better, and most likely if from me
Thou sever not. P. L. ix. 385.]

Exercise.

It is very ———— that I shall be obliged, in the course of next month, to make a journey to the Highlands.

The ———effect of my delay in the country will be the neglect of my affairs in town, and perhaps the loss of much business.

It is ——— that my cousin will arrive in England towards the end of next month.

From the present appearance of affairs, I should think such a conclusion very ———.

It is ——— that if Napoleon had conquered the English, he would have succeeded in establishing a universal monarchy in Europe.

The weather is now settled, and I think it very ———— that we shall have a fine day for our excursion.

"It seems ——— that he was in hopes of being busy and conspicuous."

"That is accounted ——— which has better arguments producible for it.

than can be brought against it."

Lovely-Amiable.

Amiable has a passive sense, and signifies deserving of love. Lovely is active in its signification, and means inspiring love. The disposition and character are amiable; the outward appearance is lovely. Beauty of form, shape, colour, &c., are lovely; the kind, gentle, tender, and affectionate are amiable. We speak of an amiable wife or daughter; and of a lovely evening, flower, sunset, &c. Amiable is never applied to things, and lovely never to moral qualities. We can neither say an amiable flower, nor a lovely temper.

[Friar. And every lovely organ of her life Shall come apparelled in more precious habit

Much Ado, 4c., iv. 1.

Oth. 'T would make her amiable, and subdue my father Entirely to her love — Othello, iii. 4.

More lovely than Pandora, whom the Gods
Endowed with all their gifts — P. L., iv. 714

With what all earth or heaven could bestow
To make her amiable —: Id., viii. 484.

To make her amiable ——: Id., vi
A lovely Apparition, sent

To be a moment's ornament.

WORDSWORTH, p. 143.]

Exercise.

Though of an excellent temper, and most ———— disposition, he could be very strict and even severe when the occasion required, and managed all the affairs of the institution with the utmost prudence and discrimination.

On arriving at Remagen, we took post-horses to Ahrweiler, and travelling

through the ——— valley of the Ahr, arrived in about two hours at Altenahr, about twenty miles from the Rhine.

The door was opened by a young woman of most ——— appearance, who asked us, in the kindest tone, to walk in and take some refreshment after our long journey.

He is just the proper person to mediate between the parties; for his temper, inflexible justice, and the esteem in which they both hold him, make it very likely that he will succeed in reconciling them to each other.

"More fresh and ——— than the rest That in the meadows grew."

" Sweet Auburn, ---- village of the plain."

Malicious-Malignant.

Malicious is exerting malice; malignant is possessing malice. A malicious feeling is one which does harm to others; a malignant disposition is one which may be easily excited to do injury. Malicious implies an active, malignant a passive or dormant feeling. Things are seldom qualified as malicious, though often as malignant; as a malignant fever, disease, influence, climate, &c.

 We must not stint Our necessary actions, in the fear To cope malicious censurers ---Henry VIII., i. 2. Wol. His will is most malignant Id., i. 2. what malicious foe Envying our happiness -P. L., ix. 252. To good malignant, to bad men benign. Id., xii, 538. To laughter multiplied in louder peals ' The Excursion,' vi. By his malicious wit ----- remote From evil speaking; rancour never sought

Comes to me not; malignant truth nor lie.

' Personal Talk.']

Exercise.

The disposition of the minister was so ——— against me, that he left nothing untried to compass my ruin. Unhappily for me, an occasion soon

presented itself. I was traduced to the king, thrown into prison, and all my honors and estates conferred on another.

I was now in a deplorable condition; my wife lay ill of a ——— fever, my two sons were too young to do any thing for themselves, and I had not a farthing in the world to procure them the commonest necessaries of life.

The unhealthy state of many climates is caused by the ——— vapours which rise from extensive tracts of land covered with stagnant water. Fever, ague, and rheumatism are thus engendered to a fearful extent.

It required all his vigilance and caution to keep clear of the intrigues of his ———— foe, who thwarted all his plans, and in many cases successfully interfered with his designs for the public improvement.

Go not near him; his influence is most ———, and it will affect not yourself only, but also your friends.

- "Still horror reigns, a dreary twilight round Of struggling night and day ——— mixed."

Mercantile-Commercial.

Mercantile is used in an active sense; it qualifies those who buy and sell commodities. Commercial is passive in its acceptation; it has reference to the state of things or persons. Mercantile people are such as are actually engaged in business; commercial people are those who understand the theory and practice of commerce. The English are a commercial people; the majority of the inhabitants of London are mercantile men.

Exercise.

- "Of the ———— talents of Bonaparte, I can be supposed to know but little; but bred in camps, it cannot be supposed that his ———— knowledge can be very great."
- "Such is the happiness, the hope of which seduced me from the duties and pleasures of a ———— life."
- "We usually find that a certain apathy to amusement, perfectly distinct from mere gravity of disposition, is the characteristic of ——— nations."
- "The ——— world is very frequently put into confusion by the bank-ruptcy of merchants."
 - "It was the morning of Diomed's banquet, and Diomed himself, though

he greatly affected the gentleman and the scholar, retained enough of his ----- experience, to know that a master's eye makes a ready servant."

- "One circumstance prevented ——— intercourse with nations from ceasing altogether."

Owing-Due.

That is owing which is to be referred to as an origin or source; that is due which ought to be paid as a debt. Justice is due to all men. It was owing to this difficulty that the plan did not succeed. In the first of these examples, justice is qualified as due—i. s. to be paid as a natural right. In the second, the difficulty is mentioned as the origin or cause of the plan not succeeding.

In such sentences as "The money is owing," "It was due to the ignorance of the scholars," &c., both words are, undoubtedly, misapplied.

[Count. there is more owing her than is paid.

All's Well. &c., i. 3.

Ege. Turned her obedience, which is due to me,
To stubborn harshness. — Mid. N. Dream, 1. 1.

Due by the law to capital punishment

S. A., 1225.

Save those who to my sorrows lend

Tears due unto their own.

WORDSWORTH. 'Lament of Many Queen of Scots.'

Exercise.

- "There is ——— from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled and fairly pleaded. There is likewise ———— to the public a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appears cunning, gross neglect, or slight information."
- "This was _____ to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it."
- "There is a respect ——— to mankind which should incline even the wisest of men to follow innocent customs."
- - "Mirth and cheerfulness are but the ---- reward of an innocent life."

"If we estimate things, what in them is ———— to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them ninety-nine hundredths to be on the account of labour."

Whatever is ---- to you shall certainly be paid.

Peaceable-Peaceful.

Peaceful qualifies what remains at peace, or is in a state of peace; peaceable refers to an inclination to peace. Peaceful is having the quality of peace; peaceable is having the desire of peace. A peaceful valley; a peaceable disposition. A cottage is not peaceful which is disturbed by the brawls of its inmates; a man is not peaceable who is continually quarrelling with his acquaintances. Peaceful describes a passive; peaceable, an active quality.

[Degè. the most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief is to let him show himself what he is, and steal out of your company.

Much Ado, 4c., iii. 3.

K. John. Unless thou let his silver water keep

A peaceful progress to the ocean. King John, ii. 2.

Peaceable nations ---- enslave

P. R., iii. 76.

And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitag.

MILTON. 11 Pens., 168.

trophies high
Of more than martial courage in the breast

Of peaceful civic virtue — WORDSWORTH. 'Sonnets to Liberty.']

Exercise.

- "I know that my ——— disposition already gives me a very ill figure here"

 "Still as the ——— walks of ancient night,
 Silent as are the lamps that burn in tombs."
- "The balance of power was provided for, else Peisistratus could never have governed so ————ly, without changing any of Solon's laws."

- "But how faint, how cold is the sensation which a ——— mind can receive from solitary study!"
- "The reformation in England was introduced in a ——— manner, by the supreme power in Parliament."
 - "As one disarmed, his anger all he lost,

And thus with ----- words upraised her soon."

"In this retired and ——— spot he spent the remaining days of his life."

Poetic-Poetical.

Poetic is the active, and poetical the passive term. Poetic qualifies what produces poetry, or is an agent in producing it: thus we have poetic rage, poetic frenzy, &c. Poetical qualifies that which already exists as an object of our thought or contemplation: thus we have poetical language, a poetical license, &c.

[Touch. Truly, I would the gods had made thee poetical.

As You Like It, iii. 3.

Yea, what were mighty Nature's self?
Her features, could they win us
Unhelped by the poetic voice
That hourly speaks within us?

WORDSWORTH. 'Yerrow Revisited.']

Exercise.

	language	is	distinguished	from	prose,	by	figure,	metre,	and
harmony.									

Milton is celebrated not only for his ———— compositions; he was a beautiful prose writer, and one of the best classical scholars of his age.

A ——— reader discovers, without any effort, a thousand beauties which not only are hidden from others, but which no power of explanation can succeed in making them comprehend.

Pindar is characterized by his ——— energy. Horace says that he rushes along roaring and foaming like a mighty river, carrying every thing with it in its course.

Reasonable—Rational.

One who exercises reason is reasonable; one who possesses reason is rational. The former is the active; the latter, the passive quality. Man is a rational animal—that is, he is endowed with the reasoning faculty. Reasonable men are those who make use of their reason. The brutes are irrational. Though all men are rational, many are very far from being

reasonable. [Anne. It is a quarrel just and reasonable To be revenged on him, that killed my husband. Richard III., i. 3. - affecting to subdue Rational liberty ---P. L., xii. 82 – nor Man. The rational creature, left, to feel the weight Of his own reason, without sense or thought Of higher reason and a purer will To benefit and bliss, through mightier power. 'The Excursion,' iv.] Exercise. "Human nature is the same in all ---- creatures." "As that which has a fitness to promote the welfare of man, considered as a sensitive being, is styled natural good; so, that which has a fitness to promote the welfare of man as a ----, voluntary, and free agent, is styled moral good, and the contrary to it, moral evil." "The Parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of ---- people." "The evidence which is afforded for a future state is sufficient for a ---- ground of conduct." "It is our happiness to have a ---- nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason." It is greatly to be lamented that — beings are not more — Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more ----ly. "When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is ----."

Sociable—Social.

"To act in direct opposition to our convictions is ----

Those who are formed for society are social; those whoare in active intercourse with their fellow-creatures are sociable. Man is a social animal; but all men are not sociable. Social refers to the natural quality of men to congregate together, and live in society. Sociable refers to the particular inclination of some to be in continual intercourse with their friends and acquaintances.

When these words qualify things, (not persons,) the same distinction of active and passive holds good between them. Social is that which relates to society. Social morality means that species of morality which affects men living in society. Sociable is that which promotes intercourse; hence the word has been used substantively to designate a sort of chair or carriage, which is convenient for familiar conversation.

--- Society is no comfort To one not sociable. -Cymbeline, iv. 2. Raphael, the sociable spirit, that deigned To travel with Tobias, and secured His marriage with the seventimes-wedded maid. P. L., v. 221. Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not Social communication — Id., viii. 429. Five graves, and only five, that rise together Unsociably sequestered, and encroaching On the smooth play-ground of the village-school. 'The Excursion.' vii. — Turn to private life And social neighbourhood; look we to ourselves: A light of duty shines on every day For all -Id., v.1

Exercise.

A great portion of our happiness in this world arises from the power of that ——— intercourse by which we are enabled to communicate our thoughts and feelings to others, and receive theirs in exchange.

Man appears to have been made a ——— being in order that he might help his fellow-man, and assist him to provide against those dangers which his unaided power has not strength to resist.

He acquired in early life such un——— habits, that he never could overcome his dislike to society, where he always both looked and felt ill at

We met there several very clever and amiable men, and spent a most

and delightful evening with them.

Salutary—Salubrious.

Both these words signify improving the health. Salutary, however, is not so immediate in its effects as salubrious. This latter word is used in a passive sense; it signifies having the property of improving health. The air in the south of France is equally salubrious, whether we reside there or not. The word salutary has a more active meaning; what it qualifies affects us, as it were, of its own accord. For this reason, salubrious is more frequently used in a proper sense, whilst salutary is generally used metaphorically. Thus we have salubrious air, climate, water, &c.; and a salutary doctrine, influence, practice, &c.

Is salutary, or an influence sweet
Are each and all enabled to perceive
That power, that influence, by impartial law
'The Excursion,' ix.]

Exercise.

"If that fountain (the heart) be once poisoned, you can never expect that ———— streams will flow from it."

"Be that as it may, a ——— reformation was wrought—the muses were brought back from the rattle and the go-cart to lift their voices as of old; and the isle of Britain, east and west, north and south, broke out into one voluntary song."

His mode of life was now entirely changed; no longer pent up within the narrow streets of a crowded city, or the hot rooms of London gaiety, he rose betimes, enjoyed the ——— mountain air the whole day, ate temperately, and retired to rest at an early hour.

Instruction or admonition is ——— when it serves the purpose of strengthening good principles, and awakening a sense of guilt or impropriety.

Sufficient-Enough.

Enough has a passive meaning; it respects self-enjoyment: sufficient is an active quality, and respects the necessaries of life. A man has enough who has no longer a desire; a man has sufficient who has no longer a want. Some men never have enough, though they have much more than sufficient. The measure of enough is the satisfying of our desires; the measure of sufficient depends on what is to be done with it. We may have enough for ourselves, but not sufficient to provide for the wants of others. A man may have lived long enough, as far as he himself is concerned, without having had sufficient time to do all the good he could have wished.

[Cant. — a wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

Henry V., i. 2.

K. Hen. If we are marked to die, we are enough

To do our country loss — Id., iv. 3.

Sufficient introduction to inform

Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts P. R., iii. 247.

Enough to bear —

P. L., xi. 766.

Deeming the evil of the day Sufficient for the wise.

WORDSWORTH. 'Our Lady of the Sacus.'

Yea, veriest reptiles have sufficed to prove To fettered wretchedness, that no Bastile Is deep enough to exclude the light of love Though man for brother man has ceased to feel.

'Miscel. Sonnets.']

Exercise.

During the whole of the long winter, this poor family were in the greatest want; they had often scarcely ———— food to preserve life, and suffered extremely from the intense cold of the season.

Many who have ——— for themselves never think of whether others are —————ly provided for.

I have seen ———— to convince me that the affairs of the house are very badly managed

As soon as you have heard ——— music, we will adjourn to the other apartment.

Without ——— money, I shall not have the means of proceeding on my journey, and shall be obliged to remain at Brussels, until I procure a fresh supply.

I can easily procure ——— for my own wants; but to provide ———— for the maintenance of a large family is not so easy a matter.

Sure-Certain.

The word sure is used actively; the word certain, passively. The former is more frequently joined with a verb; the latter, with a participle. What is to be done may be sure; but what is already done is certain. The idiom of our language will not allow us to say "He is certain to do something;" but we may say, "He is sure to do it." We are sure of what we are convinced will happen; we are certain of what we are satisfied is true. We are not sure, but certain, of our existence; we cannot be certain, but may be sure, of what is to happen. Certain has to do with our reason; sure has to do with our feelings.

[Edg. Not sure, though hoping, of this good success. Lear, v. 3.

Cit. Therefore, 'tis certain, he was not ambitious.

Jul. Casar, iii. 2.

what shall befall

Him or his children; evil he may be sure

Which neither his foreknowing can prevent.

P. L., xi. 772.

Certain to have won by mortal duel from thee
S. A., 1102.]

Exercise.

- "If you find nothing new in the matter, I am ——— much less will you in the style."
- "Those things are ----- among men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly."
- "————ly, it will be owned, that a wise man, who takes upon him to be vigilant for the public weal, should touch proper things at proper times, and not prescribe for a surfeit, when the distemper is a consumption."
 - " _____er to prosper than prosperity

Could have assured us."

"It is very ———— that a man of sound reason cannot forbear closing with religion upon an impartial examination of it."

"Be silent always when you doubt your sense,

And speak, though -----, with seeming diffidence."

"What precise collection of simple ideas modesty or frugality stands for in another's use, is not ————ly known." "The youngest in the morning are not ———,
That till the night their life they can secure."

Thankful-Grateful.

Gratitude is rather the feeling, and thankfulness the expression of the feeling. We may look grateful, but we speak our thanks. Thankfulness is uttered; gratitude is sometimes too deep for utterance. Gratitude is on the alert to make a return for kindness; thankfulness publishes a kindness. Gratitude is silent, though lasting; thankfulness is temporary, and is the expression of our gratitude.

[Buck. Sir
I am thankful to you — Henry VIII., i. 1.
King. I cannot give thee less, to be called grateful
All's Well. ii. 1.

And understood not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged — P. L., iv. 55.

— were humbly thankful for the good
Which the warm sun solicited, and earth
Bestowed — 'The Excursion,' iv.

—— He, whose soul
Ponders this true equality, may walk
The fields of earth with gratitude and hope
Id., ix.]

Exercise.

- "After we had saluted each other with proper ceremony, we all bent in to that Being who gave us another day."
- "He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that
 ——might have an introduction of reward."
- "The release of pain is the excess of transport. With what ——— we feel the first return of health—the first budding forth of the new spring that has dawned within us!"
- "In favor, to use men with much difference is good; for it makes the person preferred more ———, and the rest more officious."

"A ——— mind By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once Indebted and discharged." "He retired, overpowered with his own —, and his benefactor's respectful compassion."

Vacant-Empty.

That which has nothing in it is empty. That which requires something in it is vacant. Empty is a natural, vacant, a circumstantial quality. A space is purposely left vacant which is intended to be filled up; a space is empty which is merely not filled up. If we rise from our chair, the seat is empty; if we do not intend to return to it, the seat is vacant. A seat in Parliament becomes vacant by the death of a member. A vacant hour wants filling up; an empty title has nothing solid in it.

[Const. Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form King John, iii. 4.

Ant. When my good stars, that were my former guides

Have empty left their orbs —— Ant. and Cleop., v. 11.

----- silent as the moon

When she deserts the night,

Hid in her vacant interlunar cave

Or in the emptier waste, resembling air

Weighs his spread wings ——

S. A., 89. P. L., ii. 1045.

and clear and bright
And vacant doth the region which they thronged

ppear: —— Wordsworth. 'To the Clouds.'

Lo! in such neighbourhood, from morn to eve The habitation's empty!——

'The Excursion,' viii.]

Exercise.

- "Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no ——— room to receive it?"
- "Others, when they admitted that the throne was ———, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir."
- - "Cold is the hearth within their bowers,

And should we thither roam;

Its echoes and its ----- tread

Would sound like voices from the dead."

"The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind,
And the loud laugh that spoke the _____ mind."

"If you have two vessels to fill, and you ---- one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel

"The pit was ----; there was no water in it."

"The memory relieves the mind in her - moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past."

Warlike-Martial

Martial qualifies the external appearance, and is used passively; warlike qualifies the spirit, and is active in its meaning. A martial appearance has reference to the "pomp and circumstance" of war; a warlike appearance, to the expression and attitude of warriors. A man who breathes a spirit of hostility has a warlike appearance; a man in armour, or in military uniform, has a martial appearance.

----- which to shake off, Becomes a warlike people ----Cymbeline, iii, 1. Ros. We'll have a swashing and a martial outside. As You Like It, i. 3.

- At his approach

The great archangel from his warlike toil Surceased ----

P. L., vi. 257

Sonorous metals blowing martial sounds. Id., i. 540. - urgent to equip

Thy warlike person with the staff and scrip WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Sonnets.'

— fixing hope and aim On the humanities of peaceful fame, Enter betimes with more than martial fire Enter betimes with more was a still aspire.

*Liberty.']

Exercise.

"But different far the change has been Since Marmion, from the crown Of Blackford, saw that ---- scene Upon the bent so brown."

"Gifts worthy of soldiers; the ---- steed, the bloody and evervictorious lance, were the rewards which the champions claimed from the liberality of their chief."

- "But when our country's cause provokes to arms, How ---- music every bosom warms."
- " Last from the Volscians fair Camilla came, And led her ---- troops, a warrior dame."
- "Let his neck answer for it, if there is any ----- law in the world"

- "When a ——— state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war."
- "They proceeded in a kind of _____ justice with enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword."
- "She, using so strange and yet so well-succeeding a temper, made her people by peace ----."
- "The ____ genius of Napoleon at length wearied even the ____ ardour of his soldiers."

"Old Siward, with ten thousand ——— men, All ready at a point, was setting forth."

"See

His thousands, in what ———— equipage They issue forth!"

Unavoidable-Inevitable.

These two words, though approximating very closely in signification, do not convey exactly the same meaning. The distinction between them depends on the active or passive sense of the words which they qualify. Inevitable respects some fixed law of nature over which no human power can prevail; whereas unavoidable qualifies some measure or step which we cannot help taking. That is unavoidable which circumstances will not allow us to escape from doing; that is inevitable which our condition, as human beings, will not allow us to escape from suffering. Death, fate, and ruin, are represented as inevitable; a bankruptcy or a marriage may be unavoidable.

Subdues us, and omnipotent decree P. L., ii. 197.
Why with such earnest pains dost thou provoke
The years to bring the inevitable yoke,

Thus blindly with thy blessedness at strife!

WORDSWORTH. 'Ode on Intimations,' 4c.]

Exercise.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the packet, we were ———— delayed at the custom-house.

The evils to which every man is daily exposed are ——.

This step was ----, as without it, our ruin was -----

"The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command Transgrest,————ly thou shalt die."

Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and surprise, beto the best guarded.

SECTION III.

SYNONYMES OF INTENSITY.

In examining the explanations in this section, it will be found that they are all based upon one leading principle, viz. intensity—that is, the difference between the one and the other word will be, that the second expresses a more intensive degree of the first. Here again, the student must be cautioned against confounding this principle with grammatical comparison. In grammar, the comparative is a more intensive form of the same word, (the adjective,) and is confined to one class of words; but here, the second word is wholly unlike the first in form, though it expresses a more intensive degree in signification. We may refer to this principle the difference between the two verbs to hear and to listen. To hear is a simple act, to listen is an intensive act. We cannot help hearing, but we listen with intention. The same may be said of to see and to look. It costs us no effort of the sense, to see-it is but "opening the eye, and the scene enters;" but in looking, there is an effort, a desire, an act, in fine, of the mind as well as of the eye, which is not found in the former word. This principle operates to a great extent in language, and a very great number of differences are to be explained by its application. Whenever we find a difference of this sort between two terms, they may be ranged under the head of "Synonymes of Intensity."

Act-Action.

An act is the simple exertion of physical or mental power. An action is a continued exertion of the faculties. An action takes up more time than an act. Many acts make up an action. We set about doing a kind action, viz. to reconcile two friends. Many acts are requisite to effect this purpose: e.g., the act of speaking to both parties; the act of walking, perhaps, from one to the other, &c. There is this difference between an act of folly and a foolish action: an act of folly is one in which folly is represented as the impulse; a foolish action is one which is qualified or specified as such when done. The degree of our merit depends upon our actions, not upon our acts. Acts are single; actions habitual.

[Lod. This heavy act with heavy heart relate Othello, v. 2.

L. Macd. — When our actions do not,
Our fears do make us traitors. — Macbeth, iv. 2.

This day will be remarkable in my life
By some great act — S. A., 1388.

High actions and high passions best describing P. R., iv. 266.

Resting upon his arms each warrior stood,
Checked in the very act and deed of blood.

WORDSWORTH. 'Somets to Liberty.'

- our state

Enjoins, while firm resolves await On wishes just and wise, That strenuous action follow both, And life be one perpetual growth Of heaven-ward enterprise.

'The Wishing-Gate Destroyed.']

Exercise.

He had raised his hand, and was in the ——— of striking the prince, when a foot-soldier, perceiving his purpose, rushed in between the combatants, and received the blow upon his arm.

For this brave ——— he was handsomely rewarded by his commander, and immediately promoted to the rank of a sergeant.

Many persons judge wrongly of their neighbours, from not sufficiently considering the motives of their ———.

He was in the ——— of shaking hands with a neighbour, when he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell back senseless into an arm-chair.

Our ——— are generally caused by instinct or impulse; ——— are mora frequently the result of thought or deliberation.

"Many of those ——— which are apt to procure fame are not in their nature conducive to ultimate happiness."

Anguish-Agony.

A struggling against pain is the idea common to both these words. Agony denotes the bodily feeling, whilst anguish regards the state of mind. The throbbing of a wound produces agony; a mother feels anguish at the idea of being separated from her child. The word agony is used in a secondary sense to express the climax of any state of feeling, as found in the expressions, "an agony of doubt, an agony of suspense," &c.—i. e. the highest possible state of painful doubt or suspense. The agonies of death; the anguish of despair.

[Phy. --- many simples operative, whose power Will close the eye of anguish. King Lear, iv. 4. - he was stirred With such an agony, he sweat extremely Henry VIII., ii. 2. The anguish of my soul, that suffers not Mine eye to harbour sleep, or thoughts to rest. S. A., 458. ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms Of heart-sick agony -P. L., xi. 488. through weight Of anguish unrelieved, and lack of power ' The Excursion,' iv.] An agonizing sorrow to transmute

Exercise.

"The sun had now gone down—another day had passed without bringing us relief—several of the party had begun to suffer dreadfully from intense thirst, and two were in the ——— of death,"

The ——— of the father when he heard of the fate of his wretched child is to be imagined rather than described; he fainted immediately on receiving the news, and it was a long time before he recovered his senses.

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspire to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible ————, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance.

The thoughts not only of what he himself was about to suffer, but also of the forlorn condition of his wife and family in the event of his death, filled his mind with ———— and despair.

He suffered such ——— from the wound in his leg, that he could proceed no further on his journey.

"There is a word in the vocabulary more bitter, more direful in its import, than all the rest. Reader, if poverty, if disgrace, if bodily pain be your unhappy fate, kneel and bless Heaven for its beneficent influence, so that you are not tortured with the ———— of remorse."

Artisan-Artist.

The word artisan signifies one who exercises a mechanical art: the word artist is properly applied only to those who practise the fine arts. Carpenters, masons, and shoemakers, are artisans; poets, musicians, and sculptors, are artists. The artisan works by rule, and uses his hands; the artist's occupation requires the exercise of a refined intellect and lively imagination. We shall thus easily distinguish the sign-painter from the historical painter. In an intellectual scale, the artisan ranks above the labourer, but below the artist. Ingenuity and contrivance are the qualities of a good artisan; creative power and refined taste are requisite for a great artist.

Exercise.

"This poor woman's husband, who was an ingenious ————, had come up to London in hopes of finding employment; but having failed in his attempt, had set off to return to Scotland, and was on his way back when I fell in with him."

Dannecker, the sculptor, one of the most celebrated modern ——— of Germany, was born at Stuttgard, October the 15th, 1758. Two of his works, viz. "Mourning Friendship," and the "Ariadne reclining on a Leopard," are distinguished for beauty and expression.

The close and densely-populated parts of London are inhabited chiefly by labourers, journeymen, and ———, whose health is undoubtedly as much impaired by the situations in which they are obliged to reside, as by the circumstances which force them to work so hard for their daily bread.

Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, were the greatest musical ————— the world ever produced.

- "The merchant, tradesman, and —, will have their profit upon all the multiplied wants, comforts, and indulgences of civilized life."

Compunction—Remorse.

These words express degrees of repentance. Remorse is an intensive compunction. Computation signifies a pricking of the conscience. Remorse denotes a gnashing or biting. The former is expressive of the sorrow caused by minor offences; the latter conveys an idea of the excessive pain the soul feels at the sense of its crimes, and is analogous to the feeling of bodily pain expressed by grinding or gnashing the teeth. Compunction is felt for sin; remorse for enormous crimes. A miser may feel compunction for his injustice; a murderer is agitated by remorse.

[Lady M. Stop up the access and passage to remorse;
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose — Macbeth, i. 5
So farewell, hope; and with hope, farewell, fear;
Farewell, remorse: — P. L., iv. 109.
To feed remorse, to welcome every sting
Of penitential anguish, yea, with tears.

Wordsworth. 'The Borderers.']

Exercise.

This outcast of society pursued his wicked machinations without cessation; he felt no ——— for the injustice he was practising on the desolate widow and helpless orphan; all fell alike into his meshes, and as long as his coffers were filled, it signified nothing to him that it was at the expense of the sighs and tears of thousands.

He began at length to feel some ——— for the harshness with which he

had treated his brother, and wrote him an affectionate letter, in which he begged his forgiveness, and entreated that they should renew their former harmony.

Diligence-Industry.

Diligence signifies the attention we pay to any particular object, because we prefer it to others. Industry is the quality of laying up for ourselves a store, either of knowledge or worldly goods. Diligence produces industry: it is applied to one object; industry, to many. To collect accurate information, evidence, &c., from various sources, we must be industrious. To become well-informed upon one subject, we must be diligent. The quality of diligence is not applied to animals. The bee and ant, however, are said to be industrious, because their instinct prompts them to lay up a store.

[Lord. There wants no diligence in seeking him, Cymbeline, iv. 3.

Bel. The sweat of industry would dry, and die,
But for the end it works to. —— Id., iii. 6.

---- redoubled love and care

With musing diligence — S. A., 924.

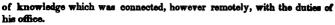
On a wild coast, rough monitors to feed
Perpetual industry. Sublime Recluse!
The recreant soul, that dares to shun the debt
Imposed on human kind, must first forget
Thy diligence, thy unrelaxing use
Of a long life — WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Somets.'

Exercise.

He was so ———, that before he was twelve years old, he was much better informed on all subjects than most boys of his age.

My cousin studied with such ———, that he soon made himself master of the language.

He immediately applied himself with great ——— to every department



Without ——, it is impossible to make a satisfactory progress in any branch of learning.

----- is a striking characteristic of all classes of the population in China.

Distress and difficulty are known to operate in private life as the spans of ————.

"It has been observed by writers on morality, that, in order to quicken human ———, Providence has so contrived that our daily food is not to be procured without much pains and labour."

Discernment—Penetration.

By discernment we obtain a knowledge of the real worth of persons or things. By penetration we discover the existence of what is concealed. Discernment is the quality of a clear, sensible understanding; penetration, of an acute intellect. We exercise discernment in forming a just estimate of character; we exercise penetration in discovering the plots of the designing.

Exercise.

He struggled long and hard against the difficulties of fortune, and had it not been for the ——— of a casual acquaintance, who saw his merit, and introduced him to public patronage, he would probably have languished, and died in obscurity.

There were now as many as four deeply-laid plots against his life, and without his amazing ———, which discovered and frustrated all these designs, he must have soon fallen a victim to one or the other of them.

It is the property of a — mind to discover hidden truths, and expose perversions. A — judgment is perhaps more practically useful than —, as it is more frequently required in the common affairs of life.

"He is as slow to decide as he is quick to apprehend, calmly and deliberately weighing every opposite reason that is offered, and tracing it with a most judicious ———."

Of these two qualities, ——— argues a higher power of intellect than ————. The latter is indispensable to every station in life, but the former is more necessary for those who are placed in high offices, and to whom the destinies of men are intrusted.

"Cool age advances venerably wise,
Turns on all hands its deep, ———eyes."

Intention-Purpose.

An intention is a leaning towards an action. A purpose is that which is laid down or proposed to be done. Intentions are more remote; purposes, more immediate. What we purpose to do, we set about at once; what we intend to do, circumstances may oblige us to delay. Purposes are generally executed, intentions may be postponed. An intention is weaker than a purpose.

[Best. This sway of motion, this commodity Makes it take head from all indifferency. From all direction, purpose, course, intent. King John, ii. 2. whence Gaza mourns And all that band them to resist His uncontroulable intent. S. A., 1754. - were not his purpose To use him farther yet in some great service. Id., 1498. to consummate this just intent, Did place upon his brother's head the crown Relinquished by his own. WORDSWORTH. 'Artegal and Elidere.' - there tried his spirit's strength And grasp of purpose, long ere sailed his ship To lay a new world open ---'Tour in Italy.']

Exercise.

He determined to set out immediately for Paris; and with this ———, proceeded without delay to the office to procure his passport, and made all the necessary preparations for his journey.

As soon as you have settled upon what course you will pursue, you will let me know your ———, as my movements will depend in a great measure upon your determination.

If you pay no attention to the subject you are reading, you will read, as many do, to no ———.

My ——— at present is to spend next winter at Naples, and to return to England in the following spring.

After spending this evening with some friends, I ——— starting tomorrow for Lausanne, where I hope to arrive on the 13th.

His character was not remarkable for firmness, and though every one gave him credit for the best ———, no class of people ever received much benefit from his measures.

The ——— of my inquiry is to discover the real character of this man, that I may ascertain whether he is a fit candidate for the office.

" I wish others the same ———, and greater success."

"The common material with which the ancients made their ships was the ornus or wild-ash; the fir was likewise used for this _____."

Moment-Instant.

An instant is the smallest conceivable point of time. A moment may be said to be one degree longer than an instant. An instant is, etymologically, the point of time which stands over an act, or which exists simultaneously with it. A moment is a moving (however small) of time. We can conceive of a beginning and an end to a moment. The parts of an instant are inconceivable. Strictly speaking, both terms are hyperbolical, though they are both commonly used to denote a very small space of time. Properly, however, the instant is the point, and moment the duration of time.

[Macb. Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, Loyal and neutral in a moment? -Macbeth, ii. 3. Pand. Before the curing of a strong disease, Even in the instant of repair and health, The fit is strongest. King John, iii. 4. All in a moment through the gloom were seen Ten thousand banners rise into the air With orient colours waving -P. L., i. 544. - sleep, which instantly fell on me -Id., viii. 458. Not for a moment could I now behold A smiling sea, and be what I have been: WORDSWORTH. 'Elegiac Stanzas.']

Exercise.

The ——— the horseman saw the mischief he had done, he was off his horse, and assisting the poor woman to rise, he led her into a cottage by the road-side, where he saw that she was properly attended to before he proceeded on his journey.

The Arab, foaming with rage, grappled with his opponent, and in an plunging his dagger into his heart, struck him to the ground.

If you will wait here a _____, I will come to you.

"I can easily overlook any present ——— sorrow, when I reflect that it is in my power to be happy a thousand years hence."

Need-Necessity.

Need is exigent and pressing; necessity is stern and unyielding. Necessity demands; need requires. Those who are in necessity are in the lowest degree of poverty, and have no means of supplying their commonest wants; those who are in need are in a temporary difficulty, from which a moderate help will relieve them. Necessity forces us to act for ourselves; in our need, we require the assistance of our friends. We may manage to do without what is needful, but what is necessary cannot be dispensed with.

[Lear. O, reason not the need; our basest beggars Are in the poorest things superfluous; Allow not nature more than nature needs, Man's life is cheap as beasts'; King Lear, ii. 4. - necessity Commands me name myself. Coriolanus, iv. 5. Nature hath need of what she asks; yet God P. R., ii. 253. Can satisfy that need some other way. So spake the fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds P. L., iv. 393. Long patience hath such mild composure given, That patience now doth seem a thing of which He hath no need. -WORDSWORTH. 'Poems on Old Age.' Who, doomed to go in company with Pain, And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train! Turns his necessity to glorious gain. 'Character of the Happy Warrier.']

Exercise.

If the old saying—"A friend in ———— is a friend indeed"—be true, how much more valuable must be a friend in ———!

I find that I shall be able to manage the business perfectly well by myself, and shall stand in no ——— of assistance from any one.

The maxim "----- has no law" is one of the most ancient in existence, and is quoted or alluded to by almost all the writers of antiquity.

We should be always ready to assist our fellow-creatures in time of their

It is our duty, as far as lies in our power, to relieve the ——— of those who are in distress.

We found the poor people in a state of the most horrible destitution; they had been obliged to part with every piece of furniture they possessed to pur-

:hase food, and to complete their misery, in the midst of their -----, several of them were attacked with a malignant fever!

"One of the many advantages of friendship is, that we can say to our riend the things that stand in ———— of pardon."

"The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and ———— his majesty was in."

Obstruction-Obstacle.

Both these words are expressive of what interferes with our progress. The difference between them is, that an obstruction hinders our proceeding as fast as we wish; whereas an obstacle effectually prevents our advancing. An obstacle is something standing before us; an obstruction is something thrown in our way. We stumble at an obstruction; we are stopped by an obstacle. Hence, an obstacle is a more serious matter than an obstruction. A heavy, wet road, is an obstruction to the wheels of a carriage. A gate placed across a road is an obstacle to the progress of a carriage. Metaphorically, the same distinction exists. Obstructions are removed; obstacles are surmounted.

Exercise.

The river being now clear of all ———, the two sailing vessels started at eleven o'clock, and were expected to return from the Nore the same night.

Self-conceit is one of the greatest — to our improvement.

The opposition, during this session, was more violent than ever, and every conceivable ——— was thrown in the way of the government.

"One — must have stood not a little in the way of that preferment

after which Young seems to have panted. Though he took orders, he never entirely shook off politics."

"In his winter quarters, the king expected to meet with all the and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way."

Pertinacity—Obstinacy.

Pertinacity is but an intensive degree of tenacity, which expresses the quality of holding-to. Obstinacy is holding to a purpose when violently opposed. People cling to what they consider their natural rights with pertinacity; but if an attempt be made to deprive them of those rights, they defend them with obstinacy. The word obstinacy contains the idea of opposition. We speak of an obstinate dispute, defence, &c. We are pertinacious in maintaining opinions; we are obstinate in maintaining prejudices.

[Cam. The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice —— Henry VIII., ii. 4.
Anger and obstinacy, and hate and guile. P. L., x. 114.]

Exercise.

He was extremely tenacious of his own opinions, and defended them on all occasions with the most determined ———, though his arguments never carried conviction to the minds of any who heard them.

——— is never convinced of its own integrity; it resists reason, and opposes common sense; ———— has to do with our feelings, prejudices, national character, &c.: in the latter, there is an amiable weakness; in the former, a self-sufficient pride.

This controversy was distinguished by the violence with which it was conducted on both sides; for nothing could exceed the ——— which the two parties exhibited in maintaining their opinions, unless it was the malignity with which they denounced those of their opponents.

"Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words from one another, which it were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance or ——— under the obscurity of their terms."

"In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if maintained with ______, a capital error."

Persuasion-Conviction.

In order to persuade, we address the feelings and the imagination. In order to convince, we address the reasoning faculty. The tinsel and glitter of rhetoric persuade; the arguments of the reasoner convince. After persuasion, a doubt may remain in the mind; but we have a positive certainty of what we are convinced of. A conviction implies firm belief. We may have misgivings concerning the truth of what we are persuaded to believe. Persuasion is liable to change. Conviction is firm and lasting.

[Fal. — may'st thou have the spirit of persuasion, and he the ears of profiting — 1 Heavy IV., i. 2.

By winning words to conquer willing hearts
And make persuasion do the work of fear P. R., i. 223.

— subtle shifts conviction to evade. Id., iv. 308.]

Exercise.

- "When men have settled in themselves a ———— that there is nothing honorable which is not accompanied with innocence; nothing mean but what has guilt in it; riches, pleasures, and honors will easily lose their charms, if they stand between us and our integrity."
- "Let the mind be possessed with the ——— of immortal happiness annexed to the act, and there will be no want of candidates to struggle for the glorious prerogative."
- "That which I have been all this while endeavouring to ——— men of, and to ——— them to, is no other than what God himself doth particularly recommend to us as proper for human consideration."
- "Philoclea's beauty not only ——, but so —— as all hearts must yield; Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist."
- "How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to ——— with eloquence, to use all imaginable insinuations and entreaties that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six!"

Pleasure—Happiness.

Pleasure is a temporary gratification. Happiness is a continued state of enjoyment. We are happy in the exercise of

our faculties; we are pleased with whatever is agreeable to our perceptions. Pleasure is derived through the senses. We feel pleasure from what we eat or drink, see or hear. Happiness is an inward feeling, and is derived from consciousness. The beauty of a landscape, the sound of music, the fragrance of flowers, give us pleasure; the consciousness of our power to enjoy these pleasures makes us happy.

[Ast. ——— the pu By revolution lowering, do The opposite of itself ——		Ant. and Cleop., i. 2.
Rom let rie	ch music's tongue	
Unfold the imagined happi	ness	Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.
all taste of pleasu	re must forego	P. L., xi. 541.
- -	the face	
Of God, whom to behold w	ras then my hightl	ı
Of happiness. ——		<i>Id.</i> , x. 725.
While here I stand, not on	ly with the sense	
Of present pleasure, but w	ith pleasing thoug	hts
That in this moment there	is life and food	
For future years	Wordsworth.	'Tintern Abbey Lines.
A temper known to those, And weary expectation, ha		
With sudden happiness be	yond all hope.	'Nutting.'

Exercise.

Having inspected the whole establishment, and partaken of some refresh-
ment which had been prepared for him, he departed, expressing great ———
at every thing he had seen.
Wealth, though it assists our ———, cannot procure us ———.
A consciousness of our integrity is a never-failing source of ———.
does not consist in the —— of sense, in whatever profusion or
variety they be enjoyed.
When we are in perfect health and spirits, we feel in ourselves a
independent of any particular outward gratification whatever, and of which
we can give no account.
There is hardly any delusion by which men are greater sufferers in their
, than by expecting too much from what is called
In strictness, any condition may be denominated, in which the
amount of exceeds that of pain; and the degree of depends
upon the quantity of this excess.
"That every day has its pains and sorrows, is universally experienced;
but if we look impartially about us, we shall find that every day has like-

"The various and contrary choices that men make in the world argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike; this variety of pursuit shows

that every one does not place --- in the same thing."

wise its ---- and its joys."

Plenty-Abundance.

Plenty denotes fulness. Abundance signifies an overflowing. Abundance is more than we want; plenty is quite as much as we require. In abundance there is superfluity; in plenty there is satisfaction. From an abundance we can lay by; from plenty we have a full sufficiency. By the best writers, plenty is more frequently used in a primary sense; abundance, in a secondary signification. Plenty of corn, meat, wine, &c.; an abundance of blessings, wealth, riches, &c.

Exercise.

"Those people of quality who cannot easily bear the expense of Vienna, choose to reside here, (at Prague,) where they have assemblies, music, and other diversions, those of a court excepted, at very moderate rates, all things being here in great ———, especially the best wild-fowl I ever tasted."

"Ye shall eat in ----, and be satisfied, and praise the Lord."

Last year, the harvest was so ———, that it was estimated we had enough corn to last the whole nation for more than three years.

"Berne is ————ly furnished with waters, there being a great multitude of fountains."

The banquet was furnished with every delicacy which could be procured; there was ——— of meats and sauces of all kinds, and no want of any thing which the most refined taste could desire.

Riot-Tumult.

A riot arises out of a quarrel in which many are concerned. A tumult is a general riot. There are more persons engaged in a tumult than in a riot. There may be many riots at the same time, but there can be but one tumult (in the same place). Riots may lead to a tumult. A riot takes place in a street or court; the whole city is engaged in a tumult. A riot affects the local peace; a tumult destroys the peace and order of the whole community.

[Cant. His hours filled up with riots, banque	ets, sports,
•	Henry V., i. 1.
K. John. ——— and civil tumult reigns	King John, iv. 2.
in luxurious cities, where the noise Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers	P. L., i. 499.
a broken foe.	•
With tumult less and with less hostile din	<i>Id.</i> , ii. 1040.
The unfettered clouds and region of the heave Tumult and peace, the darkness and the light Wordsworth.	
the Gods approve	
The depth, and not the tumult of the soul.	
	' Laodamia.'

Exercise.

A body of horse soldiers were immediately ordered from the adjoining barracks, but when they arrived, they found the whole city in a ______.

On many occasions, when bread has been dear, or trade and manufactures depressed, ——— have taken place in various parts of England.

In the midst of this ———, Tiberius Gracchus, having fallen over a dead body that lay in his way, was killed, on attempting to rise, by a violent blow on the head.

Notwithstanding all the exertions of the magistrates, who acted with singular moderation upon this occasion, it was found impossible to quell the ——— which had now extended itself all over the country, and threatened the state itself with destruction.

The people, who considered themselves grievously injured by this decree, met in large bodies, and on one or two occasions behaved in such an unruly manner, that it was found necessary to read the ———— Act.

"The ——ous assembling of twelve persons or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by statute."

"In this piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea he gives

us of the Supreme Being thus raising a ——— among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion; thus troubling and becalming nature?"

Servant-Slave.

The servant serves according to compact. The slave serves upon compulsion. The servant undertakes to do that for which he shall be remunerated. The slave is no party to his own service; his master has unlimited power over him. The servant may cancel his agreement, and seek another master. The slave is deprived of all liberty. Slaves are oppressed; in this country, servants are generally well treated; if not, they are at liberty to change their master.

[Macb. ——— our duties
Are to your throne and state, children and servants,
Which do but what they should, by doing every thing
Safe toward your love and honour. Macbeth, i. 4.

Lear. ———— here I stand, your slave,
A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man.

King Lear, iii. 2.

His servants he, with new acquist
Of true experience, from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismissed

Of true experience, from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismissed
And calm of mind, all passion spent S. A., 1754.
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
Id., 41.

Strong by her charters, free because inbound,
Servant of Providence, not slave of Fate —

Wordsworte. 'Sonnets to Liberty and Order.'

Exercise.

- "The condition of ——— was formerly different from what it is now, they being generally ———, and such as were bought and sold for money."
- "This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble———, but understand us to be their———."
 - "I had rather be a country —— maid,
 - Than a great queen with this condition."
- "When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are become
 to their passions, then are they most disposed to doubt the existence
 of God."
- Jeanne d'Are was a ——— maid at an hotel in the small hamlet of Domremy, in Champagne.

Every station in life has its proper duties; master and ———, teacher and scholar, father and son, &c. &c.

An immense sum of money was some years ago paid by the British government to the West India planters, by way of indemnification for the emancipation of their ————

"For master or for ——— here to call,
Was all alike when only two were all."

" ——— to our passions we become, and then,
It grows impossible to govern men."

Slander-Calumny.

These words both denote the taking away of our neighbour's character. Slander differs from calumny in this, that in slandering, we spread abroad an evil report which has reached our ears; but in calumniating, we ourselves both forge and propagate a false character. Hence the calumniator is more despicable than the slanderer; for the latter, with the intention of injuring, is heedless of the truth of the report he spreads; whereas the former both fabricates it and spreads it abroad. The falsehood originates with the calumniator, and is disseminated by the slanderer.

[King. — so, haply, slander,—
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter
As level as the cannon to his blank
Transports his poisoned shot. — Hamlet, iv. 1.

Duke. — back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes — Winter's Tale, iii. 2.]

Exercise.

Headless alike of his own reputation, or of the peace of mind of others, he took every opportunity to spread the ————, and before he could reflect upon the consequences, the injury he had occasioned was irreparable.

The accused man suddenly rese; the strongest indignation burned in his countenance; he solemnly protested his ignorance of the whole transaction, and consequent innocence of the charge, concluding by declaring it to be his firm conviction that the whole accusation was a vile and abominable——, invented for the mere purpose of blasting his character.

Be slow to believe evil of others; so shalt thou shut thine ear to ———, and live charitably with all men.

"The way to silence —, says Bias, is to be always exercised in such things as are praiseworthy."

"
——, that worst of poisons, ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds."

Temperance—Abstinence.

Abstinence is the power of refraining; temperance is the power of enjoying with moderation. We abstain from what is injurious to our health; we are temperate in our use of what is good for us. Abstinence demands self-denial; temperance requires wisdom. We abstain from high-seasoned dishes, spirituous liquors, &c.; we are temperate in food, language, expression, manners, &c. Abstinence is opposed to the use of a thing; temperance, to its abuse. It is a question whether there is not more merit in exercising temperance than in the practice of abstinence, since it argues a greater strength of mind to use a gift moderately, than to refrain from it altogether. We may abstain through fear or necessity; to be temperate, we must have a well-regulated mind.

[Mal. —— The king-becoming graces, As justice, verity, temperance, stableness

Macbeth, iv. 3.

Duke. A man of stricture, and firm abstinence.

Meas. for Meas., i. 4.

Knowledge is as food, and needs no less
 Her temperance over appetite, to know
 In measure what the mind may well contain.

P. L., vii. 127.

That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence

P. L., ix. 924.

In this one man is shown a temperance—proof Against all trials; industry severe And constant as the motion of the sun.

The Excursion, vii.

——demand of him, if there be here In this cold abstinence from evil deeds And these inevitable charities Wherewith to satisfy the human soul?

'The Old Cumberland Beggar.']

Exercise.

The moral code of all philosophers strictly enjoins ———— as the best preservative both of bodily and mental health.

_____ from wine and pork was commanded to the followers of Mohammed.

The ——— of the lower orders is a safe criterion of the general morals of a nation.

The Christian system enjoins ——— from those pleasures which have a tendency to degrade our nature.

The physician ordered his patient to be very ——— in his food, and to ——— altogether from ardent spirits, wine, salt meats, &c.

- "Make ____ thy companion, so shall health sit on thy brow."
- "To set the mind above the appetites is the end of ———, which one of the fathers observes to be not a virtue, but the groundwork of virtue."
 - "I advised him to be ---- in eating and drinking."
 - "Religious men, who hither must be sent,
 As awful guides of heavenly government;
 To teach you penance, fasts, and
 To punish bodies for the soul's offence."

Vicinity-Neighbourhood.

These words differ in degree. Vicinity does not express so close a connection as neighbourhood. A neighbourhood is a more immediate vicinity. The streets immediately adjoining a square are in the neighbourhood of that square. The streets a little farther removed are in the vicinity of that square. Hampstead and Highgate are in the vicinity, not in the neighbourhood, of London. Where houses are not built together in masses, there can be no neighbourhood. In the country, gentlemen's seats are often in the vicinity of a town or village. In London, every square, street, and alley, has its neighbourhood. The word neighbourhood is also used for the inhabitants, taken collectively, who live near, as well as the place near.

[Fr. King. Plant neighbourhood and christian-like accord In their sweet bosoms, that never war advance His bleeding sword 'twixt England and fair France. Henry V., v. \$.

My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood

Comus, 314.

Happy as others of her kind,
That, far from human neighbourhood,
Range unrestricted as the wind
Through park or chase or savage wood.
WORDSWORTH. 'The Russian Fugitive.'

Exercise

- "We had an elegant house, situated in a fine country and a good——"
 "The Dutch, by the——— of their settlements to the coast of the Caraccas, gradually engrossed the greatest part of the cocoa trade."
- "The reader has had a sketch of the interior of the Alhambra, and may be desirous of a general idea of its ———."
- "A man in the ———, mortally sick of the small-pox, desired the doctor to come to him."

" I could not bear

To leave thee in the ---- of death."

When the house was discovered to be on fire, every one in the hastened to give assistance; and the whole village was crowded in a few minutes with vehicles of every sort, containing tubs, pails, buckets, &c., filled with water.

Wood-Forest.

A forest is a large and uncultivated tract of ground covered with trees. A wood is a smaller assemblage of trees. A forest is the resort of wild beasts. A wood is the haunt of smaller animals. Lions, bears, wild boars, &c., live in forests; hares, rabbits, squirrels, &c., in woods. Wood is derived from the Saxon wod; forest, from the low Latin foresta. The forest is characterized by its uncertain extent and wildness of growth; the wood, by thickness of growth.

[Duke. Are not these woods

More free from peril than the envious court?

As You Like It, il. 1.

Macb. Who can impress the forest; bid the tree Unfix his earth-bound root?

Macbeth, iv. 1.

In wood or wilderness, forest or den P. L., iv. 343.

——— by blessed song
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.

Comus. 270.

Whose midnight revels, by a forest side, Or fountain, some belated peasant sees.

P. L., I. 782.

But oft the woods renewed their green, Ere the tired head of Scotland's Queen Reposed upon the block!

WORDSWORTH. 'Lament of Mary Queen of Scote.'

Yet, when above the forest-glooms
The white swans southward passed,
High as the pitch of their swift plumes
Her fancy rode the blast. 'The Russian Fugities.']

Exercise.

"By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a ——— of many wolves, sheep cannot choose but feed in continual danger of life."

I counted yesterday afternoon more than sixty hares in the field below the lake, and, on clapping my hands, they all scampered into the adjoining ———, and disappeared in a moment.

A lion, being fatigued with hunting, lay down to repose under one of the wide-spreading trees of the

William the Conqueror laid waste a tract of thirty square leagues in Hampshire, burning villages, cottages, and churches, and expelling the inhabitants, to form the New ———, as it is still called.

"The born people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddess of the ____."

There is a small ———— in the vicinity of the town, whither the inhabitants repair to enjoy themselves on holidays.

To alter-to change.

To change is to substitute one thing for another; to alter is to make some difference in one thing or person. Those persons are changed whose features we cannot recognise after a lapse of time; those persons are altered whom we have difficulty in recognising. To change a dress is to take one off and put another on; to alter a dress is to make it in some respect different. We change our opinions when we give up old and adopt new ones; we alter our opinions when they become no longer in every respect the same as formerly. Changes are intensive alterations. Alterations regard the part; changes, the whole.

[Cam. Prosperity's the very bond of love;
Whose fresh complexion and whose heart together
Affliction alters. — Winter's Tale, IV. 3.

Ham. For use almost can change the stamp of nature.

Hamlet. iii. 4.

no thought infirm

Altered her cheek — P. L., v. 385.

—— looking round, imagined that he saw Strange alteration wrought on every side Among the woods and fields, and that the rocks, And everlasting hills themselves were changed.

WORDSWORTH. 'The Brothers.']

Exercise.

It was now fourteen years since I had left my native village, and I had in that time visited almost every part of the globe. It was then not without reason that I could hardly believe I was again in the place of my birth. Time had worked so many ————, and the appearance of those I knew intimately when I went away was so ————, that I felt quite like a stranger.

I found upon inquiry that the house had ———— owners since I had last visited the spot. I was a little depressed by this intelligence, but soon recovering my spirits, I knocked at the door, and finding that the family were absent, begged to be permitted to see the house and grounds.

Every thing stood as it was in the old time, and there was nothing —
either in the grounds or house.

"How strangely are the opinions of men —— by a —— in their condition!"

"They who beyond sea go will sadly find
They ——— their climate only, not their mind."

To be-to exist.

The verb to be is used to connect what is declared of a subject with the subject itself.

The verb to exist is never used with the qualities of things; it simply points to the existence of the things themselves. Thus: Man is an animal; children are inexperienced; the soul exists; the soul is immortal. Friendship exists; friendship is a solace in adversity.

(Cas. That by your virtuous means, I may again Exist, and be a member of his love Othells, iii. 4. How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose, But musical as is Apollo's lute Comes, 476.

The heavens whose aspect makes our minds as still As they themselves appear to be, Innumerable voices fill With everlasting harmony

WORDSWORTH. 'On the Power of Sound.'
Whate'er exists hath properties that spread

Beyond itself, communicating good

A simple blessing, or with evil mixed

'The Excursion,' ix.]

Exercise.

- "To say a man has a clear idea of quantity without knowing how great it ——, —— to say he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they ———."
 - "When the soul is freed from all corporeal alliance, then it truly ———."
- "Man man, and will man under all circumstances and changes of life; he under every known climate and variety of heat or cold in the atmosphere."
- It is difficult to conceive how these poor men could have ——— so long in such dreadful extremities.
- "Henry, called of Winchester, the place of his birth, ——— but ten years of age when his father died."

The Pyrrhonians were a sect of Greek philosophers who doubted the ——— of every thing.

To confuse—to confound.

Things become confounded in consequence of being confused. To confuse does not express so high a degree of disorder as to confound. One who is confused still retains his senses to a certain degree; he is only thrown into disorder. He who is confounded is in the highest state of stupefaction, and no longer knows what he is doing. A criminal is con-

founded at the discovery of his guilt; liars are confused when suspected. Impudence confounds; severity confuses. The confusion of tongues at Babel confounded the multitude.

[Cho. — the shrill whistle, which doth order give
To sounds confused — Henry V., iii. (chorus.)
Macb. ——— though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up
Macbeth, iv. 1.
And what the people but a herd confused
P. R., iii. 40.
- ruin upon ruin, rout on rout
Confusion worse confounded — P. L., ii. 996.
as he gazed, there grew
Such a confusion in his memory
That he began to doubt; and even to hope
That he had seen this heap of turf before,—
That it was not another grave —
WORDSWORTH. 'The Brothers.
rock on rock
Descends:-beneath this godlike Warrior, see!
Hills, torrents, woods, embodied to bemock
The Tyrant, and confound his cruelty.
'Sonnets to National Independence.'

Exercise.

- "We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences are very ——— and obscure."
- "Ignorance is the darkener of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and the common ———er of truth."
- A ----- report of an accident on one of the French railways has just reached town.
- "They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but ————them with words, must have endless disputes."
- He was so ——— at the sudden appearance of his master, that he was unable to utter a word.
- "The generality of writers are apt to ——— words with one another, and to employ them with promiscuous carelessness, merely for the sake of filling up a period, or of diversifying the language."
- "He has so much to do, and his head is become so ———, that it is not surprising his affairs are falling into disorder."
 - "I to the tempest make the poles resound, And the conflicting elements ———."
 - "A ——— report passed through my ears; But full of hurry, like a morning dream, It vanished in the business of the day."

To deprive—to bereave..

To bereave is a stronger term than to deprive: there is an idea of violence expressed in the former which the latter does not contain. Deprive merely points to what we once had, but have no longer. We are deprived of comforts, of pleasures; we are bereft of what we feel necessary to our existence, or of what there is no possibility of our regaining. Bereaving not only takes away from us, but also violently affects our inclination. Death bereaves us of our children; an accident bereaves us of a limb. What we are deprived of may be restored to us; what we are bereft of never returns.

[Hor. ———— some other horrible form Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason And draw you into madness ———————————————————————————————————
bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it.
Corielanus, iii. 1.
no wrong
But justice, and some fatal curse annexed.
Deprives them of their outward liberty
P. L., xii. 100.
bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress.
<i>Id.</i> , x. 918.}

Exercise.

"To us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is	to	- 114
of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay, of revealed	religion	too.
that inestimable favour of Heaven."	-	
In prison, and by the employ of the town of the		

In preson, and ———, by the cruelty of the tyrant, of the consolations of friendship, he endured many bitter reflections.

"That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou mayst ——— him of his wits with wonder."

Mr. * * was ——— of his excellent wife and two lovely children by the same illness.

I shall be sorry to be ——— of your society; but as I know it is for your advantage, I shall endeavour to bear the loss with fortitude.

To disperse—to dispel.

The latter of these two verbs expresses an intensive degree of the former. To disperse is to scatter abroad; to dispel is to drive away. What is dispersed no longer exists in the same form as before; what is dispelled no longer exists in any form. An enemy is dispersed; darkness is dispelled. To dispel is used in both a primary and secondary sense; to disperse, only in a primary.

[Ari. ——— the rest of the fleet,
Which I dispersed, they all are met again

Tempest, i. 5

Have gathered aught of evil or concealed, Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

P. L., v. 208.

Hell to the lyre bowed low; the upper arch Rejoiced that clamourous spell and magic verse Her wan disasters could disperse.

WORDSWORTH. 'On the Power of Sound.'1

Exercise.

"And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were ————through the countries."

"As when a western whirlwind, charged with storms,

The foe _____, their bravest warriors killed, Fierce as a whirlwind new I swept the field."

On the death of the late duke, his extensive library was sold by public auction, and the books were thus ———— over all parts of the country.

To enlarge—to increase.

The verb to enlarge, taken either in a moral or physical sense, is applied to extent of surface; to increase is used with reference to bulk, number, or quantity. A field is enlarged when, by the removal of its boundary, it is made to contain a greater extent of ground. In like manner, a man's mind is enlarged when, by reading, reflection, or conversation, he has acquired the power of seeing more of the extent of whatever may be the object of his attention. A balloon, during the process of inflation, becomes increased in size, and enlarged in extent: increased, so far as it occupies more space; and enlarged, as it presents more surface to the eye of the spectator. Riches, wisdom, appetite, &c. are increased; views, prospects, premises, &c. are enlarged.

[Puc. Glory is like a circle in the water Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought. 1 Henry VI., i. 2. --- hie thee from this slaughter-house, Lest thou increase the number of the dead. Rich. III., iv. 1. love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges -P. L., viii. 590. - O voice, once heard Delightfully, Increase and multiply; Id., x. 730. - Rather in the law Of increase and the mandate from above Rejoice !- and ye have special cause for joy. 'The Excursion.']

Exercise.

From the time of Hugh Capet, the royal domain (as distinguished from the domains of the great feudal lords) was progressively ———— by the conquest, forfeiture, or inheritance of the greater fiefs.

The French noblesse was exceedingly numerous; for not only all the children of a noble belonged to the class of their father, but that class was continually ——— by the creation of new nobles.

The _____ estimation in which he was held was manifested in his successive appointments to various offices.

"Then as her strength with years ———, began To pierce aloft in air the soaring swan."

"Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to ———— their possessions of land."

To estimate—to esteem.

We esteem a man for his moral qualities; we estimate him according as we judge of his worth. To esteem is always used in a good sense; to estimate, in either a good or bad, indifferently. We set a high value upon those we esteem. It is possible that we estimate too highly those whom we esteem. There are degrees of estimation. Esteem is in itself a high degree of appreciation. What is good is esteemed. That which is imperfectly known, or which is a mixture of good and bad, is estimated. "He esteemed his friend," means that he highly valued his character. "He estimated his worth," means that he calculated it according to his own standard. Men are esteemed; men and things are estimated.

[Lady M. ——— Would'st thou have that, Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life, And live a coward in thine own esteem.

Macheth, i. 7.

For I esteem those names of men so poor, Who could do mighty things, and could contemn Riches, though offered from the hand of Kings.

P. R., ii. 447.

How nourished here through such long time
He knows, who gave that love sublime;
And gave that strength of feeling, great
Above all human estimate!
Wordsworth. 'Infidekty.'

Exercise.

His kindness and gentleness of manner, and his strict integrity in all his dealings, have gained him the ——— and love of all his fellow-countrymen.

The only way to arrive at a just ——— of the difference between a public and a private life is to try both.

There is no prize more worthy of aspiring after than the ——— of the good and the wise.

It is impossible to form a just ——— of any individual character, without

having divested ourselves of all those passions or prejudices which may tend to pervert our judgment.

All articles are not to be ——— merely by the intrinsic value of the material; the form, workmanship, and labour bestowed upon it must also enter into the calculation.

- "I am not uneasy, that many whom I never had any ——— for are likely to enjoy this world after me."

To excite—to incite.

When we excite, we raise into existence feelings which were dormant. When we incite, we urge the excited feelings to action. When we are in a state of excitement, we are easily incited. First the excitement, then the incitement. Novelty excites us; arguments incite us. By excitement, we feel strongly; by incitement, we are urged to action. Excitement will, undoubtedly, greatly assist incitement; for a man, whose passions are excited, may be much more easily incited to do wrong than he who is calm.

[Bel. — Beaten for loyalty
Excited me to treason. — Cymbeline, v. 5.

Pre. Incite them to quick motion. — Tempest, iv. 1.
—— glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts — P. R., iii. 26.
—— and other stars
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds.

P. L., viii. 125.]

Exercise.

- "Nature and common reason, in all difficulties where prudence or courage is required, do rather ———— us to fly for assistance to a single person, than to a multitude."

Antony, by his speech over the body of Cæsar, and the reading of his will, so ———— the feelings of the people against his murderers, that the latter were obliged to withdraw from the popular wrath.

He was strongly ——— to study, not only by the hope of honors and rewards, but also with the view of procuring a maintenance for his aged father and mother.

When the news arrived of the disclosures that had taken place in the city, of the complete suppression of the plot, and of the execution of the leading conspirators, many who had joined their standard, from the love of ______, and the hope of plunder, gradually slunk away.

Antiochus, when he ——— Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.

To exert—to exercise.

In order to exercise, we must exert repeatedly: the former is but an intensive form of the latter. To exert is simply to put forth; to exercise is to put forth often, and involves reiterated exertion. We may exert authority in a single instance, but to exercise authority implies continuance of time, and repetition of action. We exert the voice to make those at a distance hear us; we exercise the voice to attain a good intonation and flexibility in singing.

Exercise.

- "This faculty of the mind, when it is ——— immediately about things, is called judgment."
- "When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may ———— them both."
- "Men ought to beware that they use not ———— and a spare diet both; but if much ————, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little ———."
- "When the will has ——— an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual ——— or employment of such a faculty or member."

- "How has Milton represented the whole Godhead ———ing itself towards man in its full benevolence!"
- "God made no faculty but he also provided it with a proper object upon which it might ———— itself."
 - "The utmost power of my ————ed soul Preserves a being only for your service."
- "The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious ———— of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small."
- "He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined ———, taught it both to do and to suffer."

To forgive-to pardon.

Small offences are forgiven; serious offences are pardoned. The former word is used on familiar occasions; the latter, in cases of importance. Forgiveness is exercised between those of the same condition in life. Pardon is granted from those in authority to their inferiors. We forgive each other after a quarrel; a king pardons rebels or conspirators. The expression in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses," is in accordance with the term used at the beginning of the same prayer: "Our Father, which art," &c. Kindness prompts us to forgive; mercy inclines us to pardon. Hatred prevents us from forgiving; the laws prevent us from pardoning.

[Men. The veins unfilled, our blood is cold, and then We pout upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive -Coriolanus, v. 1. Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay, Who twice a day their withered hands hold up Toward heaven, to pardon blood -Henry V., iv. 1. Let weakness then with weakness come to parle, So near related, or the same of kind Thine forgive mine -S. A., 787. confessed Humbly their faults, and pardon begged -P. L., x. 1101. a fault so natural (Even with the young, the hopeful, or the gay) For prompt forgiveness will not sue in vain. ' Tour in Scotland.']

Exercise.

Simnel having confessed his imposture, and publicly begged ----, was

degraded to a mean office in the king's household, in which employment ho soon afterwards died.

The wretched wife, on hearing that her husband was condemned, immediately undertook a journey on foot to the capital, where, throwing herself at the king's feet, she implored ———— for her husband.

The unfortunate brother, now an outcast and a wanderer on the face of the earth, was so fearful of his father's just anger at his conduct, that he despaired of ever obtaining ———, and determined never again to return home.

Though numerous applications were made for the prisoner's ———, they were all ineffectual, the government having determined to make an example of the next that should be guilty of a like offence.

"A being who has nothing to ——— in himself, may reward every man according to his works."

He whose very best actions must be seen with a grain of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and ———ing.

To grow-to become.

To become is to be one thing from having been another; it always has reference to a previous state: to grow is to be approaching towards another state. A man is become old when he is of a certain age; a man grows old when he is verging towards that age. To grow is to become by degrees. To grow is continuous; to become is stationary. A dying man grows weaker every hour: a patient who has suffered much pain is become very weak.

[Ant. But when we in our viciousness grow hard
(O misery on't!) the wise gods seel our eyes.

Ant. and Cleop., iii. 11.

Sooth. — thy angel

Becomes a Fear, as being overpowered — Id., ii. 3.

— the stars grow high;

But night sits monarch ept in the mid-sky.

Comms, 956

- who, for thee ordained

A help, became thy snare ---P. L., xi. 165. My heart leaps up when I behold A rainbow in the sky-: So was it when my life began: So is it now I am a man; So be it when I shall grow old, Or let me die! WORDSWORTH. 'On the Period of Childhood.' – when a damp Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew Soul-animating strains-alas too few! WORDSWORTH. 'Miscel. Sonnets.' Within the soul a faculty abides, That with interpositions, which would hide And darken, so can deal that they become Contingencies of pomp; and serve to exalt ' The Excursion,' iv.] Her native brightness. -Exercise. We should not only never forget, but we should be deeply impressed with the reflection, that as we ----- older, it is our duty to ---- more vir-The Lord breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man ——— a living soul. Our old coachman is almost recovered from his late attack, and is now – stronger every day. All eyes were now intently fixed on the horizon: a faint light glimmered in the east, which gradually unfolded to our sight the whole expanse of the ocean; it soon ----- brighter; the stars, one by one, ---- extinct; and at length the glorious god of day, rousing himself from his golden couch, stepped majestically forth from the waters, and stood confessed before our wondering and delighted eyes. During his youth, there never was a more liberal or more hospitable man; but towards the latter part of his life, he ---- penurious and reserved. and at last wholly withdrew from society. "About this time, Savage's nurse, who had always treated him as her own son, died; and it was natural for him to take care of those effects,

To hate—to detest.

which, by her death, were, as he imagined, ———— his own."

"Authors, like coins, ———— dear as they ————— old."

Hate, from the Anglo-Saxon hete, describes the active feeling of dislike, together with that agitation of the spirits which accompanies every strong passion; detest, from the Latin de-

testor, is a more intensive degree of hate; it calls on others to bear witness to its hatred. Hate is "deep, not loud;" detestation is communicative, and always expressed. What we begin by hating, we may end by detesting. Those who endeavour to injure others are hated; those who secure their own power on the ruin of others are detested. Malice is hateful; hypocrisy is detestable.

Exercise.

Duplicity and cunning deserve to be ———; they may escape detection for a time, but are sure, in the end, to be brought to light.

We are commanded not to ——— any man; there are, however, many qualities which we are justified not only in ———, but even in ———.

Some young persons are so fond of expressing themselves hyperbolically, that they never condescend to use common terms; whatever they entertain any dislike or disinclination to they declare that they ——————————Not long since, I heard a young lady protest that she ———————————steel forks!

Though we ought to _____ no one, it is not possible that we should love all equally.

"Who dares think one thing, and another tell, My heart ——him as the gates of hell."

To hear-to listen.

The same difference exists between to hear and to listen that may be found between to see and to look; i.e. they are synonvmes of degree. Listening is an intensive degree of hearing. We hear involuntarily; we listen with intention. Those who have sound ears cannot help hearing. We may hear persons talking without listening to what they say. If you listen to a conversation, you may hear many improving remarks.

> [Macb. Listening their fear, I could not say, amen, Methought, I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more ! Macbeth, ii. 2. - the heavenly tune, which none can hear Of human mould, with gross unpurged ear. MILTON. Arcades, 72. Listen for dear honour's sake, Goddess of the silver lake :

> > - I have seen

Listen and save!

I listened, motionless and still;

And, as I mounted up the hill, The music in my heart I bore, Long after it was heard no more.

WORDSWORTH. 'The Solitary Resper.'

Comus, 864.

A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract Of inland ground, applying to his ear The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell; To which, in silence hushed, his very soul Listened intensely; and his countenance soon Brightened with joy; for from within were heard Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed Mysterious union with its native sea. Even such a shell the universe itself Is to the ear of Faith -'The Excursion,' iv.]

On entering the harbour, we ----- a loud explosion, which seemed, from its intensity, to have taken place at no great distance from us. We ---attentively, thinking it might be repeated, but we ---- nothing more.

Exercise.

There is an old proverb: " — never — any good of themselves."

This saying does not apply to all — , but only to those who are curious to — what it is not proper that they should know.

When the prisoners were led across the drawbridge into the castle, and the heavy portcullis fall behind them as they entered the yard, their hearts sank within them, and each felt that he should never leave that pris-

Though they ---- with all possible attention, they were so far from the preacher, that they could not ——— a syllable of the sermon.

All discipline was now at an end, and such din and confusion ensued, that even those who were desirous to preserve order, and obey their officers, could not ---- the word of command.



"I looked, I ———; dreadful sounds I ———, And the dire forms of hostile gods appear."

"When we have occasion to ———, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension."

To lament-to deplore.

These two words represent different circumstances of grief: we lament with exclamation; we deplore with tears. Lamentations are accompanied with sobs and cries. In deploring, our grief is expressed by weeping. Violent grief produces lamentation; deep grief causes us to deplore. What is lamentable excites a strong expression; what is deplorable excites a strong feeling. We lament loudly; we deplore deeply. The cries of a bird hovering round the nest from which her young have been stolen are lamentable. A mother deplores the death of her son.

[Vol. Leave this faint-puling, and lament as I do, Coriolanus, iv. 2. In anger, Juno-like. ------- never more Will I my master's tears to you deplore. Twelfth Night, iii. 1. Thus Adam to himself lamented loud. Through the still night; ---P. L., x. 845. ---- I waked To find her, or forever to deplore Her loss ----Id., viii, 479. --- Babylon, Learned and wise, hath perished utterly, Nor leaves her speech one word to aid the sigh That would lament her. ---WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Sennets.' Full oft our human foresight I deplore: Trembling, through my unworthiness, with fear That friends, by death disjoined, may meet no more! ' Poems on the Affections.']

Exercise.

> "We, long ere our approaching, heard within Noise, other than the sound of dance or song! Torments, and loud ———, and furious rage."

"The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans and ——— cries."

To overcome—to conquer.

By overcoming, we prove our superiority or mastery. By conquering, we acquire possession. An enemy is conquered; an antagonist is overcome. Those who are taken prisoners are conquered; those who prove unequal to the contest are overcome. Alexander the Great conquered the Persians, after having overcome Darius in three great battles. William the First conquered the English. In his march across the Alps, Hannibal overcame every difficulty.

[Ant. That day he overcame the Nervii. Julius Cæser, iii. 2. for what I have conquered I grant him part : but then, in his Armenia. And other of his conquered kingdoms, I Demand the like Ant. and Cleop., iii. 6. - courage never to submit or yield, And what is else not to be overcome. P. L., i. 109. The conquered also and enslaved by war Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose. Id., xi, 797. Such dismal service, that the loudest voice Of the swoln cataracts (which now are heard Soft murmuring) was too weak to overcome, Though aided by wild winds, the groans and shricks Of human victims ----' The Excursion,' ix. He conquering, as in joyful Heaven is sung, He conquering through God, and God by him. ' Sonnets to National Independence.']

Exercise.

"There are sometimes little misfortunes and accidents that happen to poor people, which, of themselves, they could never be able to _____."

- "They had ---- them, and brought them under tribute."
- "When a country is completely ———, all the people are reduced to the condition of subjects."

"That he no less

At length may find, who

By force, hath ——— but half his foe."

Alexander is said to have wept at the idea that there were no more worlds to ———.

- "The patient mind by yielding -----"
- "When these happy tidings were communicated to her, the poor woman's feelings were quite ———, and she burst into a flood of tears."
- - "Not to be ---- was to do more

Than all the conquests former kings did gain."

"Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now All I was born to know,

Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo:

He ——— th' earth, the whole world you."

To perceive—to discern.

To discern expresses that act by which the eye is enabled to separate one object from among several, and to consider it apart from the rest. To perceive signifies that act, performed by the eye, by which an object at some distance is brought to make an impression on the mind. Perceiving has reference to objects of the same sort; discerning, to one among many of a different sort from itself. I perceive trees or houses at a distance; I discern a steeple among houses, or a river in a landscape. The same distinction holds good in the abstract sense of the two words. We perceive the truth of a proposition which, perhaps, did not at first strike us obviously. A sagacious mind can discern truth though it be mixed up with falsehood or hypocrisy.

[Des. I do perceive here a divided duty Othello, i. 3.

Mon. What from the cape can you discern at sea?

Id., ii. 1.

Exercise.

Long before our vessel had reached the shore, I could ———— the tall elms which skirt our home-field.

Walking along the road, I ———, coming towards me, a crowd of children dressed in their holiday suits, each carrying an oak-branch in his hand. I soon ———— that the chief's intentions towards me were hostile; and

alipping out unobserved, I withdrew hastily from the conference.

"One who is actuated by party spirit is almost under an incapacity of ----- either real blemishes or beauties."

"And lastly, turning inwardly her eyes,
——how all her own ideas rise."

"Great part of the country was abandoned to the plunder of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to ——— between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both."

To raise—to lift.

To raise is to place upright. To lift is to take from the ground. That which is lifted is no longer in contact with its under support. What is raised stands erect, but still touches the ground. If we lift a child who has fallen, we take him in our arms; if we raise a child who has fallen, we make him stand on his legs. In a secondary sense, the same difference exists. Devotion lifts the soul to heaven. "This gentleman came to be raised to great titles."

Id., v. 1.

him the gentle angel by the h	and
Soon raised	P. L., xi. 491.
their so	ngs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts	to heaven.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<i>Id.</i> , iv. 688.
Lords of the visionary eye whose lid,	
Once raised, remains aghast, and will	not fall !
	WORDSWORTH. 'Dien.'
the	bulk
Of ancient minster lifted above the cle	oud
Of the dense air, which town or city h	preeds
To intercept the sun's glad beams —	- 'The Encursion,' vi.]
Exercise.	

When ——— from the ground, he was so weak that he could not stand upright, and was obliged to be supported home by two men.

"Now rosy morn ascends the courts of Jove,

---- up her light, and opens day above."

As the little girl was too short to see what was going on in the gardens, her father ———— her up in his arms.

"I would have our conceptions ——— by dignity of thought and sublimity of expression, rather than by a train of robes or a plume of feathers."

By his great natural powers, aided by industry and perseverance, he was so esteemed and respected that he was at last ———— to the highest dignities of the state.

"Hark! was there not

A murmur as of distant voices, and The tramp of feet in martial unison?

What phantoms even of sound our wishes -----!"

"The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by ——ing a weight too heavy, has often its force broken."

To receive—to accept.

To accept is a voluntary—to receive an involuntary act. We cannot help receiving, but we are not obliged to accept what is sent to us. That is received which simply comes to hand; that is accepted which we express our willingness to take for ourselves. Thus, we receive a letter when it comes to hand;

we receive news when it reach	es us; we accept a present
which is offered us; we accept	an invitation to dine with a
friend, &c.	1

What we receive, would either not accept
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down. P. L., xi. 505.

———— But he had felt the power

Of Nature, and already was prepared,
By his intense conceptions, to receive
Deeply the lesson deep of love which he,
Whom Nature, by whatever means, has taught
To feel intensely, cannot but receive. 'The Excursion,' i.
Nor for their bodies would accept release;
But blessing God and praising him, bequeathed
With their last breath, from out the smouldering flame,
The faith which they by diligence had earned
Or through illuminating grace, received
For their dear countrymen, and all mankind.

Id., vi.]

Exercise.

No further intelligence of his proceedings had been ——— up to the middle of last month.

The last accounts we ———— of our friends in India are most satisfactory.

The minister, rising, said that he ———— with pride and satisfaction the token of their friendship which they had that day offered him.

The whole party succeeded in reaching Tinian in about three weeks, where they were ———— with the greatest hospitality, and were treated with all the kindness and attention their deplorable condition required.

The conditions offered by Csear, and ——— by Cassivelaunus, were, that he should send to the continent double the number of hostages at first demanded, and acknowledge subjection to the Romans.

To remark—to observe.

To remark is to note down casually; to observe is to note down intentionally. A slight degree of attention will call forth a remark. An observation is the result of inquiry. We often cannot help remarking; but in observing, we direct our attention specially to some object. A remark will very frequently lead to an observation. A phenomenon in the heavens may be remarked by a casual spectator, but will be observed by an astronomer. A remark is momentary; an observation occupies more time.

[Lov. The most remarked in the kingdom. -Henry VIII., v. 1. - Where they Most breed and haunt, I have observed, the air Macbeth, i. 6. --- as when by night the glass Of Galileo, less assured, observes Imagined lands and regions in the moon. P. L., v. 262. Where knowledge, ill begun in cold remark On outward things, with formal inference ends. 'The Excursion,' iv. It was our occupation to observe Such objects as the waves had tossed ashore-'Poems on Naming of Places.']

Exercise.

- "It was also ——— of Cromwell, that though born of a good family, both by father and mother, and although he had the usual opportunities of education and breeding connected with such an advantage, he never could acquire the courtesies usually exercised among the higher classes in their intercourse with each other."
- "It should, however, be ———, that Cromwell made religion harmonize with his ambition."
- "It is easy to ——— what has been ———, that the names of simple ideas are least liable to mistake."
- "I have often had occasion to ———— the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune."
- "Othello is the vigorous and vivacious offspring of ——— impregnated by genius."
- "The course of time is so visibly marked, that it is ——— even by birds."
- "The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our ———."

jects at a comparatively early age."	
•	
To remember—to recollect.	

"We may ----- children discourse and reason correctly on many sub-

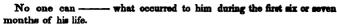
We remember what has happened without any great effort; we recollect after some exertion of the memory. When the idea of some past occurrence presents itself spontaneously to the mind, that occurrence is remembered; but when, after everal attempts, an idea becomes clear and distinct, it is then recollected. It will therefore be more proper to say-" I do not remember"-and, "I cannot recollect."

[North.

Sounds ever after as a sullen bell Remembered knolling a departing friend.

Duke. ——— it did relieve my passion mu	
More than light airs and recollected terms.	Twelfth Night, ii. 🛦
Remember with what mild	
And gracious temper he both heard and judge	
	P. L., x. 1046.
he, his wonted pride	
Soon recollecting ——	<i>Id.</i> , i. 52 8.
• ——— the scene that lay	
Before our eyes, awakened in my mind	
Vivid remembrance of those long-past hours.	
	'The Excursion,' vii.
crossing the career	•
Of recollections vivid as the dreams	
Of midnight	'Desultory Stameas.']
$oldsymbol{Exercise}.$	
"I have been trying to," said he, "all	the circumstances of
that eventful day; but I nothing more than w	hat I have already re-
lated to you."	•
I perfectly what occurred up to a certain	point of time : but I
cannot — what took place afterwards.	ranco de ambo, para
There died lately at Hampstead, a gentleman no	mad Thomas
I note that lately at Hampstoad, a gentleman in	med Inompeon, who
was endowed with such an extraordinary power	
, and could accurately describe all the most	minute objects in any
street or road he had once passed through; and the	at after a considerable
lapse of time.	
Those who have ready memories learn easily, but	do not; those
whose memories are retentive have but little difficulty	
have once learnt.	

2 Henry IV., i. 1.



Do you ---- what I said to you this morning?

- "We are said to ——— any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this idea before."
- "----- every day the things seen, heard, or read, which make any addition to your understanding."

To reveal-to divulge.

To reveal is to make known what is concealed, by withdrawing what covered it. To divulge is to spread abroad the knowledge of what is revealed. A man reveals his secret to his friend; that friend divulges the secret by making it generally known. What is once revealed is likely to become soon divulged. What is revealed is imparted to one or to a few; what is divulged is made known to many. We reveal to ease our conscience or our feelings; we divulge what ought to remain concealed.

[Ham. You will reveal it. Hamlet, i. 5. King. --- like the owner of a foul disease. To keep it from divulging, let it feed Even on the pith of life -Id., iv. 1. The secrets of another world, perhaps Not lawful to reveal -P. L., v. 570. - when God Looking on the earth, with approbation marks The just man, and divulges him through heaven To all his angels -P. R., iii. 62. - the ruddy crest of Mars Amid his fellows beauteously revealed At happy distance from earth's groaning field WORDSWORTH. 'Sonnets to National Independence.' - a tragic history Of facts divulged ---'The White Doe of Rylstone.

Exercise.

"The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and ———— to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship."

Time, which ———— all other things and brings them to light, is itself the most difficult of all things to be understood.

Conscious of the disgrace it would bring upon his family if it should be known that he was implicated in this dreadful transaction, he steadily and constantly refused to ———— his name.

Though no less than forty persons were privy to the escape of Charles II., and concerned in aiding his flight, not one of them ——— his secret.

"In confession, the ———ing is not for worldly use, but for the ease of a man's heart."

"These answers in the silent night received,
The king himself ———, the land believed."

To satisfy—to satiate.

Those who have enough are satisfied; those who have more than enough are satiated. They who do not require more are satisfied; they who feel that they have had too much are satiated. What nature requires is to be satisfied; gluttons satiate themselves. To satisfy brings pleasure; to satiate causes disgust. Injudicious mothers frequently allow their children to satiate themselves. Satisfaction is necessary to preserve a healthy appetite; satiety destroys health.

[Jack. That satiate vet unsatisfied desire, That tub both filled and running -Cymbeline, i. 7. let us satisfy our eyes With the memorials, and the things of fame That do renown this city. Twelfth Night, iii. 3. How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure Intelligence of heaven, angel serene! P. L., viii. 180. - but if much converse perhaps Thee satiate, to short absence I could yield. Id., ix. 248. nor hide his theory That satisfies the simple and the meek, Blest in their pious ignorance, though weak To cope with Sages undevoutly free. WORDSWORTH. 'Tour 1833. - while the imperial City's din Beats frequent on thy satiate ear. 'The River Duddon.']

Exercise.

"Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to taste, and are as soon ———— with it."

She told me that both herself and her children suffered extremely from

There is no action, the usefulness of which has made it a duty, which a man may not bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or ———.

I am far from being ——— with the account he gives of the transaction, and believe that he knows much more about the affair than he chooses to disclose.

"He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with ———— seeks to quench his thirst."

A hungry man will be always - with plain food.

with pleasures, and disgusted at the ingratitude of those he had thought his friends, he suddenly resolved to retire to a monastery, there to compensate, by a life of penance and mortification, for the excesses of his past years.

To see-to look.

To see is the simple act of using the organ of sight; to look is to direct that organ to some particular object. Those who have their eyes open cannot help seeing; but to look implies an act of the will. I see the light, or any objects which are casually in the way of my eyes; I look at something with a view to examine its nature or qualities. If you look at the sun, you may see the spots on its surface. The two words have the same difference of meaning when used in a secondary sense: On looking at the question, he saw the difficulties with which it was surrounded.

[Por. That light, we see, is burning in my hall, How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world. Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Lor. —— Look, how the floor of heaven
Is inck inlaid with patines of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubins: Id.

As I bent down to look, just opposite
A shape within the watery gleam appeared
Bending to look on me: I started back,
It started back; but pleased I soon returned,
Pleased if returned as soon with answering looks
Of sympathy and love; there I had fixed
Mine eyes till now, and fixed with vain desire,
Had not a voice thus warned me: What thou seest,
What there thou seest, fair creature, is thyself.

P. L., iv. 460.

O terror! what hath she perceived !—O joy! What doth she look on !—whom doth she behold! Her Hero slain upon the beach of Troy!

Laodamia.']

Exercise.

When his father — me, he — that I was much agitated.
There is a great deal to be ———, but little worth ———.
On ——— the weathercock, I ——— that the wind had changed.
On ascending the hill, we a man standing in a melancholy atti-
tude, wistfully on the ground. Raising his eyes, he us for
some moments with an expression of eager hope; at length, ——— that we
did not intend to give him any thing, he walked silently away.
this system comprehensively, we may easily that it will
never work well.
We the whole affair as a fraudulent design, and from the
beginning that it would never succeed.
Martin's "Deluge"—it is the most simple of his works—it is per-
haps also the most awful.
"They climb the next ascent, and ——ing down,
Now at a nearer distance view the town."
One around sufficed him; his face brightened, he uttered a cry
of joy.

Should-Ought.

Both these words imply an obligation; but ought binds more strongly than should. What we *should* do is a social obligation; but what we *ought* to do implies a moral obligation on our part. We ought to love our parents; we ought to respect our superiors. We should be neat and clean in our persons, and kind to our inferiors: we ought always to speak the truth. We should avoid giving offence; we ought to obey the laws.

[Macb. She should have died hereafter;

Macbeth, v. 5.

Elb. — that good christians ought to have.

Meas. for Meas., ii. 1.

For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered The high injunction not to taste that fruit.

P. L., x. 19.

But how can he expect that others should
Build for him, sow for him, and at his call
Love him, who for himself will take no heed at all?

WORDSWORTH. 'Resolution and Independence.'

Grant that Spring is there
In spite of many a rough untoward blast,
Hopeful and promising with buds and flowers;
Yet where is glowing Summer's long rich day,
That each to follow faithfully expressed?

' The Excursion.' v.]

Exercise.

You ——— never to forget the kindness he has shewn you, and how much you are indebted to him for many of the advantages you now enjoy.

In writing, you ——— take care that the letters be perfectly formed, and well joined together.

We ——— to consider it our duty to bear with the moral failings of others, when we remember that we are all weak creatures, and are easily led into temptation.

In accomplishing any design, or completing any work of impertance, we proceed systematically and regularly.

He whose honor is intrusted with a secret ——— never to divulge it; no circumstances ——— make him consider it excusable to communicate it to a single individual.

Exercises — be written carefully and neatly, and — never be shewn to the teacher till they are corrected, as far as possible, by the pupil.

Judges — to remember that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law.

To slake—to quench.

To slake (from the Saxon verb slacian, to slacken) is to quench partially. To quench is from the Saxon cwencan, and means to put out entirely. He who slakes his thirst takes sufficient liquid to prevent great inconvenience. He who quenches his thirst takes enough to fully satisfy his desire of drink. The same difference is preserved between the words when used in a moral sense. To slake desire is to lessen it; to quench hatred is to extinguish it.

[Clif. It could not slake mine ire, nor ease my heart. 3 Heary VI., i. 3.

Oth. If I quench thee, thou fiaming minister,
I can again thy former light restore. Othello, v. 2.

To slake his wrath whom sin hath made our foe
MILTON. Ode, 4c

Yet years, and to ripe years judgment mature, Quench not the thirst of glory, but augment. P. R., iii. 38.

The traveller slaked

His thirst from rill or gushing fount, and thanked

The Naiad.—

'The Excursion,' iv.

The trumpet (we, intoxicate with pride

Arm at its blast for deadly wars)

To archangelic lips applied

The grave shall open, quench the stars.

'On the Power of Sound.']

Exercise.

"Amidst the running stream he ———— his thirst."

"A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot ——."

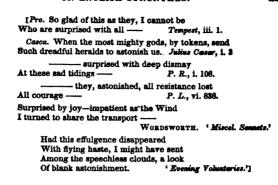
The hatred which was thus unhappily occasioned between these two men was never afterwards wholly ———, and they lived and died implacable enemies

We all suffered intensely from the excessive heat and drought; for water was so scarce as to be sold at four or five shillings the pailful, and we were often whole days without being able to procure a drop of water to ———— our thirst.

"You have already ——— sedition's brand."

To surprise—to astonish.

Both these words imply a disturbing of the senses. To surprise is to take one off his guard; to astonish is to confound the senses. We are longer in recovering from astonishment than from surprise. We are surprised at what is unexpected; we are astonished at what is beyond our comprehension. Surprise is more temporary; astonishment more lasting. We are taken by surprise; we are struck with astonishment. What we are prepared for does not surprise us; what we can conceive clearly does not astonish us.



Exercise.

- "So little do we accustom ourselves to consider the effect of time, that things necessary and certain often ———— us like unexpected contingencies."
- "I have often been ———, considering that the mutual intercourse between the two countries (France and England) has lately been very great, to find how little you seem to know of us."
- "But the chief merit of this great man (Michael Angelo) is not to be sought for in the remains of his pencil, nor even in his sculptures; but in the general improvement of the public taste which followed his ———ing productions."
- "The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however ———————and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him."
 - "—— at the voice, he stood amazed,
 And all around with inward horror gazed."
- "You see, I am just to my word in writing to you from Paris, where I was very much ———— to meet my sister. I need not add, very much pleased."
 - "We crossed a large tract of land ----ly fruitful."
- "Cromwell was not the meteor which ——— and astounds by the brilliancy and rapidity of its course."

To understand—to comprehend.

To understand is to have the free use of our reasoning faculty; to be able to see the relation between cause and effect, or the fitness of things for each other. To comprehend requires a stronger exertion of intellect. We understand what is stated in plain terms; we comprehend what at first appeared obscure. I may understand the words of a sentence without being able to comprehend its meaning. The understanding is employed upon practical questions; the comprehension, upon theoretical systems, or speculative truths. A simple fact is understood. To arrive at a conclusion by a process of reasoning, we must comprehend.

[Macb. - You seem to understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her skinny lips. -Macbeth, i. 3. The, Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends. Midsum. N. Dream, v. 1. - a hideous gabble rises loud. Among the builders; each to other calls P. L., xii. 58. Not understood -What words or tongue of seraph can suffice, Or heart of man suffice to comprehend. Id., vii. 114. That poor men's children, they, and they alone, By their condition taught, can understand The wisdom of the prayer that daily asks For daily bread. -' The Excursion,' iv. Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim. ' Character of the Happy Warrior.]

Exercise. When a man speaks in a language with which we are unacquainted, we

cannot what he says: when a man speaks in a language w
, but expresses himself loosely and inaccurately, we cannot -
his meaning.
Natural signs are a language universally ———.
It is impossible to ——— the nature of God.
There are many things which the mind of man is unable to —
Though he several languages, and is very accomplished, he ha
not yet been able to procure any occupation.
The language of a lecturer who does not fully —— his subject must

of necessity, be unintelligible to his hearers.

Men often commit great injustice in condemning what they have not

capacity to ———.

"What they cannot immediately conceive, they consider as too high to

be reached, or too extensive to be _____."

"Swift pays no court to the passions; he excites neither surprise

nor	admiration;	hө	always	 himself,	and	his	readers	always	
him.	."								

Adjacent-Contiguous.

Places that are adjacent lie near to each other; places that are contiguous lie close to each other. Two fields which have a common boundary are contiguous. Places that are adjacent to each other may yet have something intervening. Places that are contiguous must touch each other. Hampstead and Highgate are adjacent to London. The houses in Portland-place are contiguous to each other.

[Eno. A strange invisible perfume hits the sense
Of the adjacent wharfs. — Ant. and Cleop., ii. 2.
At once the Four spread out their starry wings
With dreadful shade contiguous — P. L., vi. 828.
How feelingly religion may be learned
In smoky cabins, from a mother's tongue—
Heard while the dwelling vibrates to the din
Of the contiguous torrent — 'The Excursion,' iv.]

Exercise.

- "They have been beating up for volunteers at York, and the towns ———but nobody will list."
- "We arrived at the utmost boundaries of a wood which lay ——— to a plain."
- - "Where, then, ah! where shall poverty reside,

To 'scape the pressure of ——— pride?"

" The loud misrule

Of Chaos far removed; lest fierce extremes might distemper the whole frame."

On the morning of the 27th of March, 1844, not only the town itself, but all the ——— villages, felt a violent shock of an earthquake.

"Flame does not mingle with flame, as air does with air, but only re-

Contemptible—Despicable.

These are synonymes of degree. Despicable is a more intensive degree of contemptible. What is worthless or weak is contemptible; what is actively bad or immoral is despicable. In contemning, we pay no more attention to the thing contemned than is sufficient to perceive its worthlessness. In despising, the mind is more strongly and permanently fixed on the object despised. Circumstances may make despicable that which is in itself only contemptible. An army may be contemptible from its want of numerical force. A traitor to his country is a despicable character. Vanity is contemptible; malice is despicable.

[Pedre. — the man, as you know all, hath a contemptible spirit — Much Ado, 4c., ii. 3.

Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon!
Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous!

S. A., 1361.

— sunk before the spear

Of despicable foes. — P. L., i. 437.

— Canute (truth more worthy to be known)

From that time forth did from his brows disown
The ostentatious symbol of a crown;

Esteeming earthly royalty

Contemptible and vain. Wordsworth. 'Canute and Alfred.']

Exercise.

Men of ——— understanding mostly pride themselves on qualities that are worthless in the eyes of the wise.

His character was a compound of the most ——— qualities of our nature; his most prominent vices were fraud, duplicity, and the most inordinate avarice, and he had not one redeeming virtue in his whole composition.

"To put on an artful part to obtain no other but an unjust praise from the undiscerning is of all endeayours the most ———."

Covetous-Avaricious.

The avaricious man is inordinately desirous of gain, by whatever means he may acquire it. The covetous man is desirous of appropriating the wealth of others. The avaricious are eager to get, in order to heap up; they cannot bear to part with their wealth. The covetous are eager to obtain money, but not so desirous to retain it. It is very possible for a covetous man to be a spendthrift. The avaricious never spend freely.

[K. Hes. — I am not covetous for gold Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost; It yearns me not, if men my garments wear; Such outward things dwell not in my desire: But, if it be a sin to covet honour I am the most offending soul alive

Henry V., iv. 3.

Mal. Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful

Macbeth, iv. 3.

Had it been only coveting to eye That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence

P. L., ix. 923.

--- In vain doth Valour bleed, While Avarice and Rapine share the land.

iano. Milton. 'Sonnets.

Corrupt affections, covetous desires
Are all renounced ——
'The Excursion,' v.

Two passions, both degenerate, for they both Began in honour, gradually obtained Rule over her, and vexed her daily life. An unremitting, avaricious thrift And a strange thraldom of maternal love

Id., vi.]

Exercise.

He was so ———, and in such a hurry to become rich, that he frequently over-reached himself, and entered into speculations which proved heavy losses.

Catiline is said to have been ——— of the wealth of others, at the same time that he was lavish of his own.

About this period, two vices of an opposite nature, luxury and ———, prevailed in Rome.

"No wise man was ever ---- of money."

---- is subversive of truth, probity, and all other good qualities; and introduces in their stead, pride, cruelty, and irreligion.

The ——— are in constant fear, either of losing what they already possess, or of not being able to gain more.

The consideration that happiness does not consist in the possession of what we desire should prevent our becoming ——— of the goods of others.

- "He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, is not————of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted."
- "Nothing lies on his hands with such uneasiness as time. Wretched and thoughtless creatures! In the only place where ——— were a virtue, we turn prodigals."
- "At last Swift's ——— grew too powerful for his kindness; he would refuse his friends a bottle of wine."

Different-Various.

It has been said that no two things in nature are exactly alike. The words to be here distinguished express degrees of their unlikeness. Various marks the dissimilarity of the species. Different shows the unlikeness existing in generals. Things are infinitely various; that is, it is impossible to enumerate all the points in which they vary. We cannot, however, say that things are infinitely different, because this word more exactly defines the point of unlikeness. The flowers on a rose-bush will be various in size and shape, and will be different from the flowers of the pink or dahlia. Different people think differently. A subject affects the minds of men variously, when they all entertain the same opinion of it in the main, but not in detail: it affects them differently, when some entertain an opinion of it totally opposed to that of others.

[Fri. Many for many virtues excellent, None but for some, and yet all different

Rom. and Juliet, ii. 3.

But if there be in glory aught of good
It may by means far different be attained,
Without ambition, war or violence P. R., iii. 89
Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flowered
Opening their various colours — P. L., vii. 318,

— We struggle with our fate,
While health, power, glory, from their height decline,
Depressed; and then extinguished: and our state
In this, how different, lost Star, from thine,
That no to-morrow shall our beams restore.

WORDSWORTH. 'Miscel. Sonnets.

The tears of man in various measure gush
From various sources; —— 'Eccles. Sonnets.']

The two men were as ———— from each other as it was possible. The one, open, frank, liberal, and kind to his friends and companions; the other, close, mean, avaricious, and unfeeling.

- "There are upwards of a hundred ——— species of fern, but they are seldom cultivated in gardens."
- - "Then they were known to men by ——— names,

And ---- idols through the heathen world."

The northern languages of modern Europe may be divided under three heads, viz., Celtic, Teutonic, and Sclavonic.

"It is astonishing to consider the ———— degrees of care that descend from the parent to the young, so far as is absolutely necessary for the leaving a posterity."

As land is improved by sowing it with ———— seeds, so is the mind by exercising it with ———— studies.

Evident-Obvious.

What is clearly proved is evident; what proves itself is obvious. The latter is a stronger term than the former. It requires some, though not a great effort of the mind, to perceive what is evident; what is obvious requires no stretch of the mind to understand—it presents itself to our view—nay, thrusts itself upon our notice. Intuitive truths are obvious; deduced truths become evident. It is evident that two straight lines cannot inclose a space; it is obvious that the whole is greater than its part.

[Emil. —— your goodness is so evident
That your free undertaking cannot miss
A thriving issue —— Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

--- in our faces evident the signs P. L., ix. 1077.

— the conscience of her worth,

That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired

The more desirable — Id., viii. 504

That obvious emblem giving to the eye Of meek devotion which erewhile it gave, That symbol of the day-spring from on high, Triumphant o'er the darkness of the grave.

WORDSWORTH. 'Rydal Chapel.']

- "It is ———— to remark that we follow nothing heartily unless carried to it by inclination."
- "It is ———— that fame, considered merely as the immortality of a name, is not less likely to be the reward of bad actions than of good."
- "It is _____ in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding."
- "All the great lines of our duty are clear and ———, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed."
- "They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is ———— to all who know their constitution."
- "They are such lights as are only ——— to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it."

Forsaken-Forlorn.

Forlorn is the intensive of forsaken. When we are forsaken, we are partially deprived of society; the forlorn are deprived of all society and help. Forsaken also refers to the act of those who abandon; forlorn qualifies the state of the abandoned. The forsaken are no longer visited by former friends; the forlorn are cared for by no one. Things, places, &c., as well as persons, are forsaken; only persons are forlorn.

[France. Most choice, forsaken; and most loved, despised.

King Lear, i. 1.

Pris. To some forlorn and naked hermitage, Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

--- the rathe primrose that forsaken dies

MILTON. 'Lycidas.'

The nodding horrour of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger

The world forsaken, all its busy cares

And stirring interests shunned with desperate flight,
All trust abandoned in the healing might
Of virtuous action — Wordsworth. 'Tour in Italy.'
Yet how forlorn, should ye depart
Ye superstitions of the keart,

How poor were human life! 'Presentiments.']

Conscience made them recollect that they who had once been deaf to the supplications of a brother were now left friendless and

> " But fearful for themselves, my countrymen Left me --- in the Cyclops' den."

" For here — and lost I tread.

With fainting steps and slow,

Where wilds immeasurably spread Seem lengthening as I go."

London is at this period of the year quite ----. In the west end of the town, the private houses are almost all shut up, and no gay equipages strike the eve of the passenger.

Last summer you frequently came to see us, but now you have quite

The apartments and gardens remain in the nicest order, and though the -, it is not neglected.

> " Disastrous day! what ruin hast thou bred, What anguish to the living and the dead! How hast thou left the widow all ----."

"Their purple majesty,

And all those outward shows which we call greatness. Languish and droop, seem empty and ----, And draw the wond'ring gazers' eyes no more."

General-Universal.

General bears the same proportion to universal as the part to the whole. The former qualifies the majority; the latter, every individual. A general rule has exceptions; a universal rule has none. General is opposed to particular; universal to individual. The chief object of a good government should be to secure the general welfare of the community. Universal prosperity never yet existed in any country.

> [Mach. As broad and general as the casing air. Macbeth, iii. 4.

Chor. A largess universal, like the Sun His liberal eye doth give to every one.

Henry V., iv. (Chorus.,

—— forthwith from all winds The living, and forthwith the cited dead Of all past ages, to the general doom Shall hasten -

P. L., iii, 328.

– while universal Pan Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance Led on the eternal spring. ---

Creatures that in communities exist,
Less, as might seem, for general guardianship
Or through dependence upon mutual aid,
Than by participation of delight
And a strict love of fellowship, combined.

'The Excursion' iv.

—— the mild assemblage of the starry heavens;
And the great sun, earth's universal lord! Id.1

Exercise.

- "To conclude from particulars to ——— is a false way of arguing."
- - "Nor failed they to express how much they praised,
 That for the ——— safety he despised
 His own."
- "I have considered Milton's 'Paradise Lost' in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shown that he excels, in ———, under each of these heads."
- "This excellent epistle, though in the front of it it bears a particular inscription, yet in its drift is _____, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the Gospel."
- "The ——ty of the English have such a favorable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them."
- "The wiscest were distracted with doubts, while the ———ty wandered without any ruler"

Idle-Indolent.

The expression "an idle child" does not mean one who is altogether inactive, but one who occupies his time in frivolities. An indolent child is one who has a strong aversion from action of any sort. The idle do not what they ought to do; the indolent would do nothing. The idle boy does not learn his lesson; the indolent boy lies in bed late, and lounges about all day. Idleness is opposed to diligence; indolence, to activity. The idle want steadiness of purpose; the indolent want power of exertion.

[— The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumbered idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. King Lear, iv. 6.
— other creatures all day long
Rove idle, unemployed, and less need rest.
P. L., iv. 617.

The happy idleness of that sweet morn With all its lovely images, was changed To serious musing and to self-reproach.

WORDSWORTH. 'On Naming of Places.'

— who might mistake for sober sense And wise reserve the plea of indolence.

'Poems on National Independence.']

Exercise.

- "Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life as the relaxed and feeble state of an ——— mind."
- " ——— and vice, then, are the chief parents of crime and distress. But how, in so industrious a country, arises the indifference to toil? The answer is obvious—wherever ——— is better remunerated than labour, ——— becomes contagious, and labour hateful."
- In the ———— luxuries of a court, what more natural than satisty among the great, and a proud discontent among their emulators?
- "Supposing among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in a tempest, will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand ———, and rather choose to sink than do more than comes to their share?"
- "Children generally hate to be ———; all the care, then, is that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them."
- The Frankish kings, buried in luxurious ———, resigned the administration of their affairs into the hands of officers, who, after a time, assumed the regal authority, and founded a new dynasty.

Miserable—Wretched.

A miserable man is one who is to be pitied or despised on account of his feelings or state of mind; a wretched man is one to be pitied by reason of his condition. We are miserable in consequence of our own reflections. It is what we suffer from external circumstances that makes us wretched. A condemned felon is both miserable and wretched; miserable, from his state of mind, and wretched, from the circumstances in which he is placed. The miserable and the wretched are both deserving of pity; the wretched, more so than the miserable, as wretchedness is the extreme of misery.

[K. Hen. —— Get you therefore hence, Poor miserable wretches, to your death.

Henry V., ii. 2.

Lear. As full of grief as age; wretched in both!

King Lear, ii. 4.

O miserable mankind, to what fall
Degraded, to what wretched state reserved!

P. L., xi. 500.

A dismal prospect yields the wild shore strewn
With wrecks, and trod by feet of young and old
Wandering about in miserable search
Of friends or kindred, whom the angry sea
Restores not to their prayer! 'The Excursion,' v.

O, never let the Wretched, if a choice
Be left him, trust the freight of his distress
To a long voyage on the silent deep! Id., iii.]

Exercise.

Though I have seen poverty in many forms, I never beheld, in any part of the world, such ———— beings as the poor cottagers in the south of Ireland.

"Thus to relieve the ——— was his pride, And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

He felt —— at reflecting upon the misfortunes he had unconsciously brought upon an amiable family.

It was discovered the next morning that the ——— man had committed suicide.

'Tis murmur, discontent, distrust, That makes you ———.

"Reason tells me that it is more misery to be covetous than to be poor, as our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the ——— man"

Modern-Recent.

The word recent refers to what has happened within a comparatively short space of time past—that which has been some time, but not a long time, in existence; the word modern refers not only to what has been, but what still does, and will probably remain, in existence for some time. Recent is contradistinguished from what is long past; modern is opposed to ancient. Recent is always used abstractly; modern, in both senses. Recent facts are fresh in our memory; modern fashions belong to the present day.

(Many are the sayings of the wise, In ancient and in modern books enrolled, Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.

S. A., 658.

—— subjected to the arts
Of modern ingenuity, and made
The senseless member of a vast machine

'The Escursion,' ix.

— when golden beams,
Reflected through the mists of age, from hours
Of innocent delight, remote or recent,
Shoot but a little way—'tis all they can,—
Into the doubtful future.— "Tour in Italy.']

Exercise.

experiments have proved beyond a doubt, that it is not only possible, but very easy, to freeze water in a red hot crucible.

"Some of the ancient, and likewise of the ——— writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs."

"A ——— Italian is distinguished by sensibility, quickness, and art, while he employs on trifles the capacity of an ancient Roman; and exhibits now, in the scene of amusement, and in search of a frivolous applause, that fire and those passions with which Gracchus burned in the forum, and shook the assemblies of a severe people."

Some ——— regulations of the minister have made him very unpopular in this part of the country.

Scarce-Rare.

That of which there is at no time much to be procured, or which is seldom to be met with, is rare. That of which there is occasionally but a small quantity is scarce. Certain plants are rare in England; that is, they are seldom found in this country. A bad harvest will make corn scarce. Scarce implies a previous plenty, which is not the case with rare. Rare qualifies what is a subject of curiosity, or novelty; scarce qualifies what is an article of necessity. Things are rare, and may become scarce. Rare is used metaphorically; scarce is never so used.

[Gemt. Where words are scarce, they are seldom spent in vain.

Rich. II., ii. 1.

K. Hen. If thy rare qualities, sweet gentleness, Thy meekness saint-like, wife-like government Henry VIII., il. 4.

> Or what, though rare, of later age Ennobled hath the buskined stage.

MILTON. 'R Penseross.'

rare, at least,
The mutual aptitude of seed and soil
That yields such kindly product.—— 'The Excursion,' v.

Exercise.

- "A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the ———est things in the world."
- "When any particular piece of money grew very ———, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor."

- "Far from being fond of any flower for its ———ity, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden."
- "Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and ———ity that God sends."

Silent-Taciturn.

Taciturnity is an intensive silence. A silent man is one who does not speak; a taciturn man is one who scarcely ever speaks. We may be silent without being taciturn. Silent respects the act; taciturn the habit. Circumstances may make us silent; our disposition inclines us to be taciturn. The English have a reputation for taciturnity. There are many occasions on which it is proper to be silent; the taciturn lose many opportunities of information from their disinclination to ask questions. Silent is opposed to speaking; taciturn, to loquacious. The taciturn are frequently gloomy and sullen.

[Cor. What shall Cordelia do? Love and be silent. King Lear, i. 1.

--- the secrets of nature Have not more gift in taciturnity.

Troil, and Cress, IV. S.

- silent, and in face

Confounded, long they sat, as stricken mute.

P. L., ix. 1063.

The city now doth, like a garment, wear The beauty of the morning; silent, bare. Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie Open unto the fields, and to the sky.

WORDSWORTH. 'Miscel, Sennets.'

Exercise.

Some men are so fond of hearing their own voices, that they are not -, even when they have no one to talk to.

He was by fits either very loquacious, or very -

It is prudent to be ---- where we find that speaking would be dangerous.

"And just before the confines of the wood,

The gliding Lethe leads her ---- flood." He did not appear to be in good spirits that evening, and I observed that

he was unusually -Our country is not famed for great talkers; Englishmen are in general ---- and reserved.

I have travelled for twenty-four hours in a stage-coach with three companions (?) who did not make a single remark, either to me or to each other. but preserved a strict ——— during the whole journey.

Women are generally much less ---- than men; this may be accounted for in two ways: they are naturally more communicative: and. secondly, they have not the same causes for ---- which operate upon the other sex.

Wonderful-Marvellous.

A monder is natural; a marvel is incredible. What is wonderful takes our senses, what is marvellous takes our reason. by surprise. The wonderful is opposed to the ordinary; the marvellous is opposed to the probable. Jugglers' tricks are wonderful: travellers' stories are marvellous. The adventures of Baron Münchausen are full of the marvellous; nature is full of wonders.

> [Exe, 'Tis wonderful! K. Hen. Come, go we in procession to the village: And be it death proclaimed through our host,

To boast of this, or take that praise from God, Henry V., iv. 8. Which is his only. Tempest, iii. 3. Gen. Marvellous sweet music! – more wonderful Than that, which by creation first brought forth P. L., xii. 471. Light out of darkness! --- ' Wonderful' hath been The love established between man and man. Passing the love of women' -WORDSWORTH. 'On the Death of Charles Lamb' I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy, The sleepless Soul that perished in his pride. Resolution and Independence.'1 Exercise.

"The _____ fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the

machines of the gods."

"I could not sufficiently ——— at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body."

"The common people of Spain have an Oriental passion for story-telling, and are fond of the ______,"

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how ______ is man!

How passing —— he who made him such!"

Below-Beneath.

Below and beneath both refer to what is under us; but beneath is farther down than below. Small fish sport below the surface of the waters. The larger fish repose beneath the flood. What is beneath is below us; but what is below is not always beneath. Those who are below us in rank are not beneath us; on the contrary, they deserve our respect, if they conduct themselves virtuously. The vicious and the profligate are beneath our consideration.

[Jul. Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. Rom. and Jul., iti. 5.
Oth. O, I were damned beneath all depth of hell,
But that I did proceed upon just grounds.

Othello, v. 2.

There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced quire below
Milton. 'Il Pensereso.'
Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor

'Lycidas.'
A lofty precipice in front

A silent tarn below! Wordsworth. 'Fidelity.

Then, from thy breast what thought

Beneath so beautiful a sun

Beneath so beautiful a sun
So sad a sigh has brought? *'The Two April Morninge.'*]

Exercise.

The noble Venetians think themselves at least equal to the electors of the empire, and but one degree ——— kings.

He will do nothing that is ——— his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it.

Standing on the summit of a high rock, when I looked down into the cavern ——— me, I was seized with such a giddiness, that I was obliged to sit down for fear of falling.

His brother, though several years older, was ———— him in the school, and was often reproved by the master for his idleness.

All the numbers ——— ten are called digits.

"This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And showed them all the shining fields ——."
"Trembling, I view the dread abyss ——."

Between-Among.

Among is derived from on many; between, from by twain. The former is used in speaking of a larger number; the latter, never when more than two are concerned. The etymologies of these two prepositions will suggest their proper use. A man is therefore between his friends when he has one on each side of him; and he is among his friends when he is surrounded by several.

THam. As love between them like the palm might fourish As peace should still her wheaten gurland wear. And stand a comma 'tween their amities. Hamlet, v. 2. Ben. - he hath hid himself among those trees. Rom. and Jul., ii. 1. — gods adored Among the nations round; and durst abide Jehovah thundering out of Sion, throned Between the cherubim -P. L., i. 384. Among the faithless, faithful only he: Among innumerable false, unmoved, Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified, Id., v. 897 - Sentinels, between two armies With nothing better, in the chill night air Than their own thoughts to comfort them. 'The Excursion,' vi. The towering headlands, crowned with mist, Their feet among the billows, know That Ocean is a mighty harmonist, ' On the Power of Sound.']

Exercise.

There exists not the slightest shadow of resemblance ———— the hiero-glyphics of Egypt and the Chinese characters.

those who are not exposed to the climate, the complexion is fully as fair as that of the Spaniards and Portuguese.

The prize-money was equally divided ——— the ship's crew.

The object of all writers on synonymous terms is to explain the distinction ——— words which approximate in signification.

The king endeavoured to promote kindlier and gentler feelings ———— all classes of his subjects, by encouraging and patronizing such sports and pastimes as were consonant with the spirit and habits of the age.

By-With.

The distinction to be made between these prepositions is to be found in the degree of connection which they express.

The etymological meaning of the former is, close-to; and that of the latter, join. With expresses contact; by, occasional proximity, or a remoter connection. In speaking of external things, we say—He came with his friend; and, he stood by me. In an abstract sense, the same difference holds good. The task was accomplished with great difficulty. By constant diligence, he at length acquired a perfect knowledge of the subject.

The manner or instrument of an action is generally preceded by with; by is used before the cause, or direct agent, when a person. The man struck the table with his hand. The table was struck by the man.

[K. Rich. My care is—loss of care by old care done; Your care is—gain of care, by new care won.

With mine own tears I wash away my balm, With mine own hands I give away my crown, With mine own tongue deny my sacred state, With mine own breath release all duteous oaths;

Rich. II., iv. 1.

Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear Touched lightly ——

P. L., iv. 810.

Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky.——

Id., i. 796.

Nor shall she fail to see
Even in the motions of the storm
Grace that shall mould the Maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

WORDSWORTH.

The GIFT to King Amphion,
That walled a city with its melody
Was for belief no dream — 'On the Power of Sound.']

Exercise.

Lord Anson signalized himself ——— his voyage round the world. We are told that he was encouraged in his fondness for naval history and bold adventures ——— his father.

Being sent ——— a squadron of five ships to annoy the Spaniards in the Southern Ocean, he sailed from Portsmouth September 18th, 1740.

Caxton first introduced into England the art of printing ——— moveable types.

"The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied ----a grown man."

" ——— thy powerful blast, Heat apace and cool as fast."

Frequently-Often.

That is done often, which is repeated after short intervals. That is done frequently, which is repeated after longer, but not always after the same intervals of time. Thus, "Our uncle often dines with us;" but, "we frequently have friends to dine with us." "I often walk in the park, and frequently meet some of my acquaintance there." The difference between the two words is to be found not only in the length of time which elapses between the acts they qualify, but also in the variety of persons who perform those acts.

Exercise.
What is done ————————————————————————————————————
The wealth of individuals is ———— dissipated by an extravagant patronage of the fine arts. Men act wrong scarcely less ————— from the defect of courage, than of
knowledge and of prudence.
Though he ——— goes into society, I have not ——— met him at the houses of our common friends.
"How —— shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" It —— happens that young persons of an inquiring turn of mind are

- It ——— happens that young persons of an inquiring turn of mind are discouraged from the pursuit of some studies by failing to perceive their ultimate object.
- - "Who does not more admire Cicero as an author than as consul of Rome,

and does not ————er talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries?"

Immediately—Instantly.

An act is performed instantly when no time is allowed to elapse before we set about it; it is performed immediately when no occupation is allowed to intervene between the present act and the one proposed. To do a thing instantly, we leave our occupation. To do a thing immediately, we may finish what we have in hand before commencing what is required of us. What is done instantly is done sooner than what is done immediately. One who is writing a letter may promise to go somewhere immediately, and yet not go till he have finished his letter; but he must begin nothing else before he goes. One who is writing and promises to go instantly, must leave off writing, and go at once.

[K. Rich. Now put it, heaven, in his physician's mind Rich, II., 1. 4. To help him to his grave immediately. Art. Delay not, Cæsar; read it instantly. Jul. Casar, iii. 1 Reason in man obscured, or not obeyed. Immediately inordinate desires And upstart passions catch the government From reason. -P. L., xii. 89. sought repair Of sleep, which instantly fell on me -Id., viii, 458. - I will not say What thoughts immediately were ours -WORDSWORTH. 'On the Naming of Places.']

Exercise.

- "Admiration is a short-lived passion, that ———— decays upon growing familiar with the object."

This good news arrived yesterday, and was ——— spread all over the town, so that this morning there was not a soul in the place unacquainted with all the circumstances.

> "The _____ stroke of death denounced to-day Removed far off."

Middle-Midst.

Middle is from the Anglo-Saxon mid, and dael, a part or portion. Midst is the superlative or intensive form of middle, and is a contraction of middlemost; thus: middlemost—middlest—midst.

The middle is that part of a substance which is at an equal distance from both its ends. Midst is that point in a substance which is at an equal distance from all parts of its circumference. The middle of the street is half-way between the houses on one side, and those on the other. The middle of June is half-way between the beginning and the end of the month. The midst of the forest is that point which is at an equal distance from all parts of its circumference. In an abstract sense, midst is more frequently used. Thus, we have: In the midst of danger—of difficulties, &c.

 these are flowers Of middle summer; and, I think, they are given To men of middle age -Winter's Tale, iv. 3. 1 Sen. our good city Cleave in the midst and perish. Coriolanus, iii. 2. on the snowy top Of cold Olympus ruled the middle air Their highest heaven -P. L., i. 516. - from whence a voice From midst a golden cloud, thus mild was heard. Id., vi. 28. That secret spirit of humanity Which, 'mid the calm oblivious tendencies, Of Nature, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers, And silent overgrowings, still survived. 'The Excursion, i.]

Exercise.

The man had laid a wager that he would swim across the river at its widest part in less than ten minutes; he had accomplished half his task with ease, in less than half the allotted time; but just when he had reached the ______ of the stream, he was carried away by the force of the current, and drowned.

Extended on the burning sand in the ——— of the desert, and suffering the greatest pain from fever brought on by excessive fatigue and want of proper nourishment, I should have perished, had it not been for the extreme kindness and attention of my Arab guides.

In the ——— of these imminent and appalling dangers, he did not betray a sign of fear, but gave his orders with the same calmness and composure as usual.

"A ——— station of life is within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness."

He was thankful in the --- of his afflictions.

While-Whilst.

While is from the Saxon hwile, and signifies time. Whilst is a superlative form, or a more intensive degree of while, and is used for during the whole time. "I shall write while you work," means that during the time that you are working, I shall occupy myself (perhaps occasionally) in writing. "I shall write whilst you work," means that during the whole time that you are occupied in working, I shall not cease from writing.

Whilst is also used to mark a contrast or strong distinction between two things or actions. "Make your mirth whilst I bear my misery."

[Hor. While one with moderate haste might tell a hundred.

Hamlet, i. 2.

Ant. — the queen,—
Whose heart, I thought, I had, for she had mine;
Which, whilst it was mine, had annexed unto 't

A million more, now lost.

Ant. and Cleop., iv. 12.

For evil news rides post, while good news baits

- when with eye upraised

S. A., 1538.

Whilst from off the waters fleet Thus I set my printless feet O'er the cowslip's velvet head That bends not as I tread.

Comus, 896.

To heaven he knelt before the crucifix,
While o'er the lake the cataract of Lodore
Pealed to his orisons — WORDSWORTH. 'Inscriptions.']

Exercise.

The two ruffians rushed out upon the traveller unawares; and having

kneeked him down, the one held his hands ———— the other rifled his pockets of his watch and mency.

——— we were all engaged in convenation, we heard some beautiful music under our windows, which was continued at intervals during the remainder of the evening.

——— Cosar was at Rome, an insurrection broke out among his troops, who were too impatient to wait for the triumph, and the advantages they hoped to derive from it.

SECTION IV.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SYNONYMES.

ANOTHER principle by which we may frequently discover a difference between two approximating meanings, is where one term is positive, and the other negative; that is, where the first expresses some idea independently, and the second, the negation of another idea. The two verbs, to shun and to avoid, show a difference of this sort; to shun is positively to turn away from, to avoid is merely not to approach, or go in the way of. Between many approximating words, we shall have no difficulty in distinguishing, by the application of this test. The difference between unable and not able, inability and disability, and many others, becomes thus immediately clear. The two words have the same idea in common, but the one has a negative quality not found in the other, and thus a distinction can be made. The pairs of words treated in this section differ from each other in consequence of this principle.

Despair—Hopelessness.

Despair is positive; hopelessness is negative. He who despairs, once hoped, but has now lost his hope. The hopeless

man may never have hoped; desperate is deprived of hope; hopeless is wanting hope. Affairs are said to be hopeless when their state is such as not to raise any hope of their being successful. An enterprise is said to be desperate when all hope is lost which we once entertained of its success. To be desperate, we must have previously hoped.

[Hel. Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it hits,
Where hope is coldest and despair most sits. All's Well, &c., ii. 1.

K. Rich. The hopeless word of—never to return,
Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life.

Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath, and infinite despair!
P. L., iv. 74.

Nor am I in the list of them that hope:
Hopeless are all my evils, all remediless.
And oft his cogitations sink as low
As, through the abysees of a joyless heart,
The heaviest plummet of despair can go.

For years to me are sad and dull;
My very moments are too full
Of hopelessness and fear.

Lament of Mary, Queen of Scate.

X 80	newitest prummer or des	war com Bo.	WOLDS WOLLE. Double.
My v	years to me are sad and d very moments are too full	l .	•
Of h	opelessness and fear.	'Lament of	Mary, Queen of Scote.']
	Exerc	ise.	
are carried out an	Asia, the sick, when the daid on the earth, beforent, being used as signed?	fore they are d	lead, and left there."
I am a man of	f fortunes, that	is, a man wh	ose friends are dead:
	l at any other fortune t	•	•
	e Æneans wish in vain		
	of flight, more		•
	e thought of the unatta		
	n's minds, sometimes p		• •
times rest and inc			
	—— of ransom, and co	ndemned to liv	
	durance, doomed a ling		
	bled on every side, yet		
not in ——."	ned on every sale, yes	not undicasou,	no ato porprozoc, see
	fore the ships a	stand they me	ada .
	d fired the troops, and		
	-	_	a to wite
	e] watches with greedy		
	s wish and best advants		
	to circumvent us j		
То	other speedy aid migh	t lend at need.	, ,

Disability-Inability.

Inability is a natural want of power to act; disability is a want of qualification. One who confesses his inability to account for some phenomenon, gives us to understand that nature has not endowed him with power to explain its cause. One who is disqualified, by reason of his nonage, from entering into a contract, labours under a legal disability.

[Vel. Leave off discourse of disability.

Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 4.]

Exercise.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries, the Jews were persecuted in England with unrelenting cruelty, and even at this moment they labour under many legal ——— in that country.

The party on the other side grounded their hopes of success on the alleged ——— of the plaintiff, and on the presumption that as he was a minor, he could not be a party to the contract in question.

One who confesses his ——— declares that he is not able to perform some action, or explain some question. He who labours under ——— is unable to enter into certain contracts or agreements.

"It is not from ——— to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice."

Want of age is a legal ——— to contract a marriage.

Disbelief-Unbelief.

Unbelief is a want of belief; disbelief is an unwillingness or refusal to believe. I express my unbelief of what I am willing to believe, but am not convinced is true. I express my disbelief of what I have reason to think is false. Unbelief is open to conviction; disbelief is already convinced of the falseness of what it does not believe. Many men have

expressed their unbelief in Christianity. I disbelieve the statement of a perjured man. Unbelief is properly applied to opinions, truths, &c.; disbelief, to facts.

[----- but unbelief is blind.

Comus, 519.]

Exercise.

The magistrate having heard the prisoner's story, expressed his unqualified——— of every word he had uttered, and turning to the clerk of the office, directed him immediately to make out his committal.

Notwithstanding all the pretensions to the art of magic which this impostor so unblushingly asserted, few, even in those superstitious times, were so far deceived by his artifices as not to suspect him of fraud, and many even openly expressed their ——— of the art he professed.

Freedom-Liberty.

Freedom represents a positive—liberty, a negative quality. The former denotes a natural state; the latter, an exemption from bonds or slavery. Those who have never been slaves enjoy freedom; Those who are exempt from slavery enjoy liberty. Freedom supposes a right; liberty supposes a previous restraint. Freedom is the birthright of every Englishman. A prisoner who is set at liberty regains his freedom. We are at liberty to speak on any subject we choose, but circumstances may prevent our speaking with freedom.

[Bru. And, waving our red weapons o'er our heads, Let's all cry, Peace! Freedom! and Liberty! Julius Casar, iii. 1. Pro. Shortly shall all my labours end, and thou

Shalt have the air at freedom — Tempest, iv. 1.

Jaq. I must have liberty Withal, as large a charter as the wind To blow on whom I please —

As You Like It, ii, 7.

The conquered also, and enslaved in war

Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose. P. L., xi. 798.

Since thy original lapse, true liberty Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.

Id., xil. 82.

That bawl for freedom in their senseless mood, And still revolt when truth would set them free. License they mean when they cry Liberty; For who loves that must first be wise and good.

MILTON. 'Sonnets'

How does the Meadow-flower its bloom unfold? Because the lovely little flower is free Down to its root, and, in that freedom, bold : And so the grandeur of the Forest-tree Comes not by casting in a formal mould, But from its own divine vitality.

WORDSWORTH, 'Miscel. Sonnets.'

No sea Swells like the bosom of a man set free;

A wilderness is rich with liberty. Roll on ye spouting whales, who die or keep Your independence in the fathomless Deep! 'Liberty.']

Exercise.

After ten years' confinement, the prisoner's friends contrived to raise the sum necessary for his ransom, and he was at length set at ----

The question was discussed with great -----, and most of the members of the society took part in the debate.

The ancient Greeks cherished the deepest and most heartfelt love for their country; they fought and bled for their -, and preferred a thousand deaths to slavery or oppression.

He was one of the most amiable characters of his time, and his disposition was marked by the ---- and frankness with which he communicated his opinions and sentiments to his friends.

Some men appear to have had singular ideas of ----: they seem to have thought that it meant a privilege to do whatever their evil passions might dictate, and to have looked upon it as a state in which the most atrocious crimes might be committed with impunity.

After having suffered three years' imprisonment for this libel, he was set at ----, and he determined thenceforth to express himself with less on the character and conduct of others.

"The ---- of the press is a blessing when we are inclined to write against others, and a calamity when we find ourselves overborne by the multitude of our assailants."

A Lie-An Untruth.

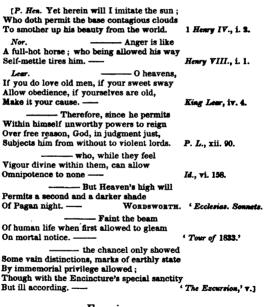
A lie is positively—an untruth is negatively false. The former is intentional, the latter involuntary. He who says what he knows to be untrue, with an intention to deceive, tells a lie. He who says what is untrue, but who is not aware of its falseness, utters an untruth. The word untruth is not unfrequently used as a softened expression for a lie, but this is not a correct use of the word. These two words might also be distinguished by their active and passive meanings—for a lie is the active, and an untruth the passive false.

Exercise.

- "Above all things, tell no ----, no, not even in trifles."
- "The nature of a ———— consists in this, that it is a false signification knowingly and voluntarily used."
- "There is little hope for common justice in this dispute, from a man who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an———."
- "When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him: 'This is not true,' or 'This is false,' I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say, 'It is a _____,' the word _____ carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker."
- "I can hardly consider this observation as an ———, much less can I condemn the person who made it as a ———."
 - "Thy better soul abhors a —— part,
 Wise is thy voice, and noble is thy heart."
- "That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty is utterly ———, for the water will not go in by a fifth part."
- "Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a ———, than the will can choose an apparent evil."

To permit—to allow.

To allow consents tacitly; to permit consents formally. The former has a negative meaning; it is merely not to forbid; the latter is positive; it signifies to grant leave. We are allowed to do what no one interferes with us for doing; we are permitted to do what we obtain leave to do. An action for which it is not necessary to ask permission is allowed; to permit implies the granting of a request. School-boys are allowed a certain space for their sports or exercise; but if they wish to go beyond the limits of that space, they must ask leave in order to be permitted to do so.



Exercise.

This was a great disappointment to him, and at his earnest request, and

faithful promise to do better another time, the master ---- him to join his school-fellows.

It's shameful that we should ----- ourselves to remain in ignorance of what it is our bounden duty to know.

The sailors, having asked leave of the captain, were ——— to go ashore, on condition that they should return to the vessel before nine o'clock the same evening.

As some friends were expected that night whom they very much wished to see, they were — to sit up later than usual, and did not retire to bed till nearly ten o'clock.

Soldiers cannot absent themselves from their duty without being specially

To assuage—to mitigate.

To assuage and to mitigate both denote a diminishing of pain. To mitigate is a negative, to assuage is a positive term. He who mitigates, relaxes in harshness; he who assuages, actively lessens the pain of others. We mitigate by being less severe; we assuage by being positively kind. Time mitigates, friends assuage our afflictions. A penalty to be inflicted-rigour to be employed-a sentence to be passed -may be mitigated; grief, fears, affliction, &c., may be assuaged.

> [Men. The good Gods assuage thy wrath. -Coriolanus, v. 2.

Por. To mitigate the justice of thy plea Merch. of Ven., iv. 1.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and 'suage With solemn touches troubled thoughts -P. L., i. 556.

Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or med'cinal herb can assuage Nor breath of vernal air from snowy Alp.

Till she, in jealous fury unassuaged Had slain his paramour with ruthless sword WORDSWORTH. 'Artegal and Elidure.'

[&]quot; I have obtained his ——— to make these conversations public."

[&]quot; Plutarch says, very finely, that a man should not ---- himself to hate even his enemies."

[&]quot;Any of my readers who have studied the biography of men of letters will ---- my assertion is borne out by facts."

——— Man—whose soul
Christ died for—cannot forfeit his high claim
To live and move exempt from all controul
Which fellow-feeling doth not mitigate.

' Ecclesias. Sennets.'

For the tired slave, Song lifts the languid oar
And bids it aptly fall, with chime
That beautifies the fairest shore
And mitigates the harshest clime. 'On the Power of Sound.']

Exercise.

- "If I can in any way ——— private inflammations, or allay public ferments, I shall apply myself to it with the utmost endeavours."
- "All we can do now is to device how that which must be endured may be ———, and its inconveniences countervailed as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are."
- "This was necessary for the securing the people from the fears capable of being ——— by no other means."
- "The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by Parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or ——ion."

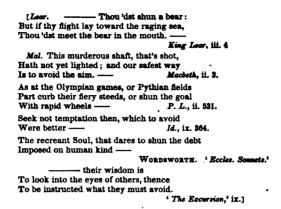
The prisoner having been found guilty upon this evidence, acknowledged the justice of the verdict, but prayed that the circumstances of the case would induce the judge to ——— his sentence.

"We could greatly wish that the rigour of their opinion were -----"

"Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought ——— malice when 'tis told."

To shun-to avoid.

To avoid has a negative, to shun, a positive meaning. To avoid is merely not to approach; to shun is to turn from. We avoid what may do us harm; we shun what we dislike, or what we think is likely to do us harm. We avoid bad habits—that is, we take care not to acquire them; we should shun vice—that is, we should turn away from it. Prudence induces us to avoid; fear or dislike prompts us to shun. A transitive verb can never be used after to shun. We avoid doing; we shun what is already done.



"Having thoroughly considered the nature of this passion, I have made it my duty to study how to ——— the envy that may accrue to me from these my speculations."

"Of many things, some few I shall explain,

Teach thee to ——— the dangers of the main,

And how at length the promised shore to gain."

"Let no man make himself a confident of the foibles of a beloved companion, lest he find himself ——— by the friend of his heart."

"Prudence will enable us to ——— many of the evils to which we are daily exposed."

Here he fell into vicious habits, and associated with such low companions that his society was soon ——— by every respectable person.

I thought I perceived him at some distance from me, but, as if he dreaded an interview, on my approaching him, he ——— me, and mixed among the crowd.

It is wise and prudent to do what is commanded, and ——— what is forbidden, by those whose authority we acknowledge.

To prevent—to hinder.

We are hindered from proceeding by something which draws us back. We are prevented from advancing by something which comes in our way. A visiter who occupies much of our time hinders us from pursuing our usual occupations. A shower of rain will prevent us from taking a walk.

He who is hindered does not wholly cease from action; but he who is prevented cannot advance a step. The inspection of passports frequently hinders travellers on the continent from proceeding as quickly as they wish. He who would attempt to travel on the continent without a passport, would be prevented by the custom-house officers.

> - wise men ne'er wail their present woes But presently prevent the ways to wail. Richard II., iii. 2. K. Hes. This dangerous treason, lurking in our way To hinder our beginnings ---Henry V. ii. 2. Perhaps forestalling night prevented them. Comus. 285. - what hinders then To reach, and feed at once both body and mind? P. L., ix. 778. See how her Ivy clasps the sacred Ruin Fall to prevent, or beautify decay. WORDSWORTH. 'Miscel. Sonnets.' But O restrain compassion, if its course, As oft befals, prevent or turn aside Judgments and aims and acts whose higher source Is sympathy with the unforewarned, who died Blameless-with them that shuddered o'er his grave, And all who from the law firm safety crave. 'On Punishment of Death.' - and airy hopes Dancing around her, hinder and disturb Those meditations of the soul that feed The retrospective virtues. -' The Excursion,' vii.]

Exercise.

I should have begun my letter yesterday, but I was ——— by my brothers, who insisted on my accompanying them in their afternoon walk.

I sat down this morning with the full determination to write to you, but I have been ——— by so many circumstances, that I am afraid I shall never finish this letter.

They now attempted to force their way through the entrance, but were——— by those within, who made a desperate sally from the gate, and successfully repulsed the assailants.

I was ——— from calling on you yesterday by several visiters who came in when I was on the point of setting off.

Had not the workmen been ———, they would have finished the building last week.

It is much easier to keep ourselves void of resentment than to restrain it

from excess when it has gained admission. To use the illustration of an excellent author, we can ———— the beginnings of some things whose progress afterwards we cannot ————

Barbarous-Inhuman.

Barbarous and inhuman are both higher degrees of civel; but barbarity expresses a positive love of cruelty, whilst inhumanity denotes the cruelty resulting from a want of the natural feelings of kindness and tenderness which are common to human beings. A barbarous man takes pleasure in inflicting pain; an inhuman man is heedless of the pain he gives others. Barbarity delights in cruelty. Many of the Roman emperors committed the most atrocious barbarities. Inhumanity has no feeling for the miseries of others. The slave-trade is an inhuman traffic.

[Lear. —— The barbarous Scythian Or he that makes his generation messes

King Lear, i. 1.

Duke. A stony acversary, an inhuman wretch Uncapable of pity, void and empty

From any dram of mercy Merch. of Ven., iv. 1.

A multitude, like which the populous north Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass Rhene or the Danau, when her barbarous sons Came like a deluge on the south, and spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sands.

P. L., i. 353.

— all the miseries of life Life in captivity

Among inhuman foes. S. A., 109.

---- By Augustin led,

They come—and onward travel without dread,
Chanting in barbarous ears a tuneful prayer—
Sung for themselves, and those whom they would free!
WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Sonnets.']

Exercise.

"By their ——— usage, he died in a few days, to the grief of all that knew him."

"A just war may be prosecuted in a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by ———— cruelties, and by assassinations."

"Each social feeling fell, And joyless ——— pervades And petrifies the heart."

- "The unfortunate young prince was ----ly assassinated in his mother's arms."
- "Among the -----s he exercised during his progress, none was more horrible than the massacre of the Alexandrians; he led the people out of their city, surrounded them with his soldiers, and ordered them all to be cut down."
- "The more these praises were enlarged, the more -- was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent."
 - " Relentless love the cruel mother led The blood of her unhappy babes to shed; Love lent the sword, the mother struck the blow. - she, but more - thou,"
- "Whether it was that her son had instigated it, or that she had herself given some offence, or from the mere wantonness of --gave orders for the execution of the Countess of Salisbury."

Defective-Faulty.

That is defective which is wanting in some respect. That is faulty which has what it ought not to have. What is defective requires something to be supplied; what is faulty requires something to be corrected. A book which wants a leaf is defective; a book containing a leaf which belongs to another book is faulty. The same distinction is to be made between the nouns defect and fault. The former implies the absence of something right; the latter, the presence of something wrong.

> [Bur. And as our vineyards, fallows, meads and hedges, Defective in their natures, grow to wildness; Even so our houses, and ourselves, and children, Have lost, or do not learn, for want of time, The sciences that should become our country. Henry V., v. 2.

> > --- men so noble,

However faulty, yet should find respect For what they have been: 'tis a cruelty To load a falling man. Henry VIII. v. 2. Like of his like, his image multiplied In unity defective --P. L., viii. 425. The image of God in man, created once So goodly and erect, though faulty since Id., xi. 509.]

Exercise.

The system was found to be ---- in many points: the arrangement was so confused, that it not unfrequently puzzled rather than enlightened the inquirer; and, on several questions connected with the subject, it gave no information whatever.

It was not until several games had been played, that the cards were found to be ———; a discovery made by two of the players throwing down the same card simultaneously; it was consequently agreed that all the money won during the preceding part of the evening should be restored to its original owners.

The book was very badly printed, and so ———, that there was scarcely a page in which several emendations were not required.

In order to render the work useful, it was found necessary to correct its

"The low race of men take a secret pleasure in finding an eminent character levelled to their condition by a report of its ———, and keep themselves in countenance, though they are excelled in a thousand virtues, if they believe that they have in common with a great person any one ———"

Excessive—Immoderate.

He who exceeds, goes beyond—he who is immoderate, does not keep within bounds. Consequently the distinction between excessive and immoderate is as positive and negative. They who do not restrain their appetites within the bounds prescribed by nature, eat immoderately; they who load the stomach to satiety, eat to excess. An immoderate indulgence in the pleasures of the table produces uneasiness; excessive indulgence in the same pleasures puts us in danger of a surfeit, or apoplexy. Immoderate is opposed to temperate; excessive to defective. Excessive is frequently used in a favorable sense; immoderate, always in a bad sense.

[Laf. Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessive grief the enemy to the living.

All's Well, 4c., i. 1.

Claud. As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every scope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. — Meas. for Meas., i. 3.
But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, overturns
All patience P. L., vi. 463.]

Exercise.

Who knows not the languor that attends every ———— indulgence in pleasure?

- "A man must be ————ly stupid as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side."
- "One means very effectual for the preservation of health is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted by passions, or distracted with ———— cares."
- "If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an ———— bigness."
- ------ eating takes away sound sleep; ------- eating disorders the digestive functions.
- "Moderation is a virtue of no small importance to these who find ——in every thing to be an evil."
- "It is wisely ordered in our present state that 'joys and fear, hope and grief, should act alternately as checks and balances upon each other, in order to prevent an ———— in any of them."
 - " His death was caused by an ---- use of opiates."

SECTION V.

MISCELLANEOUS SYNONYMES.

THERE are many cases in which it is extremely difficult to discover any principle by which the differences of words can be accounted for. Though, as we have already shewn, it is very possible to form, to a certain extent, a classification of differences, by referring them, in different cases, to a distinct principle; there are many pairs of words whose difference does not appear to depend on any uniformly directing principle, but seems the result of a mere caprice of language. These cases baffle all attempts at classifying, and we must, therefore, be content to consider them under the head of "Miscellaneous." Here it will be found that a different cause operates in each single pair, so that we shall here learn nothing more than the explanation of the difference in each individual case, and this explanation will suggest no certain rule

in other cases of difficulty. But when we consider the subtile nature of the human mind, and the almost infinite variety of shades and forms which language assumes, we shall not be surprised at this difficulty. Some tinge of colouring, some almost imperceptible shade, will be found to exist in one, which does not belong to the other, and this so capricious, and so infinitely various, that it is impossible to classify such words, or collect those among them in which any one principle is found to act uniformly. The following synonymes are of this nature, for the study of which the learner is referred to the explanations under each pair.

Accent-Emphasis.

An accent is a stress or leaning of the voice on certain syllables in every word, by which those syllables are more vigorously pronounced than others. An emphasis is a stress of the voice on certain words, by which those words are prominently distinguished in a sentence. Accent respects the pronunciation of a word; emphasis respects the meaning of the sentence. To pronounce the word nature with the strain on the second syllable (thus, nature) would be a fault of accent. To give the same force to every word in a sentence, is to read without emphasis.

[Les. — prophecying, with accents terrible, Of dire combustion, and confused events, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Ham. What is he, whose grief Bears such an emphasis? Hamlet, v. 1.

And with persuasive accent thus began.

P. L., ii. 118.

Exercise.

In every sentence, there are certain words which require a greater stress of the voice in reading than others. This stress is called in grammar————. He who reads without————, reads monotonously.

Foreigners are very liable to make faults of ——— in pronouncing our

language. .

Laying a strong — on these last words, and giving me another inquiring look of significance, the stranger quitted the room, leaving me in a state of confusion and conjecture, which may be more easily imagined than described.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce a dissyllable without placing a stronger ——— on one than on the other of the two syllables.

"These English syllables which I call long ones receive a peculiar stress of voice from their acute or circumflex ———, as in quickly, dowry."

"---- not so much regards the tune, as a certain grandour, whereby some word or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it."

An address-A direction.

The difference between an address and a direction is, that an address comprises the name of the person directed to, as well as the place at which he or she resides. A direction signifies no more than the specification of a certain place. The form of an address might be, Mr. John Smith, 19, George-street, Cornwall-square. If I am told to address a letter to the above Mr. Smith, I write down this form; but if some one ask me Mr. Smith's direction, I answer by specifying the place in which he lives, viz. 19, George-street, Cornwall-square. An address comprises a name and direction; a direction excludes the name. We do not address places, though we direct to both places and persons.

Exercise.

I have only to put the ——— to this letter, and I will then accompany you.

I should have written to you before, but I had mislaid your ----, and did not find it till this morning.

Can you give me Mr. Robinson's ----?

The name was written on the outer cover of the parcel, but it had no

This trunk being properly ———, it cannot fail to reach the person for whom it is intended.

Those who travel with much luggage should take the greatest care that all their packages are correctly and legibly ———.

Put the ---- on this letter for me.

Arms-Weapons.

In strict propriety of language, arms are instruments of offence, and weapons instruments of defence. According to this distinction, swords, spears, cross-bows, &c., are arms; whilst helmets, cuirasses, and shields are weapons. This distinction, however, does not always hold good, for the expression "murderous weapons," as well as "coat of arms," is common in modern phraseology. These are in direct opposition to the above explanation. The best distinction, then, to be made between these words is, that arms are instruments made expressly for fighting; and weapons are instruments casually used for fighting. According to this distinction, pokers, staves, or knives, will be equally weapons, but not equally arms with swords, pistols, and guns. The word weapons is used in the singular; arms, never, in this sense.

[Glo. Weapons! arms! What's the matter here?

King Lear, ii. 2.

K. Rich. —— grating shock of wrathful iron arms Rich. II., i. 3.

Bru. — waving our red weapons o'er our heads
Let's all cry, Peace! Freedom! and Liberty!

Julius Casar, iii. 1.

----- for life

To noble and ignoble is more sweet
Untrained in arms, where rashness leads not on.

P. L., xii. 333.

Far other arms and weapons must Be those, that quell the might of hellish charms. **Commus. 612.

This is the happy Warrior; this is He
That every Man in arms should wish to be.
WORDSWORTH. 'Character of the Happy Warrior.'

While we go forth, a self-devoted crowd, With weapons grasped in fearless hands, to assert Our virtue, and to vindicate mankind.

' Sonnets to Liberty.']

Exercise.

The bayonet is a formidable ———; it was so called from having been first made at Bayonne.

Fire ——— are an invention of the middle ages.

The garrison, after sustaining a ten mouths' siege, in which they endured all the horrors of disease and famine, capitulated on condition of being allowed to march out with their ———, and go wherever they pleased.

The ——— with which the deed was perpetrated was found, after a long search, in a field at some distance from the house.

The ---- used by the savages of the Pacific are chiefly stakes burnt at one end, and sharpened with fish-bones.

"Here the pavement is upturned—here the torch is planted—here the ——is prepared; everywhere you may see the women mingling with the men, now sharing their labours, now binding up their wounds."

"The native Greeks had that mark of a civilized people, that they never bore ——— during the time of peace, unless the wearer chanced to be numbered among those whose military profession and employment required them to be always in ———."

Beast-Brute.

A wild animal is a brute; a tamed animal is a beast. According to this distinction, lions, tigers, leopards, &c., are brutes; whilst horses, oxen, sheep, &c., are beasts. The prominent idea in the word brute is the presence of ferocity and unrestrained passion; the leading idea in the word beast is absence of reason. Taylor remarks: "We say beasts of burden; never brutes of burden." A tamed brute becomes a beast. The brutes of the forest; the beasts of the field. Applied as terms of reproach, a man is called a brute when he abuses his strength; he is called a beast when he abuses his reason by sensual indulgence.

[Ant. O judgment thou art fied to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason.——

Jul. Ces., iii. 2.

Ham. — a beast that wants discourse of reason Would have mourned longer — Hamlet, i. 2.

The visage quite transforms of him that drinks And the inglorious likeness of a beast Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage Comus, 528.

With lickerish baits, fit to ensuare a brute Id., 700.

———— beast and bird, the lamb
The shepherd's dog, the linnet and the thrush
Vied with this waterfall ——

WORDSWORTH. 'On Naming of Places.'

See the first mighty Hunter leave the brute— To chase mankind, with men in armies packed For his field pastime high and absolute

' Poems to Liberty.'

Exercise.

- "There is no opposing ———— force to the stratagems of human reason."

 "The royal ————, with his usual generosity, immediately set the little trembling captive at liberty."
 - "Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts.

With bowls that turn enamoured youths to ----."

"As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle link between angels and

"Returning home last night, I was met by my old mastiff, Carlo, who came bounding towards me, and barking with joy at seeing me again. Suddenly, I observed that he ceased barking, and limped in walking. I called him to me, and upon examination discovered that the poor———had cut one of his fore-paws very severely."

"The _____ philosopher who ne'er has proved

The joy of loving or of being loved."

"Even ——— animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations, to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten."

A consequence—A result.

A consequence is that which, of necessity, follows an action, or a course of life; a result is produced by combination. Ruin is the consequence of extravagance; four is the result of the addition of two and two. The primary meaning of the word consequence may be illustrated by the swell which always follows in the wake of a steam-vessel; it is that which cannot but follow. In the same way, a result is the rebounding of a ball, or any thing elastic, which is struck against a wall. In this case, the result will not always be the same; it will depend on the elasticity of the ball, the hardness of the wall, and the force of the throw. Many circumstances, then, enter into the calculation of a result,

which is not the case with a consequence. There may be many steps in a calculation before we arrive at a result: consequences are invariable and more immediate; they arise out of the very nature of things.

[Bass. — here choose I; Joy be the consequence!

Merch. of Ven., iii. 2.

Remember what I warn thee, snun to taste And shun the bitter consequence ——

P. L., viii. 328.

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result
Id., 515.

----- Festive songs

Break from the maddened nations at the sight Of sudden overthrow; and cold neglect Is the sure consequence of slow decay.

' The Excursion,' vii.]

Exercise.

A premature decay of all the vital functions is the natural ——— of a vicious life.

According to the account received yesterday, fortune then appeared inclined to favor the opposite party; but whatever may be the ———, it will be generally known to-morrow.

His health suffered severely in ——— of excessive study during his youth, and, at a period of life when most men enjoy the greatest physical and mental vigour, he had lost all his energy and elasticity of mind.

When you have well discussed the matter, and come to some conclusion as to your intention, you will let me know the ———.

" Shun the bitter -, for know,

The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die."

"The state of the world is continually changing, and none can tell the
——— of the next vicissitude."

"Jealousy often draws after it a fatal train of ----."

A contest-A conflict.

A contest is a strife which arises between two or more persons for some common object; a conflict is the violent meeting of two parties incensed against each other. A contest may be, and often has been, decided by a conflict. In the history of the wars of the "Roses," the contending parties were the Houses of York and Lancaster, and in the course of the contest for the crown, a series of conflicts took place. Contests

do not of necessity imply violence, but conflicts are always desperate and sanguinary. A man perishes in a conflict, and is defeated in a contest.

[Eds. I will persevere in my course of loyalty though the conflict be sore between that and my blood.

King Lear, iii. 5.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning And of their vain contest appeared no end. P. L., ix. 1189. dire was the noise Of conflict. ----Id., vi. 212. When he had crushed a plentiful estate By ruinous contest, to obtain a seat In Britain's senate. -'The Excursion,' vi. - that Soul. Which with the motion of a virtuous act Flashes a look of terror upon guilt. Is, after connict, quies as a series of the By a miraculous finger stilled at once,

"The Borderers."] Is, after conflict, quiet as the ocean,

Exercise.

"Soon after, the death of the king furnished a general subject for poetical ———."

"Bare, unhoused trunks,

To the ——ing elements exposed."

"A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for ——— about it."

"Happy is the man who, in the ——— of desire between God and the

world, can oppose not only argument to argument, but pleasure to pleasure."

"Leave all noisy ———, all immodest clamours, and brawling language."

"Lashed into foam, the fierce ----ing brine

Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn."

"If he attempt this great change, with what labour and ——— must he accomplish it?"

The third candidate, finding there was no chance of success, withdrew from the -----

"No assurance touching victories can make present ——— so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them."

Discretion-Prudence.

Prudence is the quality which enables us to foresee probabilities, and to act accordingly. Discretion has to do with tangible realities—with things that are before us. The pru-

dent man prepares for what is coming; the discreet man judges of present affairs. We are determined by our prudence to follow one course to the exclusion of all others; we are determined by our discretion to do one of two things. It is prudent to provide against bad weather; it is discreet not to allude to an offensive subject.

(Hem. Be not too tame neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

Exercise.

Nature has been likened to a ——— mother, who not only supplies her children's present wants, but provides against their future necessities.

It is a strong proof of in——— to speak of family affairs before all persons indiscriminately.

Horace calls the ant a ——— animal, who, not regardless of the future, employs herself in the summer in laying up a store of food against the severity of the winter season.

No ——— person will ever allude to subjects which he knows to be disagreeable to those with whom he converses.

is more required in the management of present affairs, —— in that of future: by the former, we determine promptly what to do or what not to do in the exigency of the moment; by the latter, we predetermine what shall be most expedient for the future. Both qualities are not only desirable, but actually indispensable in the regulation of the common affairs of human life.

"Let your own
be your tutor. Suit the action
To the word."

Endurance—Duration.

These words are not strictly synonymous; but as they are frequently mistaken for one another, it may be useful to shew in what they differ. Endurance is the power of bearing up against insults or misfortunes; duration signifies merely a continuance of time. The idea of time enters into the meaning of both words, for endurance is the power of bearing with for a length of time. Without duration, we should have no opportunity of enduring.

[Bene. — she misused me past the endurance of a block. — Much Ade, 4c., ii. 1.

— work ease out of pain

Through labour and endurance. — P. L., ii. 263.

Her mind she strictly tutored to find peace

And pleasure in endurance. — 'The Excursion' vi.1

Exercise.

- "It has been my lot to ——— frequent visitations of ill-health, although my muscular frame is strong, and I am capable of bearing great privation and almost any exertion of mere bodily fatigue."
- "Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its ———, that it should have a due length in it."
- "Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and ——— of all evils, of pain and of death."
- "——— is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them."
- "How miserable his state who is condemned to ———— at once the pangs of guilt and the vexations of calamity!"
- "I think another probable conjecture (respecting the soul's immortality) may be raised from our appetite to ———— itself."
- "I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the ———— of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable?"

An era-An epoch.

The words era and epoch are both employed to mark specified times of events. An era expresses the duration of time for which events are computed chronologically; an epoch is a point of time, distinguished by some remarkable circumstance, from which events are reckoned. The era of Rome lasted from 753 B. c. to the birth of Christ; the Christian era, from the birth of Christ to the present time. The nativity of Christ is the epoch from which modern European chronology is com-

puted. The Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, A. D. 622, is the epoch from which the Arabians date.

Exercise.

Seneca, the Roman philosopher, was born at the beginning of the Christian ———.

The foundation of their city was the ——— from which the Romans dated the events of their history.

The Christian ——— commenced in the seven hundred and fifty-third year of the building of Rome.

The —— of the Julian ——, which precedes the common or Christian —— by forty-five years, is the reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar.

In the tenth century, many sovereigns dated their instruments from the different ———— of their reign.

"The commencement of the reign of William the Conqueror is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, viz. Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066; but, according to Vilaine, it was dated from two ———; the one, the death of Edward the Confessor, which occurred on the 5th of January, 1066; and the other, William's coronation, which took place at Westminster, on Christmas-day in that year."

"Their several ——— or beginnings, as from the Creation of the world, from the Flood, from the first Olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity, and of former ages."

A fault-a mistake.

A fault is an error of judgment; a mistake is an error of perception. When we determine wrongly, we commit a fault; when we perceive wrongly, we make a mistake. A mistake is less grave than a fault. Children are apt to make mistakes; men often commit faults. A child that would copy a p for a q would make a mistake; i. e. he would take one for the other. To allow children to do as they please is a great fault. The writer was once asked whether the Greeks were called Hellénes because they were descended from Helen, the wife of Menelaus: that was a mistake, the questioner mistook Helen for Hellen.

[King. — But 'tis not so above:
There is no shuffling, there the action lies
In his true nature; and we ourselves compelled
Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults
To give in evidence. — Hamlet, iii. 3.

Ariel. Remember, I have done thee worthy service; Told thee no lies, made no mistakings ——

Tempest, i. 2.

Millions of spirits for his fault amerced
Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. — P. L., ii. 609.
He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake

For as, by discipline of Time made wise, We learn to tolerate the infirmities And faults of others—gently as he may, So with our own the mild Instructor deals Teaching us to forget them or forgive.

WORDSWORTH. 'Eccles. Sonnets.']

Exercise.

There can be little doubt that many of the ——— which are so prevalent in early youth might be much modified, if not altogether prevented, by a judicious education.

Instead of prying into the ——— of others, we should take care to be free from them ourselves.

The ——— of the work are so glaring, that it is impossible for the most inattentive reader not to be struck with them.

When my uncle first saw his friend after so long an absence, he was so altered that he did not recognize him, and took him for some casual frequenter of the same hotel; but on discovering his ———, he immediately apologized for his apparent rudeness.

"To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing that we innocently may to obtain it, is so far from being a ______, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty."

An idea-a notion.

An idea is an impression made on the mind by something external; a notion is whatever we know about a thing.

These words have been much confounded, and in common language are very frequently used the one for the other. If I mention the word horse to one who has seen that animal, the word recalls to his mind the idea of the animal; but, if I make any affirmation about the horse—as, the horse is swift—I express a notion, or what I know about the horse.

Frier. The idea of her life shall sweetly creep Into his study of imagination. Much Ado, 4c., iv. 1. - that might. To half a soul, and a notion crazed, Sav. thus did Banquo. Macbeth, iii. 1. Thence to behold this new-created world, The addition of his empire, how it showed In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair P. L., vii. 557. Answering his great idea. ----- unless we ourselves • Seek them with wandering thoughts, and notions vain. Id., viii. 187. Unhallowed actions-planted like a crown Upon the insolent aspiring brow Of spurious notions-worn as open signs

Exercise.

'The Excursion,' ii.]

Of prejudice subdued ---

It was not long before we found him of no assistance whatever; he had not a single ———— upon the subject, and consequently, he made so many blunders, that he rather retarded than forwarded the work we were engaged upon.

His work, though it displayed no inconsiderable talent, was so full of strange ——— and odd fancies, that few gave themselves the trouble to read it, and it soon was neglected to a degree which it really did not quite deserve.

Those who are deprived of the sense of hearing or sight, can have but very imperfect ———— of sound or colour.

He was full of the most extravagant ——— of the construction of the world, and the planetary system, and would indulge in the wildest theories upon all sorts of speculative questions.

Those who compose for the first time, generally find themselves at a loss in two ways: firstly they want———, and secondly, when they have them, they do not know how to arrange them.

A method-a mode.

The method is the theory upon which the mode is built. Method regards the contrivance; mode, the practice. Bell

and Lancaster invented methods of teaching. The method is the arrangement of the plan, which is worked out by the modes of practice which it pursues. The method is in the mind; the mode, in the hand. Methods are ingenious or erroneous. Modes are skilful or clumsy. The Chinese method of building differs greatly from that of the English. Running, jumping, leaping, &c., are various modes of action by which a method of gymnastics is worked out.

> [Pol. Though this be madness, yet there's method in it. Hamlet, ii. 2.

> K. Hen. For all my reign hath been but as a scene Acting that argument; and now my death Changes the mode -2 Henry IV., iv. 4. Another method I must now begin P. R., iv. 540. God's altar to disparage, and displace For one of Syrian mode ---P. L., i. 474. - Powers there are That touch each other to the quick, in modes Which the gross world no sense hath to perceive

No soul to dream of. - WORDSWORTH. ' Tour in Scotland.'

Exercise.

The whole ——— differs from the old one in being much more simple. effecting a great deal more in a shorter time, and in making it much less likely for the machine to get out of order.

A duty being once resolved upon, there will be little difficulty in determining the ---- of performing it.

"Although a faculty be born with us, there are several — for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain."

The ---- of teaching used in schools are at the present day far superior to those in general practice fifty years ago.

There are certain ---- of expression which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of speech.

To understand the nature of a disease, and the proper ----- of curing it, belongs to a skill, the study of which is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties.

"-s of speech, which owe their prevalence to modish folly, die away with their inventors."

"Men are willing to try all ----s of reconciling guilt and quiet."

An observance—an observation.

These words are both derived from the Latin observare, to keep, and are used as follows: --- An observance, is the keeping of a rule or law by the performance of the outward ceremonies which it enjoins. An observation is the keeping of a fact in the mind, for the convenience of adverting to it at some future time. The intention of an observance is the fulfilment of a religious or moral duty; the intention of an observation is to increase our own information, or that of others. We speak of astronomical observations, and of the observance of the laws.

[Ham. it is a custom

More honoured in the breach than the observance.

Hamlet i. 4.

[Hem. All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past That youth and observation copied there

And from affectionate observance gain

Help, under every change of adverse fate.

WORDSWORTH. 'Dien.'

The imaginative faculty was lord Of observations natural.

'The Excursion,' i.1

Exercise.

Without a strict ———— of the principles of morality, no man can be considered a good citizen, or a useful member of society.

His ——— are full of good sense, and he has treated the whole subject with the greatest perspicuity.

There is no country in Europe where the ——— of the Sabbath is so strictly attended to as in England.

A habit of ———, and the power of concentrating our attention strongly on whatever may be the object of our inquiry, are necessary qualifications for the acquirement of solid information.

Many learn more from ——— than from rules.

"Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy ———, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life."

"The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our ———."

Pride-Vanity.

The proud man is self-satisfied—wrapped up in his own estimation—careless of the opinions of others. The vain man

has little or no merit, and is greedy of praise at the same time that he is conscious of not deserving it. Those who have more merit than others cannot help being conscious of it; but pride does not signify the consciousness of our own superiority; it is the feeling which, in over-rating our own merit, causes us to under-rate that of others. Pride is disagreeable and odious; vanity is ridiculous and contemptible.

The qualities honest and honorable, when applied to pride, deprive it of its odium, and make it a feeling which no one needs be ashamed to own. He who has raised himself in society by his own unaided exertions will naturally feel an honest and proper pride in his success.

[Chor. Being free from vainnes	s and self-glorious pride. Henry V., v. Chorus.
Wol. — my high-bl At length broke under me —	
Dan. As matching to his youth I did present him with those Par	
And wandering vanity, when less	ast was safe
Rejected my forewarning	•
Till pride and worse ambition th	rew me down Id., iv. 40.
If thou be one whose heart the h Of young imagination have kept Stranger! henceforth be warned Howe'er disguised in its own ma Is littleness.—	pure, l; and know that pride,
One lesson, Shepherd, let us two Taught both by what she shows, Never to blend our pleasure or o With sorrow of the meanest thir	and what conceals; our pride
he was sincer	·e
As vanity and fondness for appla	
And new and shapeless wishes,	
	'The Encursion' ii 1

Exercise.

He was a man of low intellect, and had very little general information; and so absurdly ————, that he was the laughing-stock of the whole village.

Nothing can be more intolerable than the ———— of this new-comer; he visits no one, goes nowhere, and keeps himself in every respect aloof from

all the visiters of the place.

There is no feeling more satisfactory than that ——— which we experi-

400	FRACTICAL EXERCISES
ence in difficulty	having, by our own efforts, surmounted an obstacle, or overcome
places, a	is increased by solitude—it loves to live alone; it seeks deser way from the haunts of man:————on the contrary, could no
	of society; praise and flattery are the food it lives on, and where it these in the desert?
"	— makes men ridiculous, —— odious, and ambition, terrible." "Tis an old maxim in the schools
	That ——— 's the food of fools."
	Subsidy—Tribute.
nation stances subsidy knowle	these words signify a sum agreed to be paid by one to another; but they differ in the following circums. A subsidy is voluntary; a tribute is exacted. A is paid to meet an exigency; a tribute is paid in acondingment of subjection. A subsidy is paid to an ally the is paid to a conqueror.
	[K. Hen. Nor much oppressed them with great subsidies 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

Clo. Why tribute? why should we pay tribute? If Cæsar can hide the sun from us with a blanket, or put the moon in his pocket, we will pay him tribute for light; else, sir, no more tribute.

Cymbeline, iii. 1.

'The Excursion,' ix.1

Then meeting, joined their tribute to the sea
P. R., iii. 258.
———— bringing each in turn
The tribute of enjoyment, knowledge, health

Exercise.

Beauty or strength. ----

" They	advised	the ki	ing to s	end speed	y aids, an	d with	much	alacrity
granted a	great ra	te of –						
"They	that re	ceived		money, s	aid: Doth	not yo	ur ma	ster pay
?**				•		•		

"The _____ paid by foreign nations was by far the most important branch of the public revenue during the period of Rome's greatness."

"It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a House of Commons should never grant such ——— as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel."

"The Irish lords did only promise to become ——aries to King Henry the Second; and such as only pay ——are not properly subjects, but sovereigns."

A quarrel ensued between the king and the Commons. They drew up a petition praying him to send some ——ary troops to defend the Palati-

nate, to declare war against Spain, and to marry his son to a Protestant princees.

Casar landing the next spring, forced the passage of the Thames above Kingston, took Verulamium, received the submission and hostages of several states, and having imposed ————, quitted Britain for ever.

"To acknowledge this was all he did exact, Small ——, where the will to pay was act."

To abbreviate—to abridge.

To abbreviate and to abridge both signify to shorten: but to abridge is to shorten by condensing or compressing; whilst to abbreviate is to shorten by contracting or cutting off. In abridgments, we have as much substance, only in a smaller space. In abbreviations, the same meaning, but in fewer characters. Single words are abbreviated; whole works are abridged. Lieut., Dr., Esq., are abbreviations for lieutenant, doctor, esquire. Large histories are abridged for the use of young students. A work in three volumes has been frequently abridged into one.

[Hol. --- 'neigh' abbreviated 'ne.'

Love's Lab. Lost, v. 1.

Bru. So are we Cæsar's friends that have abridged His time of fearing death.

Jul. Cæs., iii. 1.]

Exercise.

The paper was so full of contractions and ———, that it was with the greatest difficulty I could decipher its contents.

---- are necessary for those who either do not wish, or have not the power to study subjects in detail.

"The only invention of late years which has contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of ———, or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest."

If we trace the history of the spoken language of any particular country, we shall find ——— and harmony to have been the two leading principles which have influenced its various changes.

"It is one thing to ---- by contracting, another by cutting off."

"I shall lay before my readers an —— of some few of their extravagancies, in hopes that they will in time accustom themselves to dream a little more to the purpose."

To advance—to proceed.

To advance regards the end, to proceed respects the beginning of our journey. We cannot advance without proceeding, nor proceed without advancing. In advancing, we approach nearer the end; in proceeding, we leave the beginning farther behind us. The army advanced three leagues into the enemy's country. They proceeded on their journey. We advance further. We proceed farther. (See farther and further.) In fine, to advance refers to the point we are striving to attain, whether in a primary or secondary sense, whilst to proceed refers to the point we start from. The difference then between "to advance in our studies" and "to proceed with our studies" will be obvious.

(Siw. Towards which advance the war.

Macbeth, v. 4.

Wol. — how far I have proceeded,
Or how far further shall — Hen. VIII., ii. 4.
Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime

Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearl P. L., v. 2.

Man lives not by bread alone, but each word Proceeding from the mouth of God ——

P. R., i. 350.

It was the season of unfolding leaves,
Of days advancing toward their utmost length,
And small birds singing happily to mates
Happy as they. ——
'The Excursion,' v1.

So, from the body of one guilty deed,
A thousand guilty fears, and haunting thoughts proceed!

'Tour on the Continent.']

Exercise.

In order to insure our ——— in any particular study, we must ——— diligently and regularly.

As soon as the confusion caused by this interruption had in some degree subsided, the lecturer ——— with his remarks upon the internal condition of the Roman empire, and the state of its literature during this period.

Upon reconnoitring his position, he found he had committed a great

error in ——— so far into the country without securing a retreat: but it was now too late to remedy the evil; he therefore ———— to take every means of strengthening his position till reinforcements should come to his assistance.

To appear-to seem.

What seems is in the mind; what appears is external. Things appear as they present themselves to the eye; they seem as they are represented to the mind. Things appear good or bad, as far as we can judge by our senses. Things seem right or wrong as we determine by reflection. Perception and sensation have to do with appearing; reflection and comparison, with seeming. When things are not what they appear, our senses are deceived; when things are not what they seem, our judgment is at fault.

[Edg. The fishermen, that walk upon the beach Appear like mice —— King Lear, iv. 6.

Ham. How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this world!

Hamlet, i. 2.

- to whom, in vision clear

The aspiring heads of future things appear, Like mountain-tops whose mists have rolled away.

Wordsworth. 'Poems to Liberty.'
No fountain from its rocky cave

E'er tripped with foot so free; She seemed as happy as a wave That dances on the sea. 'The Two April Mornings.']

Exercise.

It ——— that he not only detained the property from the rightful owner, but even appropriated a large portion of it.

In my dream, I ———— to have taken the shape and size of a bat, and to be flying through the dark air at a rapid pace.

To articulate—to pronounce.

To articulate is to utter distinctly every syllable of which a word is composed. To pronounce is to utter a word in that accent and tone which are assigned to it by custom. Articulation has to do with the distinctness of the syllable; pronunciation, with propriety of the vocalizing. A child who says possble for possible, articulates indistinctly; a child who says passable for possible, pronounces improperly. Careless readers and speakers articulate badly; foreigners and countrymen pronounce improperly.

[Macb. But wherefore could not I pronounce, amen?

Macbeth, ii. 2.

Ham. Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

language of man pronounced
By tongue of brute, and human sense expressed?
The first, at least, of these I thought denied
To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day
Created mute to all articulate sound.

For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth. S. A., 289. He heard, borne on the wind, the articulate voice Of God — 'The Excursion,' iv.

He only judges right who weighs, compares And, in the sternest sentence which his voice Pronounces, ne'er abandons Charity.

'Eccles. Sonnets.'

the beauty of the sabbath kept

With conscientious reverence, as a day

By the almighty Lawgiver pronounced Holy and blest.

'The Escursion,' viii.]

Exercise.

Demosthenes is said to have ——— so badly, that in order to cure himself of this defect, he used to recite speeches with small pebbles in his mouth.

Though, in point of information and style, he was an excellent lecturer, he ——— English with so strong a provincial dialect, that it occasionally gave many of his hearers some difficulty to understand him.

In order to _____ properly, we should be accustomed to hear and converse with those who mix in the best society.

Those who have a defect of ——— should be put under the care of an elocution master.

The first requisite for a good reader is a distinct ———. This may be said to resemble perspicuity in style; for whatever beauties our writing may possess, they are without value when unaccompanied by this essential quality.

A bad ——— often arises from carelessness; vicious ——— is the natural consequence of having bad examples for imitation.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I ——— it to you."

To attribute—to impute.

Both these words relate to causation. To attribute is to refer to as a known, or a natural cause; to impute is to refer to as a supposed, or an evil cause. Bad health is sometimes attributed to intemperance. Riots and discontent among a people may be attributed to a bad harvest, or may be imputed to the unpopularity of the government. In attributing, we assign things as causes; in imputing, we assign the feelings or acts of persons as causes. To impute is generally used in a bad sense; to attribute, in either a good or bad sense.

[Par. — the merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact performer.

All's Well, 4c., iii. 6.

Jul. And not impute this yielding to light love
Romeo and Juliet, 11. 2.

Where glory is false glory, attributed
To things not glorious, men not worthy fame.

P. R., iii. 69.

Imputest thou that to my default, or will
Of wandering — P. L., 1x. 1145.]

Exercise.

- "This obscurity cannot be ——— to want of language in so great a master of style."
- "I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others; 'tis now time to clear myself from any ——— of self-conceit on that subject."

Whenever a great undertaking fails, the blame is always ———— to those who advised it.

To avenge-to revenge.

We avenge others; we revenge ourselves. When we revenge, we return evil for evil (real or supposed) done to ourselves. When we avenge, we punish an injury done to another. In both cases, vengeance is exercised; in the former for ourselves, in the latter for another. To avenge is an act of retributive justice; to revenge is an act of passion.

Deep scars of thunder had intrenched, and care
Sat on his faded cheek; but under brows
Of dauntless courage and considerate pride
Waiting revenge; — P. L., i. 604.

He, who by wilful disesteem of life
And proud insensibility to hope
Affronts the eye of Solitude, shall learn
That her mild nature can be terrible:
That neither she nor silence lack the power
To avenge their own insulted majesty.

o avenge their own insulted majesty.

'The Excursion.' iv.

And, guilt escaping, passion then might plead
In angry spirits for her old free range
And the 'wild justice of revenge' prevail.

'Somets on Pemishment of Death.']

Exercise.

"The day shall come, the great ——ing day,
When Troy's proud glories in the dust shall lay."*

"'Your health, my Glaucus,' said he, quaffing a cup to each letter of the Greek's name with the ease of the practised drinker; 'will you not be on your ill-fortune of vesterday? See, the dice court us."

- "Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come,
- ——— yourselves alone on Cassius."
- "It is a quarrel most unnatural,
 - To be --- on him that loveth thee."
- "With heart of fire, and foot of wind,
- The fierce ————er is behind."

 "By a continued series of loose, though apparently trivial gratifications, the heart is often as thoroughly corrupted as by the commission of any one of those enormous crimes which spring from great ambition, or great ———."
- "May we, with the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with further ———?"

With tears in her eyes, she related the insult she had just received, and entreated me to ———— her.

"The just ———er of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder."

To compare to—to compare with.

One thing is compared to another when a resemblance is found between them: Anger is compared to a tempest. One thing is compared with another when our object in bringing them together is to discover the relative worth of each. Art when compared with nature is found wanting. Great things may be compared with small.

[K. Rich. I have been studying how I may compare This prison, where I live, unto the world. Rich. II., v. 5.

^{*} It is needless to remark, that Pope is here guilty of a gross grammatical error.

Hom. I dare not confess that, lest I should compare with him in excellence —— Homlet, v. 3.

So, if great things to small may be compared Xerzes, the liberty of Greece to yoke From Susa, his Memnonian palace high Came to the sea — P. L., x. 306.

Alas, how simple, to those cates compared, Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!

P. R., ii. 348.

As when Earth's son, Antæus, (to compare Small things with greatest,) in Irassa strove With Jove's Alcides —— Id., iv. 564.

And Fancy, not less aptly pleased, compares Your squadrons to an endless flight of birds

WORDSWORTH. 'To the Clouds.'

With him who grovels, self-debarred From all that lies within the scope Of holy faith and christian hope.

' Rydal Chapel.']

Exercise.

In point of learning, he is not to be compared ———— his rival candidate, though he is far superior to him in natural abilities

We have but to compare the paintings of these two masters————each other, to perceive how far superior, in every respect, the original is to the copy.

Burke, in one of his writings, speaking of the necessity of large open spaces for the recreation and exercise of the poor, compares the parks of the metropolis———— the lungs of the human body.

To compare—to contrast.

Things which bear some resemblance to each other may be compared. Things which are strikingly unlike each other are contrasted. When we compare, it is with a view to shew a likeness; when we contrast, it is in order to dissimilitude. The dreadful ravages of war cannot be compared to, but may be contrasted with, the quiet blessings of peace. A man may be compared to a tree, because we can discover many points in which they resemble each other. White is contrasted with black.

[Not from his fellows only man may learn
Rights to compare and duties to discern.

WORDSWORTH. 'Humanity.'
But stoop, and place the prospect of the soul
In sober contrast with reality
And man's substantial life. ——

'The Excursion.' v.]

Exercise.

When we ———— the squalid poverty of the artisan or labourer with the comforts and refinement of the middle and higher classes, how striking is the difference!

On entering this abode of desolation, what a ——— presented itself! I had just left a company of light-hearted, joyous companions, full of mirth and jollity:—here I found the silence of sadness, interrupted only by the sobs of despair, or the fitful shrieks of painful disease.

On ———— the two books, I found that both writers had treated the subject in nearly a similar manner, and that they differed only in detail.

He who is in the habit of ——— his own condition with that of others, will be obliged to confess that, whatever disappointments or reverses it has been his lot to suffer, he has many reasons to consider himself fortunate.

To conciliate—to reconcile.

To conciliate is to gain the good-will of others for ourselves; to reconcile is to bring together those who have been at variance. One man conciliates the esteem of another. A common friend reconciles two persons who have quarrelled. In conciliating, we attract others to ourselves; in reconciling, we bring two others together. Our manners conciliate; our influence reconciles.

When we reconcile ourselves to things or persons, we make the first advances to them. When we conciliate others, we behave in such a way that they make the first advances to us.

Am pleased by fits to have thee for my foe Yet ever willing to be reconciled.

WORDSWORTH. 'Miscel. Sonnets.']

Exercise.

The kindness and elemency of Julius Cæsar soon ———— the minds even of those who had been his most implacable enemies

It was no easy matter to ——— such fierce and savage tribes, and induce them to submit to the absolute dominion of foreign power.

I shall never be able to ——— myself to a life so full of difficulties and dangers.

By the mediation of a third party, the quarrel was at length made up, and both parties declared that they were wholly ———— to each other.

"The preacher may enforce his doctrines in the style of authority, for it is his profession to summon mankind to their duty; but an uncommissioned instructor will study to ————, whilst he attempts to correct."

"It must be confessed a happy attachment, which can ————— the Laplander to his freezing snows, and the African to his scorching sun."

To confess—to acknowledge.

To acknowledge is to make known by any means of communication; to confess is to make known by speaking. An acknowledgment is public; a confession is private. The former is said of a fault, or a mistake, and is used in reference to venial errors; the latter applies particularly to graver charges. We acknowledge an omission of duty; we confess a commission of sin. A debt is acknowledged; a crime is confessed.

Oth. ---- as truly as to heaven I do confess the vices of my blood. Othello, i. 3. K. Hen. Through all the kingdoms that acknowledge Christ 1 Henry IV., iii, 2, Father, I do acknowledge and confess That I this honour, I this pomp have brought To Dagon -S. A., 448. --- till peace obtained from fault Acknowledged and deplored ----P. L., x. 939. - and there confess Humbly our faults and pardon beg -Id., 1088. Then mark him, him who could so long rebel The crime confessed, a kneeling Penitent Before the Altar, where the Sacrament Softens his heart, till from his eyes outwell Tears of salvation. WORDSWORTH. 'Sonnets on Punishment of Death.' - Doth the will Acknowledge reason's law? ----'The Excursion,' V.]

Exercise.

It is not sufficient that we ——— our faults; we ought also to endeavour to compensate for the injury which our errors may have caused to others.

The police officer ———— that he had done wrong, in allowing the man to quit his presence even for a moment; but he strongly denied that the prisoner's escape had been effected by his connivance.

It was not till after he was tried and convicted on the clearest evidence that the prisoner ——— his guilt, and made a long statement of all the circumstances connected with the robbery.

Fourteen of the conspirators were condemned and executed; seven of whom died ———— their crime.

They died penitent, ——— the justness of the sentence by which they were executed.

To confute—to refute.

When one argument is neutralized by another, it is confuted; when an assertion is proved to be false, it is refuted. A confuted proposition is reduced to an absurdity. When a charge is refuted, the refutation remains triumphant, but does not alter the character of the charge. In confuting, we prove the absurdity—in refuting, we prove the falsehood of an assertion. Opinions, arguments, paradoxes, &c. are confuted; slander, insinuations, accusations, &c. are refuted.

[Iseb. ——— after much debatement

My sisterly remorse confutes mine honour.

Mess. for Mess., v. 1.

Awhile, as mute, confounded what to say, What to reply, confuted, and convinced Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift:

P. R., iii. 3.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes? Id., iv. 233.]

Exercise.

"Tie su	ch absurd,	miserable	stuff, t	hat we	will not	honor i	t with	especial
ation	ւ"							
	44 FDL = 1		4	Aba la				

"The learned do, by turns, the learn'd ———,
Yet all depart unaltered by dispute."

"Philip of Macedon ——— by the force of gold all the wisdom of Athens."

"He could on either side dispute,
—, change hands, and still —,"

"He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to ——— such multitudes."

"The arguments employed on the opposite side, in favor of this view of the question, were so weak and inconclusive, that we had no difficulty in _____ them."

He made some slight effort to ———— the charge brought against him, but without success; and his reputation thus received a blow from which it never afterwards wholly recovered.

"Self-destruction sought, ——es
That excellence thought in thee."

To conjecture—to guess.

We guess about the fact; we conjecture on the possibility of the fact. A conjecture is more vague than a guess. We may have a reason for guessing, but conjecture is pure hazard. We guess a person's age from his appearance. When we are utterly at a loss to comprehend a sentence, all we can do is to conjecture its meaning. A guess is an approach to the truth. A conjecture may, or may not, be near the truth. In guessing, we arrive at a probable conclusion from imperfect premises; in conjecturing, we arrive at a possible conclusion from uncertain premises.

[Gent. 'Tis likely
By all conjectures. — Henry VIII., ii. 1.
Cleo. Guess at her years, I pr'ythee.

Ant. and Cleop., iii. 3.

for this day will pour down

If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower

But rattling storm of arrows barbed with fire.

P. L., vi. 545.

Already by thy reasoning this I guess,
Who art to lead thy offspring — Id., viii. 85.
Who comes not hither ne'er shall know
How beautiful the world below;
Nor can he guess how lightly leaps
The brook adown the rocky steeps.

WORDSWORTH. 'The Pass of Kirkstone.']

Exercise.

The settled gloom of his countenance, his restless eye, and anxious expression, made it easy to ———— the unhappy state of his mind.

Some children —— riddles much more readily than others.

The landlady, ——ing by my exterior that I was not likely to be a profitable customer, replied that she had no accommodation for gentlemen of my appearance.

The mariners ——— by the clouded state of the horizon, and the sudden gusts of wind, that a storm was rapidly approaching.

"Persons of studious and contemplative natures often entertain them-

selves with the history of past ages, or raise schemes and ——— upon faturity."

"And these discoveries make us all confess
That sublunary science is but ------"

To contemplate—to meditate.

We contemplate sensible objects; we meditate on actions or abstract qualities. The starry heavens and the rising sun are fit objects for contemplation. Ingratitude, friendship, benevolence, &c., are proper subjects for meditation.

When these words are used in the sense of to intend, there is this difference between them, that contemplate is more immediately followed by the intended action than mediate. In this sense, what we contemplate, we look upon as likely; what we mediate, we consider as probable, but more remote. We contemplate a journey into the country; we mediate an excursion abroad.

[K. Hea. So many hours must I contemplate
3 Heavy VI., ii. 5.

Jag. — indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me, is a most humourous sadness.

As You Like It, iv. 1.

Keth. —— whilst I sit meditating
On that celestial harmony I go to. Heavy VIII., iv. 2.

Grif. —— full of repentance

Continual meditations, tears and sorrows, He gave his honours to the world again, His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.

----- I have not lost

To love, at least contemplate and admire
What I see excellent in good, or fair,
Or virtuous —— P. R., i. 380.

Or virtuous —— P. R., i. 380. Wrapped in a pleasing fit of melancholy

To meditate my rural minstrelsy Comus, i. 547

Contemplated, describe the Mind and Man Contemplating; and who and what he was,— The transitory Being that beheld

This Vision --- 'The Excursion,' (Prefect.)

The food of hope
Is meditated action; robbed of this
Her sole support, she languishes and dies.

ld., 1x.]

Exercise.

The ——— of nature fills the mind with the sublimest thoughts.

During the long period of his confinement, he had full leisure to

on his past follies; and he left the prison with a strong determination to reform his life, and become a respectable and useful member of society.

He was aroused from his ——— by the loud report of a gun, and turning his head to the right, he perceived two men, in the dress of hunters, approaching the spot where he stood.

As they had not ——— any danger, they were unprovided with weapons of defence.

I have been for some months ——— a journey to Italy, but I am now so overwhelmed with business, that I see no likelihood of its taking place this year.

The poet stood on a lofty eminence, formed by the peak of a craggy rock, and ——— the scene below him with unmixed delight.

"I sincerely wish myself with you to ——— the wonders of God in the firmament, rather than the madness of man on the earth."

"But a very small part of the moments spent in ——— on the past produce any reasonable caution or salutary sorrow."

To copy—to imitate.

To copy has to do with the outward appearance; to imitate, with internal signification. We copy words; we imitate meaning. The result of a copy is a likeness to the eye; the result of an imitation is likeness to the mind. In copying, we multiply the original; in imitating, we present a variety of the original. In copying a sentence, we transcribe the words which it contains; in imitating a sentence, we construct one in a similar manner to the one placed before us. The hand copies; the mind imitates. A painting may be copied; the style of a painter may be imitated.

[Ham. —— from the table of my memory Pil wipe away all trivial fond records, All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past Phat youth and observation copied there.

Alamiet, 1. S

P. Hen. Yet herein will I imitate the sun

1 Henry IV., i. 2.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry quire,
Who in their nightly watchful spheres
Lead in swift round the months and years.

Comus, 112.

Stoop from your height, ye proud, and copy these! Who in their noiseless dwelling-place, can hear

DESCRIPTION OF

selves with the history of past = futurity."

"And these discove That sublunary

To contemple

We contemplate sensible obabstract qualities. The starrfit objects for contemplation. lence, &c., are proper subject

When these words are used is this difference between the mediately followed by the inthis sense, what we contempwhat we mediate, we conside We contemplate a journey into excursion abroad.

[K. Hen. So many home

Jaq. — indeed the sundry contemptation wraps me, is a most humanicon

Kath. On that celestial harm

Grif.

Continual meditations.
He gave his honourHis blessed part to he

To lor

n moist eye? a dry hand? a yellow cheek? a white 2 Henry IV., i. 2.				
yon tall anchoring bark her cock; her cock, a buoy ill for sight. — King Lear, tv. 6.				
— at whose sight all the stars nished heads — P. L., iv. 35.]				
Exercise.				
, the days gradually —— in length.				
examination of his affairs, it was discovered that, eckless extravagance, his income was ——— by at				
necident, the gas was allowed to escape much more used; in consequence of which, the balloon ——————————————————————————————————				
omes to his tropics, days increase and ——— but a while together."				
te's ample fields ———— to our eye, fore the Boreal blasts the vessels fly."				

To dissert-to discuss.

thation, we expatiate upon a subject, and engraft own ideas in order to explain it more fully. A is then an amplified discourse. In discussing, we real meaning of what is before us, by shaking its points singly and separately. The object ertation and a discussion is to arrive at a more ledge of a subject. In disserting, we add our way of illustration; in discussing, we examine, he real meaning.

Exercise.

tlow distinguishes himself as much in the church-yard as upon 'Change; the whole parish politics being generally place either after the sermon or before the bell rings."

his ——ion on the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's τ a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction." The voice of wisdom whispering scripture texts For the mind's government, or temper's peace.

Where the bare columns of those lofty firs. Supporting gracefully a massy dome Of sombre foliage, seem to imitate A Grecian temple rising from the Deep. Îd., ix.)

Exercise.

- " Poetry and music have the power of ----ing the manners of men."
- "Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively ---- of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true ---- of nature, but of the best nature."
- "The Romans having sent to Athens and the Greek cities of Italy for the ——— of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form."
 "I have not the vanity to think my ——— equal to the original."
- "We should remember that although it be allowable to form our general style upon that of some eminent writer, yet that a close and servile ---of the style of any author will lead us to adopt its faults as well as its beauties."

The two paintings so closely resembled each other, that it was extremely difficult to determine which was the ——— and which the original.

---- the six first stanzas of this poem.

"Some imagine that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master who has acquired reputation, must, of necessity, be excellent; and never fail, when they ----, to follow the bad as well as the good things."

To decrease—to diminish.

To decrease is to grow less; to diminish is to make or become less. To decrease is relative and gradual; to diminish is positive. To decrease is an internal, and to diminish an external action. In addition to which distinction it may be proper to remark, that to decrease is more frequently applied to quantity or size, and to diminish, to number. Things decrease when they grow less from within, or when the cause of their growing less is imperceptible. They are diminished when something is taken from them from without, or when the cause of their becoming less is more evident. Water exposed to the sun decreases in quantity. A snowball during a thaw will decrease in size. An army is diminished in numbers by disease or famine. Many substances decrease in size by shrinking, such as flannel, cloth, &c.

[Ch. Just. Have you not a moist eye? a dry hand? a yellow cheek? a white beard? a decreasing leg? 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

Edg. —— yon tall anchoring bark
Diminished to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. — King Lear, iv. 6.
—— at whose sight all the stars
Hide their diminished heads — P. L., iv. 35.1

Exercise.

As we approach winter, the days gradually ——— in length.

Upon instituting an examination of his affairs, it was discovered that, from a long course of reckless extravagance, his income was ——— by at least one-half.

"When the sun comes to his tropics, days increase and ——— but a very little for a great while together."

"Crete's ample fields ——— to our eye, Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly."

To dissert—to discuss.

In a dissertation, we expatiate upon a subject, and engraft upon it our own ideas in order to explain it more fully. A dissertation is then an amplified discourse. In discussing, we examine the real meaning of what is before us, by shaking out, as it were, its points singly and separately. The object both of a dissertation and a discussion is to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of a subject. In disserting, we add our own ideas by way of illustration; in discussing, we examine, to come at the real meaning.

Exercise.

- "A country fellow distinguishes himself as much in the church-yard as a citizen does upon 'Change; the whole parish politics being generally in that place either after the sermon or before the bell rings."
- "Plutarch in his ——ion on the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction."

"This knotty point should you and I ----, Or tell a tale?"

"Could I, however, repeat to you the words of a venerable sage, (for I can call him no other,) whom I once heard ———ing on the topic of religion, and whom still I hear, whenever I think on him; you might accept perhaps my religious theories as candidly as you have my moral."

"We are here to ——— only those general exceptions which have been taken."

----ions are frequently written on disputed points in literature, such as Bentley's ----- on the Epistles of Phalaris, De Pauw's ----- on the Egyptians and Chinese, &c., &c.

To equivocate—to prevaricate.

To prevaricate is to evade a question so as to escape detection; to equivocate is to answer a question in such a way that two senses are involved. The object of the prevaricator is to escape detection; that of the equivocator is to deceive his questioner. The prevaricator shuffles; the equivocator deceives. An equivocator conceals the real meaning under the one put forth; a prevaricator gives us no information on the subject of our question.

[Port. — who committed treason enough for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven.

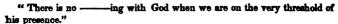
Macbeth, ii. 3.]

Exercise.

The evidence of this witness was so full of ———, that the judge ordered that he should be immediately taken into custody, and there held during the pleasure of the court.

A sentence is ——— when it is equally intelligible in two distinct senses; as, for example, in the following French expression: "Je voudrais bien l'avoir." This, when pronounced, would leave the meaning ———, for it might signify equally: "I should like to have it," and "I should like to see her."

"Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgotten something; but this ———— was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal."



"A secret liar or -----or is such a one as by mental reservations and other tricks deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth."

To foretel-to predict.

We foretel by calculation, and with some degree of certainty; we predict from pure conjecture. Strictly, no one can predict, though wisdom and experience will frequently enable men to foretel what will happen. Astronomers foretel eclipses; astrologers predict good or bad fortune.

The noun prediction expresses what is foretold, as well as what is predicted, but we should not for that reason place the same faith in the predictions of a gipsy or an almanac-maker, as in those of a philosopher or an astronomer.

> (Gaust. Methinks, I am a prophet new inspired And thus expiring, do foretell of him.

Rich. II., ii. 1.

- for these predictions Are to the world in general, as to Casar.

Jul. Ces., il. 2.

- whose high office now Moses in figure bears, to introduce One greater, of whose day he shall foretell

P. L., xii. 243.

 prediction still In all things, and all men, supposes means: Without means used, what it predicts revokes.

P. R., iii. 356.

And, with this change, sharp air and falling leaves Foretelling aged Winter's desolate sway.

'The Excursion,' V.]

Exercise.

It has been -, that when London shall join Hampstead, extraordinary changes will take place in England; what these changes are, the prophet did not mention, but there seems every likelihood that the truth of his ---- will be soon put to the test.

Astronomers can calculate eclipses with such precision, that they the very moment in which they will take place.

Mr. Murphy, whose weather-almanac gained him so high a reputation some years past, goes on ----- every year, but no one any longer places faith in his -----

To go back-to return.

Those who are in a place we have left, speak of us as having gone back; those who are in a place at which we are arrived, speak of us as having returned. We go back from, we return to. In the former, the idea of the place we have just left is prominent; in the latter, the idea of the place we are arrived at predominates. A man sets out from London to Liverpool; on his arrival at Birmingham, he finds himself obliged to go back from Birmingham, and return to London.

Though the preposition to is not always expressed after the. verb return, it is always understood. In such phrases as "The boy returned from school," there is always understood, to his father's house, or some such equivalent. The same remark (of the preposition from) may be made of the verb "go back."

[King. ——For your intent
In going back to school in Wittenberg
It is most retrograde to our desire. Hamlet, i. 2.

Ham. The undiscovered country, from whose bourn No traveller returns —— Id., iii. 1.

Return Alpheus; the dread voice is past

That shrunk thy streams; return Sicilian Muse

'Lucidas,' 132.

Go back to antique ages, if thine eyes
The genuine mien and character would trace
Of the rash Spirit that still holds her place
Prompting the world's audacious vanities!

WORDSWORTH. 'Somnets to Liberty.'

of sense were able to return as fast

And surely as they vanish. — 'Leodomia.'

Exercise.

"To ——— the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge is to accustom our minds to all sorts of knowledge."

Having discovered that my trunk had been left behind at Wisbaden, I was obliged to ——— from Biberich to Wisbaden to fetch it, which detained me a night longer than I had intended.

When he had gone through the usual course of study in the medical schools, he ——— from Paris with the intention of establishing himself as a physician in London.

I knocked at my friend's door and asked if he had ——— London; the servant answered that he had been in town, but that he was ———,

To prevail with-to prevail upon.

We prevail with another, when our influence is sufficiently strong with him to persuade him to do that to which he was not inclined; we prevail upon another, when our arguments are sufficiently strong to cause him to do that to which he was violently disinclined. An address to the feelings prevails with another; an address to the reason prevails upon another. Milton makes Eve say: "The serpent prevailed with me." Charles the First could not be prevailed upon to give up the command of the army.

[Men. — there is some hope the ladies of Rome, especially his mother, may prevail with him. Coriolanus, v. 4.

Piss. — What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued, as handed) hath prevailed
On thy too ready hearing? Cymbeline, iii. 2.
But with the afflicted in his pangs their sound
Little prevails — S. A., 661.]

Exercise.

- "Herod, hearing of Agrippa's arrival in Upper Asia, went thither to him, and ———— him to accept an invitation."
- "Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was ——— to send her forces upon that expedition."

----- obdurate minds nothing ------

To repeal-to revoke.

Both these words mean to call back. Repeal, from the French rappeler; and revoke, from the Latin revocare.

We revoke what has been said, we repeal what has been laid down, as law. Hence, edicts are revoked, and statutes are repealed. The proclaimed law is revoked; the written law is repealed. We do not say the repeal—but the revocation of the edict of Nantes: neither do we speak of the revocation—but of the repeal of the Irish Union. Both words are used chiefly in a legal or political sense. It should also be observed that a single individual revokes, and that an assembly repeals. Emperors and kings can revoke a sentence; the Parliament can repeal laws.

[Cit. —— repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich.

Coriolanus, i. 1.

Sic. Let them assemble;
And on a safer judgment, all revoke
Your ignorant election. — Id., ii. 3.

——— Whence Adam soon repealed
The doubts that in his heart arose — P. L., vii. 59.

——— and revoke the high decree,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordained
Their freedom — Id., iii. 126.

Exercise.

Such laws as are not found necessary to execute, or which have arisen from circumstances no longer existing, should be immediately ————.

The order was _____ just in time to save the poor prisoner, who, otherwise, would have inevitably suffered death that morning.

The ——— of those taxes which pressed most heavily on the poorer portion of the population was now found absolutely necessary, and a law was passed to that effect, at the beginning of the session.

Seeing the injury they had caused, the king determined ———— these privileges, and to throw open the competition to all ranks of the state.

"When we abrogate a law as being ill-made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein ——— our own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly?"

Shall-will.

The following explanations will shew the distinction between these auxiliaries:—

I. When the sentence is affirmative, shall, in the first person, expresses purpose or intention; in the second and third, it commands.

Will, in the first person, promises; in the second and third, it expresses purpose.

II. When the sentence is interrogative, shall, in the first and third persons, asks the permission or advice of another; in the second, it asks the intention of another.

Will is never used properly (interrogatively) in the first person singular or plural; in the second, it inquires about the will, and in the third, about the purpose of others.

The table below will perhaps more clearly explain the distinction between these words, so puzzling to natives as well as to foreigners.

I. (Affirmatively.)

Singular.

1. { I shall go = I intend to go. I will go = I promise to go. 2. { You will go = I command you to go. 3. { He shall go = You intend to go. 4 He will go = I command him to go. 4 He will go = He intends to go.

Plural

- - We promise to go.
- 2. As the singular.
- 3. { They shall go = I command them to go. They will go = They intend to go.

II. (Interrogatively.)

Singular.

- (Shall I go? = Do you wish me to go? Will I go? = incorrect (never said.)
- Shall you go? = Do you intend to go?

 Will you go? = Do you \ \text{choose \ wish} \ \text{to go?}
- Shall he go? = Do you permit him to go? Will he go? — Does he choose to go?

Plural

- 1. Shall we go? = Do you choose us to go?

 Will we go? = incorrect (never said.)
- 2. As the singular.
- 3. Shall they go? = Do you choose them to go? Will they go? = Do they intend to go?

----- we shall hardly in our ages see Their banners wave again. Coriolamus, iii. 1.

--- he shall to the market-place. Id.

Shall remain! -Hear you this Triton of the minnows? mark you

His absolute shall? Cor. This was my speech, and I will speak 't again

Sic. If you will pass Com

He will shake

Your Rome about your ears. Id., iv. 6.

Ari. What shall I do? say what? what shall I do?

Tempest, i. 2. Julius Casar, iii. 1. Ant. Shall it not grieve thee?

Men. Wilt thou be lord of the whole world?

Ant. and Cleop., ii. 7.

Id.

Cymbeline, i. 7. Imo. Will my lord say so?

Adam. Master, go on; and I will follow thee To the last gasp, with truth and loyalty. As You Like It, ii. 3.

I, too, will have my kings that take

From me the sign of life and death. Kingdoms shall shift about, like clouds

Obedient to my breath. WORDSWORTH. 'Rob Roy's Grave.' This child I to myself will take; She shall be mine, and I will make A Lady of my own.

The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place
Where rivulets dance their wayward round
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall bass into her face.

'Peem

'Poems of the Imagination.']

Exercise.

"---- I lift up the veil of my weakness any further, or is this disclosure sufficient?" "What ----- we say? Which of these is happier?" "He was a man, take him for all in all, We ne'er - look upon his like again." " I ---- not urge that private considerations ought always to give way to the necessities of the public." "The law —— be known to-morrow to far the greatest number of those who may be tempted to break it." I _____ go to Brighton to-morrow, and _____ take an early opportunity of calling on your friend there. " But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil thou ---- not eat; for in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou ---- surely die." "Thou ---- not leave me in the loathsome grave His prey, nor suffer my unspotted soul

To wake-to waken.

For ever with corruption there to dwell."

To wake is to cease from sleeping; to waken is to make to cease from sleeping. The former is an intransitive, the second, a transitive verb. This explanation will be illustrated in the following examples:—"The child woke at six o'clock," and, "They wakened the child at six o'clock."

These verbs, when used with the prefix a, (awake, awaken,) have a more intensive meaning; thus, one who wakes, no longer sleeps; but one who awakes, rouses himself up from his sleep, and shakes it off. Again, one who wakens another interrupts his sleep; but one who awakens another takes

^{*} By the older authors these two verbs were used indiscriminately in a transitive or intransitive sense; but the difference here explained is observed by all the best modern writers.

of it."

care that he shall not fall again into his former state of sleep. [Pre. ____ graves, at my command, Have waked their sleepers ___ r__

Tempest, v. 1.

Post. ——— Poor wretches, that dep	end
On greatness' favour, dream as I have done. Wake, and find nothing.	Cumbeline, V. 4.
	Cymoenne, v. s.
Buck. ———— your sleepy thoughts, Which here we waken to our country's goo	d.
, - g	Rick. III., iii. 7.
Pro. — in my false brother	
Awaked an evil nature ——	Tempest, i. 2.
Oli. From miserable slumber I awaked.	As You Like It, iv. 3.
Com. I offered to awaken his regard	
For his private friends	Coriolanus, V. 1.
When Adam waked, so customed ——	P. L., v. 3.
We may no longer stay : go, waken Eve.	Id., xii. 594.
——— now conscience wakes despair That slumbered; wakes the bitter memory	
Of what he was	<i>Id.</i> , iv. 23.
Venus now wakes and wakens Love	Comus, 124.
Awakes the slumbering leaves ——	MILTON. 'Arcades.
——— and his next subordinate Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.	P. L., v. 672.
	'The Excursion,' i.
———— truths that wake	
	nations of Immortality.
Diverting evil purposes, remorse Awakening, chastening an intemperate grie	t.
	'The Excursion,' iv.
the broad sun	
Is sinking down in its tranquillity;	•
The gentleness of heaven broods o'er the S Listen! the mighty being is awake,	ea:
And doth with his eternal motion make	
A sound like thunder—everlastingly.	'Miscel. Sonnets.']
Exercise.	
"I cannot think any time, ——ing or sleeping it."	without being sensible
"When he was with the noise	
And saw the beast so small,	
What's this, quoth he, that gives so we	ak a voice
That — men withal?"	
"The book ends abruptly with his ——ing in a	fright."
"Alack, I am afraid they have ———	
And 'tis not done!"	

- "The soul has its curiosity more than ordinarily ----- when it turns its thoughts upon the conduct of such who have behaved themselves with an equal, a resigned, a cheerful, a generous, or heroic temper in the extremity of death."
- "Death is a scene calculated to ---- some feeling in the most obdurate breast."
- at five o'clock, and rising immediately, prepared for my departure.

I desired the servant to ——— me at seven the next morning.

All-Every-Each.

All is collective; every is distributive; each is restrictive. All describes things or persons taken together; every describes them taken singly; and each describes them taken separately. In the three following phrases,-1. All the men. 2. Every man. 3. Each man,—the first designates a body of men taken together; the second may designate the same number and in the same position, but considered singly; the third considers them apart from each other. Besides these distinctions, it is to be remembered, that each relates to two or more individuals; every, always to several.

> All the world's a stage, [Jag. And all the men and women merely players. As You Like It, ii. 7.

Duke. And this our life, exempt from public haunt, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

A wave of the sea, that you might ever do Nothing but that; move still, still so, and own No other function: Each your doing So singular in each particular, Crowns what you are doing in the present deeds, That all your acts are queens. Winter's Tale, iv. 3. By all the nymphs that nightly dance Upon thy streams with wily glance. Comus, 883. I know each lane and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood, And every bosky bourn from side to side. Id., 311.

 the brook itself, Old as the hills that feed it from afar, Doth rather deepen than disturb the calm Where all things else are still and motionless.

WORDSWORTH. 'Airey Force Valley.'

Shouting through one valley calls, All worlds, all natures, mood and measure keep For praise and ceaseless gratulation, poured Into the ear of God, their Lord! 'On the Power of Sound.' The humblest rivulet will take Its own wild liberties; And every day the imprisoned lake Is flowing in the breeze. ' Poems on the Affections.' The Child is father of the Man: And I could wish my days to be ' Poems on Period of Childhood.' Bound each to each by natural piety. From ancient Rome, downwards through that bright dream Of commonwealths, each city a starlike seat

- As Deep to Deep.

Of rival glory	'Tour in Italy.']
Exerc	rise.
man's performances, to be	•
to the state of the age in which he live	
"Taken singly and individually, it	might be difficult to conceive how
event wrought for good. The	ey must be viewed in their conse-
quences and effects."	
"Harold, by his marriage, broke -	measures with the Duke of
Normandy."	
. "And Brutus is an honoral	ble man,
So are they,	— honorable men."
" one that has any idea of	a foot, finds that he can repeat that
idea, and joining it to the former, make	
"Wise Plate said the world	
That succour ——— to	•
"Aristotle has long since observed	9
same kind of proof for ———— thing, w	•
•	9
Though it is our duty to live amicab	iy, we cannot nive in mendanip, with

Any-Some.

Some is a certain individual or collective quantity, in other respects indefinite. Any is whatever individual or quantity you please; it is applied to all individuals of every species, and is indefinite in every respect.

Some men wish to speak to you.

I do not wish to see any men.

Some houses are more convenient than others.

Any houses are more convenient than this.

Something has happened to vex me. I never knew any thing so provoking. [Orl. If ever you have looked on better days: If ever been where bells have knolled to church; If ever sat at any good man's feast. As You Like It, il. 7. --- O heavens, what some men do, While some men leave to do! How some men creep in skittish fortune's lull. While others play the idiots in her eves! Troil, and Cress., iii. 3. Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment? Comus, 244. Some natural tears they dropt, but wiped them soon. P. L., xii. 644. Stranger! henceforth be warned; and know that pride Howe'er disguised in its own majesty Is littleness; that he who feels contempt For any living thing, hath faculties Which he has never used; that thought with him Is in its infancy, -WORDSWORTH. 'Early Poems.' No-man is dear to man; the poorest poor Long for some moments in a weary life When they can know and feel that they have been, Themselves, the fathers and the dealers out Of some small blessings ---'The Cumberland Beggar.'] Exercise. I have seen ——— thing to-day which struck me as very remarkable. I never saw ——— thing equal to that fellow's stupidity. If you will call on me to-morrow between five and six o'clock. I have -thing curious to shew you. Shall I send you — fruit? Not —, I thank you. We must converse on that subject ----- day when we are alone, and there is no one to interrupt us. I shall be at home all day to-morrow; and shall be happy to see you at — hour you choose to come. At ---- rate, I shall be sure to see you ---- time before your departure for India. Never allow your time to pass in total inactivity: ---- occupation, however insignificant, is better than being idle. --- children have a quicker perception than others; but those who have common sense can generally understand what is clearly explained. of them did us no great honor by their claims of kindred." "How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study! ---- one that sees it

" — to the shores did fly,

to the woods, or whither fear advised,

But running from, all to destruction hie."

dead in."

will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the

Common-Ordinary.

- 1. The distinction between these words when they signify of frequent use is this: What is common is done by many persons; what is ordinary is repeated many times. Ordinary has to do with the repetition of the act; common, with the persons who perform it. Thus, to dine is a common practice, because it is done by many persons; and it is an ordinary practice, since it is repeated every day. As nouns, the same difference exists between the two words; a common is a piece of ground which many persons have an equal right of enjoying; an ordi
- 2. In th n wants attr

rdinary is a meai repeated daily or	weekiy.
e sense of low, ordinary wants dist	inction; commo
action.	
[Sil. —— The common executioner Whose heart the accustomed sight of death m Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. ——	
Cas. Were I a common laugher, or did use To stale with ordinary oaths my love To every new protester.——	Julius Casar, i. 2
This would surpass	
Common revenge	P. L., ii. 371.
Nor do I name of men the common rout, That, wandering loose about, Grow up and perish, as the summer-fly, Heads without name, no more remembered.	S. A., 674.
Whose powers shed round him in the common Or mild concerns of ordinary life, A constant influence, a peculiar grace. WORDSWOLTH. 'Character of	ŕ
'Tis a common tale, An ordinary sorrow of man's life.	The Excursion,' i.]

Exercise.

"Men may change their climate, but they cannot their nature. A man that goes out a fool, cannot ride or sail himself into ----- sense."

"Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws obscured in the ---- forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people, because they may be dispensed with."

"Though life and sense be — to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and has the sense of a man, and not of a brute."

It is a -----ly received opinion that art cannot flourish without patronage; that is, that unless, in every country, individuals of rank and wealth

bestow some of their riches in encouraging the efforts of the artist, those efforts must fail, and their originator must languish in poverty and neglect.

"Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the ——— operations of nature."

"Every ——— reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place."

Enormous-Immense.

Enormous is out of rule; immense, beyond measure. Enormous is properly applied to magnitude; immense, to extent and distance. A giant is enormous; the ocean is immense. A man of enormous strength is one who is stronger than most men; a man of immense strength is one whose strength is incalculable. Immense expresses a higher degree than enormous. Milo of Crotona was said to possess enormous strength; Samson was endowed with immense strength.

Men. In what enormity is Marcius poor, that you two have not in abundance?

Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Titan, heaven's first-born,
With his enormous brood, and birthright seized
By younger Saturn. — P. L., i. 511.

- lifted up so high,

I 'sdained subjection, and thought one step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment quit
The debt immense of endless gratitude,
So burdensome; still paying, still to owe. P. L., iv. 52.

Thither the rainbow comes—the cloud—
And mists that spread the flying shroud;
And sunbeams; and the sounding blast,
That, if it could, would hurry past;
But the enormous barrier holds it fast. Wordsworth. 'Fidelity.'
The eminence whereon her spirit stood
Mine was unable to attain. Immense
The space that severed us! But, as the sight

That consolation may descend from far. 'The Excursion,' iii.]

Incalculably distant; so, I felt

Communicates with heaven's ethereal orbs

Exercise.

The national debt of Great Britain is calculated at between eight and nine hundred millions sterling; an ———— sum, and which would appear sufficient to crush the energies of the most industrious nation on earth.

The hydro-oxygen microscope magnifies to 10,000 times, so that mites in cheese, when seen through its tube, appear of an _____ size.

The greater part of North America, when first colonized, was covered with ———— forests, which have been gradually cleared away, as the settlers increased, and required the ground for cultivation.

The ——— expanse of ocean which here presents itself to the eye of the astonished beholder, fills him with the sublimest thoughts.

His appetite was so ———, that one of his usual meals would have sufficed to satisfy the desires of four ordinary men.

"The Thracian Acamas his falchion found,
And hew'd the _____ giant to the ground."

"O goodness infinite! goodness ——!
That all this good of evil shall produce!"

Ferocious-Savage.

The etymology of the word ferocious is, partaking of the nature of beasts; the derivation of savage points to a particular mode of life; viz., that of the woods. Ferocious is, therefore, like a wild beast; savage, like an inhabitant of the woods. Ferocious is opposed to gentle; savage, to civilized. The cruelty of a savage is the consequence of his mode of life, of his want of intercourse with his fellow-men, &c.; the cruelty of a ferocious man arises from his natural disposition. Savages are not always ferocious; many of them have been remarkable for their gentleness of disposition. The savage man requires culture and civilization; the ferocious man requires taming.

[Orl. Speak you so gently? Pardon me, I pray you; I thought that all things had been savage here.

As You Like It, ii. 7.

O, might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscured —

P. L., ix. 1085.

In him the savage virtue of the Race, Revenge, and all ferocious thoughts were dead: Nor did he change; but keep in lofty place The wisdom which adversity had bred.

WORDSWORTH. 'Song of Brougham Castle.'

A savage horde among the civilized,

A servile band among the lordly free!

'The Excursion,' ix.]

Exercise.

The Romans were considered a civilized people, and yet, where do we find more frequent examples of a ———— disposition than among the Roman soldiery?

Of all the _____ tribes which contributed to the destruction of the Roman empire, the Huns were the most ____ and the most formidable.

The victory which the rebels had thus gained was followed by the most cruelties.

The ——— nature of the young barbarian was soon softened by his intercourse with the inhabitants of civilized nations.

"The ——— character of Moloch appears both in the battle and the council with exact consistency."

Grecian-Greek.

The adjectives Greek and Grecian are often indiscriminately used. The distinction which ought to be observed between them is as follows:—Greek signifies belonging to Greece; and Grecian, relating to Greece. We may speak of a Greek poet, the Greek language; and of Grecian architecture, or Grecian history. An imitation of what is Greek, is Grecian. A Greek helmet is one preserved as a piece of antiquity; a Grecian helmet is one made of the same form and shape. A Greek temple is a temple in Greece; a Grecian temple is one built upon the model of a Greek temple.

Exercise.

- "I shall publish, very speedily, the translation of a little ——— manu-script."

"In the ----- tongue he hath his name Apollyon."

- "The whole school of the ——— rhetoricians of that time, (the reign of Hadrian,) who looked upon themselves as forming a second golden age of oratory, spoke and wrote from the models of the ancients, but, unfortunately, there is no substance in what they spoke and wrote."
- "It is not surprising, however culpable, that in opposition to the general taste of mankind, many still admire, and labour to restore, the Gothic architecture; or that, tired of ——— beauty, they endeavour to import into northern climates a style often mixed and modified with their own grotesque or puerile inventions."

Handsome-Pretty.

Handsome qualifies what is at once striking and noble. Pretty is said of that which combines the qualities small, regular, graceful, and delicate. We admire what is handsome; we love what is pretty. Trees are handsome. Flowers are pretty. Neither handsome nor pretty is of necessity combined with expression, though they do not exclude it. A man may be handsome, and a woman pretty, without either of them having an intelligent expression. The words imply merely regularity, proportion, and symmetry.

[lage. ——— the knave is handsome, young

Othello, il. 1.

Obe. And that same dew, which sometime on the buds Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls, Stood now within the pretty flowrets' eyes,
Like tears, that did their own disgrace bewail.

Mid. N. Dream, iv. 1.

And in my leaves—now shed and gone,
The linnet lodged, and for us two
Chanted his pretty songs, when you
Had little voice or none. Wordsworth. 'Poems of the Famey.']

Exercise.

At the foot of the hill stood a ——— cottage in the midst of a beautiful garden filled with the choicest plants and flowers.

The town-house is a ——— building of the Doric order, extending three hundred yards along the river, and has a very striking appearance from whatever side you approach it.

Belzoni, the traveller, was a tall, ——— man, of extraordinary muscular strength, and able to support the greatest fatigues.

The Forget-me-not, one of the ——————————————————————est flowers I ever saw, grows wild on the hills of Prussia and Nassau.

"Dresden is the neatest town I have seen in Germany; most of the houses are new built, and the Elector's palace is very ———."

Impertinent-Insolent.

Impertinent and insolent are both Latin words. We are impertinent when we do or say any thing which does not belong to us, or which is not our business. We are insolent when we are heedless of the rank or position in society of those whom we address. The impertinent man shews a want of discretion; the insolent man, a want of humility, or self-respect.

without the which, this story Were most impertinent. ' Tempest,' i. 2. Caius Marcius was A worthy officer i' the war; but insolent, O'ercome with pride, ambitious past all thinking. Coriolanus, iv. 6. - but to know That which before us lies in daily life, Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume, P. L., viii. 195. Or emptiness, or fond impertinence. No less the people, on their holy-days, Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. S. A., 1422. - I should be loth To meet the rudeness and swilled insolence Comus, 178. Of such rude wassailers. ----

- you wantit I extel Not for gross good alone which we produce, But for the impertment and reassists strike 'The Excursion,' V. Of proces and reasons ye preciude -_ if, need be, defv Change, with a brow not insolent, though ster ' Tour in Italy.'] Exercise. It is much more difficult to bear the _____ hanghtiness of our superiors, then the --- behaviour of our equals or inferiour. His adscretion was unparalleled; and his currenty so insatinble, that he was continually asking the most ---- questions. a a quality peculiar to little made, and results from want of discream and good sense; ---- may exist in combination with a strong judgment, and is nearly allied to concest and egetism: the former excites our puty or contempt, the latter is always officer. A modest and respective department sits well upon all persons, especially upon the voune. in whom an ______ forwardness, and prying curiosity, are Finding that his decest was likely to be discovered, and having exhausted ment reprehensive entities. all his arts of concealment, he assumed an _____ tone, expecting to frighten his accusses into a behef of what he could not persuade them was true. On being questioned by the master about what he know of the matter, the boy replied, with great -, that he was his own master when the school-hours were over, and that he was not responsible for his actions to "The ladies whom you visit think a wise man the most ---- creature any one but his parents. living; therefore you cannot be offended that they are displaced with you." "We have not pillaged those provinces which we rescued; victory itself hath not made us -----Ingenio Cenuous. Ingenious respects the in entious, a man. Ingenious appears in hat raise Men are ingenious who inven haracter miration. Children are ingenti nuous 1 ne deceit. An ingenious contri the id Beti these words, in their derive meneral, moorn quality; the one " ___ O, 'tis = Beki. quick, ingenious, forward

Gay, volatile, mgemous, rucz to seem And prompt to exhibit all that he been Or could perform. -

He was among the stone in worth. An othert resulters to remain Weil-ourn, weil-pred I sent am orth Ingermous, innocent, and roat. Press as the A

E.perruse.

He who does not choose to screen mount from personnel # 1 interhood, will -----ly confess has faunt.

An ---- behaviour is, in some degree, a composition for humb committed.

He is ---- who is apt at invinting motes at evacing difficulties. If who can with facility construct macrines which said moves return attention DUITDOBCS.

It is ---- to disclaim a title in that wasse which we are reasons of not deserving.

An artisen is sensiv at contrivences, and a mich at surviving home to his handicraft.

The youngest son is a noble bay, with a frank ms. ---- 200 and by far the handsomest of the farmiy.

What is there when the - a man wil not at ength sessentian. He skims over the surface of the scean. itwes note the nervest recurse of the earth, and even sees into the regions of the sky is search it showledge.

On being asked the question, the new ----- y seminoresters as ment, and told every thing he knew of the transmetion.

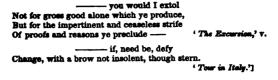
" Compare the ---- plableness to virtuess commute winets a m reals, to the confirmed obstinacy in an old samer."

" to their min, every age Improves the arts and instruments of rage."

Irlance-Telians.

sume is f

Whe Sanon powerent, wriging pen. intint . Latin tedium, weariness caused by mue. measiness of mind camed by the contentmet be done, and is disagreeanie to seeis the uneasiness caused by concusuing of in the same action. The nature of the kes it irksome; the time it takes doing bdious, then, can never be said of what is the consequence of action already begun 27*



Exercise.

It is much more difficult to bear the ———— haughtiness of our superiors, than the ————— behaviour of our equals or inferiors.

His indiscretion was unparalleled; and his curiosity so insatiable, that he was continually asking the most ——— questions.

A modest and respectful deportment sits well upon all persons, especially upon the young, in whom an ———— forwardness, and prying curiosity, are most reprehensible qualities.

On being questioned by the master about what he knew of the matter, the boy replied, with great ———, that he was his own master when the school-hours were over, and that he was not responsible for his actions to any one but his parents.

"The ladies whom you visit think a wise man the most ———— creature living; therefore you cannot be offended that they are displeased with you."

"We have not pillaged those provinces which we rescued; victory itself hath not made us ——— masters."

Ingenious-Ingenuous.

Ingenious respects the intellectual; ingenuous, the moral man. Ingenious appears in the work; ingenuous, in the face. Men are ingenious who invent or contrive what raises our admiration. Children are ingenuous in whose character there is no deceit. An ingenious contrivance; an ingenuous answer. Both these words, in their derivation, lead us to the idea of a natural, inborn quality; the one moral, the other intellectual.

[Glo. — O, 'tis a parlous boy; Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable. Richard III., iii 1.

Gay, volatile, ingenious, quick to learn And prompt to exhibit all that he possessed, Or could perform.——

' The Encursion,' vi.

(

He was among the prime in worth,
An object beauteous to behold;
Well-born, well-bred; I sent him forth
Ingenuous, innocent, and bold. 'Poems on the Affections.']

Exercise.

An ——— behaviour is, in some degree, a compensation for faults committed.

He is ——— who is apt at inventing modes of evading difficulties, or who can with facility construct machines which shall answer certain intended purposes.

It is ——— to disclaim a title to that praise which we are conscious of not deserving.

An ——— artisan is ready at contrivances, and is quick at applying them to his handicraft.

The youngest son is a noble boy, with a frank and ———— countenance, and by far the handsomest of the family.

What is there which the ———— of man will not at length accomplish! He skims over the surface of the ocean, dives into the deepest recesses of the earth, and even soars into the regions of the sky in search of knowledge.

"Compare the ———— pliableness to virtuous counsels which is in youth, to the confirmed obstinacy in an old sinner."

"—— to their ruin, every age
Improves the arts and instruments of rage."

Irksome-Tedious.

Irksome is from the Saxon weorcsam, bringing pain, hurtful; tedious is from the Latin tedium, weariness caused by time. Irksomeness is the uneasiness of mind caused by the contemplation of what must be done, and is disagreeable to perform. Tediousness is the uneasiness caused by continuing for some time engaged in the same action. The nature of the thing to be done makes it irksome; the time it takes doing makes it tedious. Tedious, then, can never be said of what is to be done, since it is the consequence of action already begun

and continued. A work to be done may be irksome, a work nearly completed may be tedious.

[Phe. Thy company, which erst was irks	ome to me,
I will endure.	As You Like It, iii. 5.
Lew. Life is as tedious as a twice-told tall Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.	e, - King John, iii. 4
For not to irksome toil, but to delight He made us, and delight to reason joined.	P. L., ix. 242.
More solemn than the tedious pomp that w	aits
On princes	Id., v. 355.
•	TH. 'Tour in Scotland.'
I feel	
The story linger in my heart; I fear	
'Tis long and tedious	'The Excursion,' i.]

Exercise.

"There is nothing so ——— as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words."

"They unto whom we shall seem ——— are in nowise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure."

Many persons find it very ——— to give and receive visits.

Having neither books, nor companions, he was at a loss to know how to employ the ——— hours, when, to his great surprise and satisfaction, he received a letter which informed him that an intimate friend was then residing at a house not three miles from the place.

At last we arrived at the end of our ——— journey, the inconveniences of which I must relate to you in detail the first opportunity.

" For not to ——— toil, but to delight

He made us."

"On minds of dove-like innocence possessed,
On lightened minds that bask in virtue's beams,
Nothing hangs -------"

Liable-Subject.

What we are *subject* to arises from the nature of our moral or physical constitution. We are rendered *liable* by the circumstances of our position. We are subject; we become liable.

All men are subject to death; whoever sits in a draught is liable to cold. We incur liabilities; we are subject by nature. He who runs into debt is liable to arrest. Many men of irritable temperament are subject to paroxysms of rage. They who calculate badly are liable to sustain loss.

[K. John. Apt, liable, to be employed in danger.

Const. A widow, husbandless, subject to fears.

Proudly secure, yet liable to fall

By weakest subtleties — S. A., 55.

And who attains not, ill aspires to rule
Cities of men, or headstrong multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within

Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.

Knowledge for us, is difficult to gain—
Is difficult to gain and hard to keep—
As virtue's self: like virtue is beset

With snares; tried, tempted, subject to decay. 'The Excursion,' v.1

Exercise.

We are all——— to the infirmities and weakness of our mortal condition, from which no privilege can exempt any individual.

Those who indulge in excess of any kind render themselves ——— to many pains and troubles from which the sober and moderate are exempted.

The unworthy are always the most ———— to suspect the motives of others, because they are conscious of their own unworthiness, and judge of others by themselves.

Every man is ——— to death, from which no human being has ever escaped, or will ever escape.

He was for many years ——— to violent fits of coughing, which attacked him suddenly, and so weakened his constitution, that for a long time it was thought that he would never recover his health.

Little-Small.

Little wants dimension; small wants extension. Little is opposed to big or great; small is opposed to large. Little is

derived from the Saxon lyt dael, a light portion or part. Small, from smel, slender. Little boys become big by growing. Small children become larger. A little piece does not weigh much; a small piece does not present much surface to the eye. The word little is often used in a secondary sense for mean; as, "a little action." This signification may be accounted for by its root, light, that is, without weight, light of estimation.

[Lady M. —— all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.

Macbeth, v. 1.

slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff.

P. L., L. 204.

Ye who are longing to be rid
Of fable, though to truth subservient, hear
The little sprinkling of cold earth that fell
Echoed from the coffin-lid;
The convict's summons in the steeple's knell;
'The vain distress-gun' from a leeward shore,
Repeated,—heard, and heard no more!

WORDSWORTH. 'On the Power of Sound?

As on a sunny bank, a tender lamb
Lurks in safe shelter from the winds of March,
Screened by its parent, so that little mound
Lies guarded by its neighbour; the small heap
Speaks for itself; an Infant there doth rest.
The sheltering hillock is the Mother's grave. 'The Excursion,' vi.]

Exercise.

I saw a pretty ——— girl standing at the garden-gate with her lap full of roses.

The garden, though very ———, was extremely well kept, and full of the choicest plants and flowers.

This —— boy is a very —— and delicate child, and will require great care in rearing.

The ———est heads do not always belong to the most stupid persons; frequently, the very reverse is the fact.

My words, I know, will have but ——— weight with you; nevertheless, I think it my duty to warn you of the consequences of your present course of life.

There are some insects so ——— as not to be discernible with the naked eye; and these have a nervous system, circulation of the blood, pulsation of the heart, &c.!

"The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of ———, ungenerous tempors."

"He whose knowledge is at best but limited, and whose intellect proceeds by a ————, diminutive light, cannot but receive an additional light by the conceptions of another man."

Ludicrous-Ridiculous.

Ludicrous conveys an idea of sport or game. Ridiculous, that of laughter. Ridiculous includes an idea of contempt, which ludicrous does not convey. Persons make themselves ridiculous when they do or say that which excites our laughter, mixed with contempt. The affected are ridiculous. The ludicrous is found in circumstances which excite laughter, but which are not disparaging to the person laughed at. A monkey's tricks are ludicrous. The ridiculous makes us laugh, and at the same time lowers our estimation of the person or thing laughed at. He who talks confidently of what he does not understand, in the presence of competent judges of the subject of his remarks, makes himself ridiculous.

[Sal. . _____ or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish
Is wasteful, and ridiculous excess. King John, iv. 2.
_____ thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion named. P. L., xii. 62.]

Exercise.

It has been objected to Shakespere that by introducing ———— scenes into his tragedies, he calls off the attention of the audience from the main plot, and disturbs the action of the drama.

If any one, fifty years ago, had predicted that we should be able to travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the idea would have been treated by his contemporaries as ———.

Nothing can be more ———— than the attempts which a tipsy man makes to endeavour to prove to others that he is perfectly sober.

"Gifford was not content with making the author ———; he desired to heap scorn on his person, and to make him out a fool, a knave, or an atheist."

Mature-Ripe.

Both these words qualify those things which are arrived at the perfection of their development. Between them, however, the following distinctions are to be observed. Ripe is used in both a proper and a secondary sense; whereas mature is generally used figuratively. We may say equally, a ripe fruit, and a ripe judgment; but we cannot correctly say, mature fruit. Again, ripe signifies brought to perfection by growth; mature, brought to perfection by time. A project becomes ripe for execution from the combination of those circumstances which tend to its development. Judgment arrives at maturity by time only.

[Rem. — they are in a ripe aptness, to take all power from the people, and to pluck from them their tribunes forever. This lies glowing, I can tell you, and is almost mature for the violent breaking out.

Coriolanus, iv. 4.

till, like ripe fruit, thou drop

Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease

Gathered, not harshly plucked; for death mature:

P. L., xi, 535.

Yet years, and to ripe years judgement mature, Quench not the thirst of glory, but augment—

P. R., iii. 37.

Of man mature, or matron sage.

WORDSWORTH. 'Poems of the Fancy.'

Like a ripe date which in the desert falls Without a hand to gather it.

'The Excursion,' ii.]

Exercise.

On ——— reflection, he perceived the danger he incurred in associating with these men, and withdrew from their company just in time to save himself from ruin.

The fruit, when ———, is gathered in large baskets, and after being carefully picked from the stalk by children employed for the purpose, is thrown into shallow wooden tubs, in which it is mashed and left to ferment.

Though the greatest precaution was used in conducting the plot, and the conspirators had the most unbounded confidence that they should be able to carry out their design, scarcely were their plans ———— for execution, when they were all arrested, and thrown into prison.

The young, whatever natural abilities or quickness of perception they may possess, cannot have that experience and knowledge of the world which

----- years alone can give.

Modest-Bashful.

Modest, as synonymous with bashful, signifies that retiring manner of behaviour which is opposed to self-sufficiency and conceit. Bashful implies an awkwardness of manner arising from want of self-confidence. The modest have not too high an opinion of themselves. The bashful blush, hang down their heads, and stammer when spoken to. It is as charming to converse with the modest, as it is painful to converse with the bashful. The modest are confident, though not conceited; the bashful have no self-possession.

[K. Hen. In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness, and humility.

Henry V., iii. 1.

K. Rich. Make bold her bashful years with your experience.
Richard III., iv. 4.

----- to wisest men and best,
Seeming at first all heavenly under virgin veil,
Soft, modest, meek, demure.

S. A., 1036.

By playful smiles, (alas, too oft A sad heart's sunshine) by a soft And gentle nature, and a free Yet modest hand of charity, &c. Wordsworth. 'Epitaph.'

Exercise.

His kindness, affability, and ———— deportment, together with his well-known courage and great talent, gained him the universal love and respect of his countrymen.

- "He looked with an almost ——— kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man."
- "Antiochus wept, because of the sober and ——— behaviour of him that
- authors, in their first attempts at writing, either conceal their names, or appear before the public with an assumed title.

Conquerors should be _____, for in prosperous fortune, it is difficult to refrain from pride and conceit; indeed some good and great captains have, in like cases, forgotten what best became them.

His downcast look and timid air immediately betrayed his ———— to the whole company; and when he was addressed, he was so agitated that he could not utter a word in reply.

Alone-Only.

These two words, when used as adverbs, are to be distinguished as follows:

Only excludes other things or persons from our consideration. Alone signifies, of itself, of its own power. Thus: "He only could do it," means that no other but himself could do it. "He alone could do it," signifies that he, without the assistance of others, could do it.

[Const. —— leave those woes alone, which I alone
Am bound to under-bear. King John, iff. 1
Buck. His noble friends, and fellows, whom to leave

Buck. His noble friends, and fellows, whom to leave ls only bitter to him, only dying.

Henry VIII., ii. 1.

Mortals, that would follow me, Love Virtue; she alone is free: She can teach ye how to climb Higher than the sphery chime; Or, if Virtue feeble were, Heaven itself would stoop to her.

Comus, 1019.

His mighty champion, strong above compare, Whose drink was only from the liquid brook.

S. A., 557.

——— O be wiser, Thou!
Instructed that true knowledge leads to love;
True dignity abides with him alone
Who in the silent hour of inward thought
Can still suspect, and still revere himself
In lowliness of heart.

Wordsworth. 'Early Poems'

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

' Poems on the Affections.']

Exercise.

He ———, of all their number, had sufficient resolution to declare himself ready to proceed immediately upon this expedition.

When we heard what was proposed by the opposite party, all our friends exclaimed loudly against the proposition, and declared that the last argument ——— was sufficient to shew the weakness of their cause.

shew most clearly what were the intentions of this designing man, and how much we may congratulate ourselves upon having escaped from his clutches.

I shall speak ——— of facts, without making any comment upon them; and shall leave you to draw your own conclusions on this extraordinary affair.

On mentioning the fact, and questioning them as to their knowledge of it, they all denied it excepting one ———, on whose countenance I could trace evident signs of conscious guilt.

"Homely but wholesome roots

My daily food, and water from the nearest spring

My ——— drink."

"Here we stand ————,

As in our form distinct, preëminent."

Almost-Nearly.

That which is begun and approaches its completion is almost done; that which is on the point of being begun is nearly begun. A man is almost killed who receives so severe an injury that his life is despaired of; a man is nearly killed who narrowly escapes an injury which is sure to cause his death. It is almost twelve o'clock when the greater part of the twelfth hour has elapsed; it is nearly twelve o'clock when it is just on the point of striking twelve. The idea contained in almost is incompleteness; the idea contained in nearly is imminent action. Nearly regards the beginning, and almost, the end of an act.

[Cher. ———— the fixed sentinels almost receive
The secret whispers of each other's watch. Heavy V., iv. Cherus.

Since light so necessary is to life And almost life itself, if it be true That light is in the soul, She all in every part —

S. A., 91.

How beautiful is holiness!—what wonder if the thought
Almost as vivid as a dream, produced a dream at night.

Wonneworth. 'The Poet's Dream.'

Exercise.

I have ——— finished writing my letters; as soon as I have finished 'them, I shall be happy to accompany you to your friend's house.

On their return from India, the vessel in which they had embarked encountered several severe storms, and on one occasion she ———— foundered.

I had ——— reached the end of my journey, when, driving through a dark lane, I heard voices as of men conversing together, and who seemed to be walking in a direction towards me.

The night was so dark, that I could not see a yard before me, and I had ———— driven over him before I even caught a glimpse of his figure.

The two rivals had ——— met each other; for the one had not left my lodgings five minutes before the other arrived.

He was so excited on the receipt of this news, that he was ——— out of his wits with joy.

The sailor was so weak when taken out of the water, that he ———— fainted from exhaustion.

Also-Likewise-Too.

Also means as-well-as; likewise means in a similar manner; too means in addition. Likewise is one of those words which are fast disappearing from our language. It is seldom used in written language, and still seldomer heard in conversation. The strict distinction between also and likewise is, that also classes together things or qualities, whilst likewise couples actions or states of being. Thus Milton—"In Sion also not unsung," i. e. as well as in other places. He did it likewise, i. e. in the same manner as others. He did it too, would mean, "he did it naddition to others;" also is now generally used for likewise, but not always correctly.

[Fals. —— not in words only, but in words also.

1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

Rom. I bear no hatred, blessed man; for, lo,

My intercession likewise steads my foe.

Rom. and Jul., ii.

Jul. Some say, the lark and loathed toad change eyes, O, now I would they had changed voices too!

Id., iii. 5.

For God is also in sleep; and dreams advise
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging — P. L., xii. 611.

That Cross belike he also raised as a standard for the true
And faithful service of his heart in the worst that might ensue
Of hardships and distressful fear, amid the houseless waste
Where he, in his poor self so weak, by Providence was placed.

Worden Edy.

Have I not seen—ye likewise may have seen— Son, husband, brothers—brothers side by side, And son and father also side by side Rise from that posture—— 'The Excursion,' ii.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove
To the confiding Bark, untrue;
And, if she trust the stars above,
They can prove treacherous too

'Inscriptions.']

Exercise.

- "His chamber ——— bears evidence of his various avocations; there are half-copied sheets of music, designs for needle-work, sketches of land-scapes indifferently executed, &c."

- "And Jesus answered and said unto them: I ——— will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these things."

On this account ——— his style is highly exceptionable.

- "Your brother must die; Consent you, Lepidus?"

At last-at length.

What is done at last is brought about notwithstanding all the accidents or difficulties which may have retarded its accomplishment; what is done at length is done after a long continuance of time. In the former expression, obstacles or obstructions are the causes of delay; in the latter, the nature of the thing to be done, or the quantity of labour expended upon it, causes it to occupy a long space of time. He who has had many difficulties to encounter accomplishes his ends at last; what takes a long time to do is done at length.

[Grif. At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the abbey — Heary VIII., iv. 2.

Wol. — my high-blown pride
At length broke under me — Id., iii. 2.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage. Milton. 'R Peas.'

— till the moon
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw. P. L., iv. 607.]

Exercise.

ciety and conversation!"

———, after a siege of ten years, the city of Troy was taken and burnt to the ground, and its inhabitants carried away into slavery.

After many fruitless attempts, in which he experienced much vexation and disappointment, he ———— succeeded in bringing his invention to perfection.

- "A neighbouring king had made war upon this female republic several years with great success, and ——— overthrew them in a very great battle."
- " ——— being satisfied that they had nothing to fear, they brought out all their corn every day."

Between-Betwixt.

The word betwixt has become almost obsolete in colloquial language, where it has given place to between. As long, however, as it is used in writing, the distinction which it is undoubtedly entitled to should be maintained. Betwixt connects two things that are at a distance from each other; between, joins two objects that would be contiguous but for what separates them. What fills up the whole intervening space, is between two objects; what is placed at an equal distance from each of two objects, and yet does not touch either of them, is betwixt them.

"Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes, From betwixt two aged oaks."

MILTON, L'Allegro.

'The Borderers.']

The number seven comes between six and eight; the number four is betwixt one and seven.

> [Bru. Between the acting of a dreadful thing And the first motion, all the interim is Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. Jul. Casar, il. 1. Gent. I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the main, Othello, ii. 1. Descry a sail. - the swan, with arched neck Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows P. L., vii. 439. Her state with oary feet -- when Argo passed Through Bosporus betwixt the justling rocks. Id., ii. 1018. Behold! the mantling spirit of reserve Fashions his neck into a goodly curve; An arch thrown back between luxuriant boughs To which, on some unruffled morning, clings A flaky weight of winter's purest snows! Wordsworth. 'Dion.' Self-stationed here Upon these savage confines, we have seen you

Exercise.

Stand like an isthmus 'twixt two stormy seas
That oft have checked their fury at your bidding.

"Hovering on wing under the cope of hell,
"----- upper, nether, and surrounding fires."

" Methinks, like two black storms on either hand, Our Spanish army and your Indian stand,

This only place ——— the clouds is clear."

About this time the animosity ——— Octavian and Antony became violent, and each suspected the other, perhaps not unjustly, of attempts at assassination.

Children quickly distinguish ——— what is required of them and what is not.

Further-Farther.

The positive degree of the first of these words is forth, which is compared thus:—forth; further; furthest. The second word is compared thus: far; farther; farthest. Further, then, means more in advance; farther, at a greater distance. When we are further on our journey, we are farther from the starting place. In abstract language, the same distinction should be maintained. One boy may be much further (in his studies) than another. After many trials, we may be farther than ever from success.

[Jul. 'Tis almost morning, I would have thee gone;
And yet no further than a wanton's bird;
Who lets it hop a little from her hand,
Like a poor prisoner in his twisted gyves,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again,
So loving jealous of its liberty.

Rom. and Jul., ii. 2

Wol. I have no farther gone in this, than by

Wol. I have no farther gone in this, than by

A single voice. - - Heavy VIII., i. 2.

A little onward lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little further on.

S. A., 2.

They followed from the snowy bank
Those footmarks, one by one,
Into the middle of the plank,
And further there were none.

And further there were none.

WORDSWORTH. 'Lucy Grey.'

Though to give timely warning, and deter Is one great aim of penalty, extend Thy mental vision further and ascend Far higher, else full surely shalt thou err.

' On Punishment of Death,'

The Youth, who daily farther from the east Must travel, still is Nature's Priest, And by the vision splendid Is on his way attended;

At length the Man perceives it die away, And fade into the common light of day.

'Intimations of Immortality.'

Exercise.

It may be remarked, ———, that all the knowledge we possess on any subject is, in reality, abused, whenever we employ it for any other purpose than to improve ourselves in virtue, or to alleviate the distresses of others.

He had strayed many miles ——— from home than he had ever done before; the night was gathering in, and looked black and stormy, and he began to speculate upon the not very pleasing probability of being obliged to spend the night in one of the forest trees.

The advocate, after speaking with great eloquence in his defence, alleged ———, that the extreme youth and inexperience of his client should certainly be admitted, in this case, as powerfully extenuating circumstances.

I had not proceeded much ———, when a troop of urchins, vociferating with all their might, burst from the door of one of the village cottages, and immediately spreading over a wide green, began, with the greatest activity, to engage in a variety of sports.

"What - need have we of witnesses?"

Nevertheless-Notwithstanding.

Nevertheless excludes subtraction; notwithstanding excludes opposition. "He did his duty nevertheless," signifies that circumstances did not make him do less of his duty, or did not diminish the activity with which he performed it. "He did his duty notwithstanding," means that opposing circumstances had not the effect of preventing him from doing his duty. Nevertheless is for "not the less," or nathless, as Milton uses it; notwithstanding signifies "nothing opposing." Notwithstanding is often used as a preposition: as in the phrase "notwithstanding my exertions"—nevertheless is never so used. Nevertheless is more frequently used with a verb; notwithstanding, with a noun.

[——nevertheless
Restored by thee, vile as I am, to place
Of new acceptance — P. L., x. 970.

Nathless he so endured, till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea he stood — Id., i. 399.

They, notwithstanding, had much love to spare,
And it all went into each other's hearts.

WORDSWORTH. 'The Breibers.']

Exercise.

- all the opposition of the nobles, Tiberius Gracchus had sufficient influence to procure the passing of the Agrarian Law.

Though opposed by the whole body of the Roman aristocracy, Gracchus persisted — in carrying out his measures to secure an improved condition to the poorer classes of Rome.

"Many of the men were gone ashore, and our ships ready to depart; - the admiral, with such ships only as could be put in readiness, set forth towards them."

all the losses he has sustained from unfortunate speculations, and from over-confidence in the unworthy, he is still so rich, that if he chose, he could retire from business, and live in the greatest luxury on his property.

This sudden change of fortune had no apparent effect upon his mind; for though he was unexpectedly put in possession of immense wealth, he was ---- as attentive to his duties and as industrious in his habits as before.

Here-hither. Where-whither. There-thither.

The proper distinction between where (in what place), and whither (to what place), is not always maintained; indeed, a strong tendency exists to banish the latter word from our language altogether. These adverbs, with their cognates here—hither, and there—thither, have become so confounded as to make a distinction between them almost hopeless. It is very common to hear, "Where are you going? Come here." These sentences strictly mean, "In what place are you going?" "Come in this place;" which are manifest absurdities. Here, there, and where, should be used where rest is implied. Hither, thither, and whither, after verbs of motion. Thus: Stay here. Come hither. Where do you live? Whither are you going? I saw him there; he proceeded thither.

> [Const. ----- here I and sorrow sit; Here is my throne, bid kings come bow to it. King John, iii. 1. Eli. Come hither, little kinsman; hark a word. K. John. Come hither, Hubert. Id., iii. 3. ---- Where, how lived you?

And when came you to serve our Roman captive? How parted with your brothers? how first met them? Cymbeline, v. 5.

Why fied you from the court? and whither? King. Where is Polonius?

Hamlet. In heaven; send thither to see; if your messenger find him not there, seek him i' the other place yourself. Hamlet, iv. 3.

Was not at present here to find my son,	
By order of the lords new parted hence	
To come and play before them at their feast.	
I heard all as I came ; the city rings	
And numbers thither flock. ——	S. A., 1445.
to descry the distant foe,	
Where lodged, or whither fled;	D 7 -4 591
where louged, or withther had;	P. L., vi. 531.
To teach thee that God attributes to place	
No sanctity, if none be thither brought	
By men who there frequent or therein dwell.	P. L., xi. 837.
by men who there frequent of therein awen.	1 . 1., 11. 001.
-Come hither in thy hour of strength:	
Come, weak as is a breaking wave !	
Here stretch thy body at full length;	
Or build thy house upon this grave.	
	'A Poet's Epitaph,'
WORDSWORTH.	A Poets Epitapa,
Fluttering,	
Here did it enter; there, on hasty wing	
Flies out, and passes on from cold to cold;	
But whence it came we know not, nor behold	
Whither it goes. —	Eccles. Sonnets.
wither it goes.	Eccies. Bounces.
There let me see thee sink into a mood	
Of gentler thought, protracted till thine eye	
Be calm as water when the winds are gone,	
And no one can tell whither	'To Lycoris.'
	10 Ly00, II.
the clouds,	
The mist, the shadows, light of golden suns,	
Motions of moonlight, all come thither-touch,	
And have an answer—thither come, and shape	
A language not unwelcome to sick hearts	
And idle spirits :—there the sun himself,	
At the calm close of summer's longest day,	
Rests his substantial orb; between those height	•
And on the top of either pinnacle,	•
	!
More keenly than elsewhere in night's blue vau	(II)
Sparkle the stars, as of their station proud.	'The Excursion,' ii.
Hence in a season of calm weather,	
Though inland far we he.	
Though inland far we be,	
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea	
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither,	
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither, Can in a moment travel thither,	
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither, Can in a moment travel thither, And see the children sport upon the shore,	
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither, Can in a moment travel thither, And see the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.	
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither, Can in a moment travel thither, And see the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.	one of Immortality.']
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither, Can in a moment travel thither, And see the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore. 'Intimati	ons of Immortality.*]
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither, Can in a moment travel thither, And see the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore. 'Intimati	ons of Immortality.*]
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Will bring me hence; no other guide I seek."

Cleopatra returned to Alexandria, ——— she was accompanied by Antony.

"——Nature first begins Her farthest verge."

"Gigantic Pride, pale Terror, gloomy Care,
And mad Ambition shall attend her _____."

"—— Phœnix and Ulysses watch the prey,
And ——— all the wealth of Troy convey."

The following synonymous words, to be classified and explained according to some of the principles before laid down, are offered as a further exercise for the student.

Strife-discord. Changeable-inconstant To repeat—to reiterate. Offensive-offending. Mercenary-venal. Will—testament. To refuse—to deny. Incessant—unceasing. Electric-electrical. Pleasant—pleasing. Cool-dispassionate. Confident-confiding. Aversion-dislike. Disposal-disposition. Patient-invalid. Doubtful-uncertain. Different-unlike. Attendant—attending.

Politic-political. Injury-disadvantage. Fervour-ardour. Warmth-heat. Abundant-abounding. Deceit-fraud. Heroic-heroical. Faithless—unfaithful. Dramatic-dramatical. Worthless—unworthy. Coincident-coinciding. To weaken—to invalidate. Comic-comical. To flow-to gush. Intent-intense. Fantastic—fantastical. · Signification—meaning. Always-ever.

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which thought assumes in obtaining utterance in conversation or books.

"2. It lays a foundation in the nature of things, in the very structure of language, for a cor-

"2. It lays a foundation in the nature of things, in the very structure or language, for a correct, intelligent, and graceful delivery, in reading and speaking.

"3. It will prepare the pupil for the study of grammar. There are few teachers, I presume, who have not felt the want of an intermediate stage of instruction between that study and reading; of something to bridge the chasm between the two, and reader the transition from the one to the other less shrupt and difficult. To pass at once, with a mere capacity to put the words of a sentence tagether and make sense out of them, to the study of grammar, is equivalent to a leap from arithmetic numeration to the abstractions of algebra. Perceiving this, not few teachers of eminence meetic numeration to the abstractions of algebra. Perceiving this, not a few teachers of eminence have recommended the study of the Latin language, as a preparation for that of English grammar; and in the present state of things the recommendation is, in my opinion, a judicious one. I distinctly remember, that I myself obtained more knowledge of the principles of English grammar from a few weeks' study of the Latin, than I obtained during a year of previous application to the English alone. But the study of Latin is not pursued in our common schools; and if it were, an immense majority of the youth taught in them have neither the means, time, no inclination to pursue it. If possible, therefore, a substitute should be provided. In the following work I have attempted this; and it cannot be read, I think, more than once, certainly not more than twice through, if read with any degree of care, without fixing in the mind of the pupil some very important grammatical ideas; and this while yet ignorant, perhaps, of what the word 'grammatical' means.' matical' means."

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Whereas, in our opinion, reading is the most important branch of education taught in our vy nereas, in our opinion, resuing is the most important orance of education taught in our schools, demanding the best qualifications in teachers, as well as an improved makehod of instruction; and whereas it has been hitherto, to a lamentable extent, underrated and neglected, or if cultivated with due diligence, cultivated on principles which afford but little hope of improvement; and whereas Professor Mandeville, of Hamilton College, has made it clear to us that a better method than the prevailing one may and ought to be substituted—a method which, if adopted, must produce striking improvement, and feeling grateful to him for the information he has imparted to us; therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the superintendents, instructors and pupils* of this Institute are

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